"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; Friday increasingly cloudy, warmer, probably rain or snow late; fresh north to variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,830. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

ALTER ANTI-TRUST LAW, SAYS WILSON

Favors Change Permitting Exporters to Combine to Further Foreign Trade.

BUT MUST BE FAIR TO ALL

Asks National Chamber of Commerce to Co-operate with Him to Find a Way.

LIED TO ABOUT MEXICO

But the Lies Didn't Match, and He Patched Out the Truth for Himself.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—President Wilson spoke for three-quarters of an hour tonight to 1,000 persons, members of the United States Chamber of Commerce and their friends, in the large ballroom of the Willard, without touching even indirectly upon the subject which has been most on his mind for the last week. Not even by stretching their imaginations could his hearers find in his speech any reference to the pending Ship Purchase bill and the recalcitrant Democratic Senators whose attitude has placed it in a critical position. This omission created surprise, as the idea had been prevalent that the President intended to discuss the Ship Purchase measure. It was made apparent this afternoon, when Secretary Bryan advocated the bill before the chamber's convention, that many of its members were hostile to this piece of legislation.

The President's most serious reference, in a speech full of happy recollections, had to do with the suggestion that the anti-trust laws be amended to make it possible for American business men to band together for common action in securing foreign trade. He pledged himself as being in favor of such concert of business men, provided they did not form combinations to exclude any manufacturer or exporter. He favored a modification of the anti-trust laws to allow a number of small firms to unite in the establishment of foreign agencies. This is an idea which has been advocated by leading bankers and manufacturers, and the President's remarks on the subject were hailed with great enthusiasm by the delegates.

In the light of the bolt of seven Democratic Senators from the agreement arrived at in caucus for the support of the Administration shipping measure, the President's auditors were amused at his remarks bearing upon the value of independent thinking when it leads to a unity of action. Speaking of the desirability of taking counsel with one's fellows before reaching a decision the President said:

"I have had several experiences of that sort, and it has led me, whenever I confer, to hold my particular notion provisionally as my contribution to go into the final result, but not to dominate the final result. That is the idea of a Government like ours."

Mr. Wilson spoke without notes, and was in a happy frame of mind. Mindful of the fact that in Secretary Bryan this afternoon and in Secretary McAdoo tomorrow the delegates to the annual convention of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States are having the merits of the Shipping bill expounded, he steered entirely clear of any partisan topics and frequently had his audience laughing at his humorous remarks.

"No man can lie consistently, and he cannot lie about everything if he talks to you long," he said. "So that I would guarantee that if enough liars talked to you, you would get the truth. If they talked long enough and you saw the connections clearly enough, you could patch together the case as a whole. I had somewhat that experience about Mexico."

The President's Speech.

Mr. Wilson spoke as follows:

I feel that it is hardly fair to you for me to come in in this casual fashion among a body of men who have been seriously discussing great questions; and it is hardly fair to me, because I come in cold, not having had the advantage of sharing the atmosphere of your deliberations and catching the feeling of your enthusiasm.

Moreover, I hardly know just how to express my interest in the things that you are undertaking, because, when a man stands outside an organization and speaks to it, he is to apt to have the tone of outside admiration, as who should say, "I would desire to pat you on the back and say 'good boy! you are doing well.'"

I would a great deal rather have you receive me as if for the time being I were one of your own number, because the longer I occupy the office that I now occupy the more I regret any lines of separation; the more I deplore any feeling that one set of men has one set of interests and another set of men has another set of interests; the more I feel the solidarity of the nation, the impossibility of separating one interest from another without misconceiving it, the necessity that we should all understand one another in order that we may understand ourselves.

There is an illustration which I have used a great many times. I will use it again, because it is the most serviceable to my mind. We often speak of a man who cannot find his way in some jungle or some desert as having lost himself. Did you ever reflect that is the only thing he has not lost? He is there. He has lost the rest of the world. He has no fixed point by which to steer. He does not know which is north, which is south, which is east, which is west, and if he did know he is so confused that he would not know in which of these directions his goal lay, and therefore, following his heart, he walks in a great circle from right to left and comes back to where he started, to himself again.

To my mind it is a picture of the world. If you have lost other interests and do not know the relation of your own interests to those other interests, then you do not understand your own interests and have lost yours. What I want is orientation, relationship to the points of the compass, relationship to

Continued on Page 5.

DIE FOR ARCHDUKE MURDER.

Three Conspirators Executed in the Fortress of Serajevo, Bosnia.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 3 (via London, Thursday, Feb. 4.)—A Berlin dispatch received here says that the execution of three of the conspirators in the assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir apparent to the Austrian throne, took place Wednesday in the prison of the court fortress at Serajevo, Bosnia.

The men put to death were Veljko Cubrilovic, Mieko Jovanovic, and Danelo Ilic. Two others who had been found guilty of high treason and sentenced to death were Jakov Zilovic and Nedjo Kerovic. Their sentences later were commuted to imprisonment for life and for twenty years respectively.

Gavrio Prinzip, the Bosnian student who actually slew the Archduke and his morganatic wife while they were visiting Serajevo, is undergoing a sentence of twenty years' imprisonment, it having been impossible on account of his youth to sentence him to death.

KILLED COASTING IN PARK.

Ralph Weber, 14 Years Old, Crashed Into Tree on Cedar Hill.

Among the crowd of nearly 100 children coasting on Cedar Hill in Central Park, opposite Seventy-ninth Street, yesterday afternoon was 14-year-old Ralph Weber, son of Louis Weber, a builder, of 8 East Ninety-third Street. The hill was perfect for coasting, and time and again Ralph shot down in his sled with the speed almost of an express train.

It took expert steering to prevent collisions. Ralph swerved his sled when it was traveling its fastest to avoid another youngster and he lost control of it. As he tried to right it the sled crashed into a tree and the boy was flung head-on against it.

He lay still and other children tried to arouse him. When they failed they called a policeman, who carried the boy to the Metropolitan Museum of Art and summoned Dr. McFeely from Flower Hospital. The surgeon found that the boy's neck had been broken and that he had been killed instantly.

DOG'S DEVOTION COST LIFE.

Animal Struggled in Icy River to Reach Friends on Boat.

Special to The New York Times.

HASTINGS, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Daily, for months past, a Gordon setter belonging to Wade Hampton, Jr., of River View Manor, a nephew of the late Governor of South Carolina, United States Senator, and Confederate General, had frequented the pier here where tug boats land for fresh water and the animal had become a favorite with many of the tugboat men. For three weeks the boats have not been able to land because of the ice and the dog, apparently not understanding, had barked his dejection as his friends steamed slowly past him.

Today a tug which the dog seemed to recognize steamed past the pier and the animal, first running about apparently in a frenzy of excitement, finally ran to the shore, plunged into the water and started swimming toward the vessel.

The ice was thick in its path and at last the dog was forced to put back. The animal reached shoal water, but there it stood, its eyes fixed up stream where the tug was disappearing. Perhaps the icy water benumbed the dog so it could not move; at any rate it stood motionless while the incoming tide sent the water creeping up its sides and presently the waves met over its head.

Men who had expected each instant to see the dog come ashore realized too late to save the animal that it could not or would not move and were forced to see it drown.

JOBBERS PLEAD GUILTY.

Three More Great Western Swindlers Surrender.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 3.—Three more defendants in the so-called million-dollar swindle, or Great Western Jobbing Company case, pleaded guilty in the United States District Court here tonight of fraud. They were Samuel Brown of Philadelphia and Jacob L. and M. M. Liebovitz, brothers, of East St. Louis, Ill.

Their bonds were increased from $1,000 to $5,000 each and they went to jail. Their change of pleas from not guilty to guilty came a few minutes before the close of court.

All day the men had listened to Charles L. Greenfield, confessed ring leader of the twelve defendants, as he told how Brown and the Liebovitz brothers had helped him to establish seven stores in six cities and within eight months to lead the stores into profitable bankruptcies.

Federal officials charge that the twelve defendants have within the last few years obtained approximately $1,000,000 worth of merchandise on credit and by secret shipments disposed of most of this before their string of department stores failed.

CLUB BARS BACHELORS.

Only Married Men and Families in Ingleside of Detroit.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Feb. 3.—Henry Ford and other wealthy residents of Detroit have incorporated the Ingleside Club, to be used for the convenience and entertainment of the entire families of the members, instead of only for men. The officers of the club are: President, Frank W. Blair, Union Trust Company; Vice President, George Johnston, Johnston Optical Company; Second Vice President, Dr. R. S. Howard; Recording Secretary, Herbert Y. McMullen; Corresponding Secretary, Stanley G. Stevens; Treasurer, Horace H. Rackham, Ford Motor Company. Among the Directors are the Rev. S. S. Marquis and the Rev. E. R. Shippen. Bishop Charles D. Williams is one of the incorporators.

No bachelor will be eligible to membership. The club will build a house. It will provide social entertainment for both old and young, and will have high-class concerts and lectures. A special feature of the club will be to entertain distinguished visitors to the city and give the children as well as their elders the opportunity to meet them.

Palm Beach — Additional Compartment drawing-room cars added to SEABOARD FLORIDA LIMITED 2:08 P.M. for February. Apply quickly 1184 B'way. Phone 5644 Mad. Sq. —Advt.

SHIP BILL'S FATE HANGS BY 1 VOTE

Will Be Shelved Unless Senator Lewis, Ill, Absent, and Unpaired, Soon Returns.

SEVEN BOLTERS OBDURATE

Repulse All Party Overtures—Democrats Win Norris by Granting His Amendments.

STONE ATTACKS REVOLTERS

Conspired with Republicans, He Declares — Forced by O'Gorman to Retract and Apologize.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Democratic leaders tonight believe they have effected a compromise on the Ship Purchase bill that may save the bill from absolute defeat by a bare margin of one vote. Even this margin depends upon the prompt return to Washington of Senator Lewis of Illinois, who has been ill for several weeks at Asheville, N. C. But with Mr. Lewis on the floor, where he is expected to be when the Senate convenes tomorrow, the Democrats will not be able to prevent the recommitment of the bill. The most they hope for is to amend the motion to recommit by adding instructions to the Committee on Commerce to report it back "forthwith" with the amendments upon which the compromise hinges.

In addition to Mr. Lewis, Senators Penrose of Pennsylvania and Fall of New Mexico, Republicans, and Smith of South Carolina and Newlands of Nevada, Democrats, are absent from Washington, but all are paired; hence their presence or absence would not affect the net result. It was impossible to arrange a pair for Senator Lewis.

The compromise has won over only one vote—that of Mr. Norris of Nebraska, a radical Republican—though it involves nearly everything that Mr. Norris asked for. There was little opposition on the Democratic side to his proposal to forbid the body of the bill the acquisition of interned belligerent ships without the previous assent of the belligerent nations interested. But in accepting Mr. Norris's demand that permission for the leasing of the ships to be acquired be limited to extraordinary contingencies and then only for periods of six months or a year the wishes of the seven Democrats were disregarded.

Early this morning it became apparent that the seven Democrats opposed to the bill would not return to the party fold. It transpired that they had bound themselves by an iron-clad agreement not to accept any overtures, to resist even influence from the White House and to insist upon recommitting the bill without instructions to the committee. As the Committee on Commerce is hostile to the bill, recommitment under those circumstances would mean the bill's burial for this session. The explanation of this determination of the seven was that some of them at least want the bill definitely set aside so that other legislation—notably a Rural Credits act and the Rivers and Harbors bill—might be considered.

Aside from getting Mr. Norris's consent to support the instructions that would be added to the motion to recommit, no progress was made with the radical Republicans. Mr. La Follette of Wisconsin already is counted for the bill by the Democrats. But when further overtures were made to Mr. Kenyon of Iowa, who discussed the subject with President Wilson yesterday, he sent a message to the White House that he would negotiate no further. Mr. Norris, like Mr. Kenyon, is pledged to vote for the motion of Mr. Clarke of Arkansas to send the bill back to the committee, and Mr. Kenyon will not stretch the agreement even to the point of supporting the amending instructions.

Stone Denounces Revolters.

How completely the Democratic leaders had despaired of winning back the seven Democratic opponents of the bill was indicated as soon as the measure came up on the floor at 2 o'clock Mr. Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Administration's mouthpiece on many important questions, launched into an excoriation of the recalcitrants. His denunciation was little less than reading them out of the party, so far as he was able to, and at one point he became so vehement that he was called to order and forced to apologize.

Mr. Stone, whose speech was mainly a filibustering effort to gain time, began by references to the importance of party loyalty. Dipping back into history, he referred rather pointedly to well-known instances of treachery. Then, coming to the point at issue, he mentioned the seven revolting Democrats, and told of the caucus rule binding them to action with their party and of their refusal to abide by the party's direction. His characterizations became increasingly bitter until he applied to them the word "conspirators."

Mr. O'Gorman of New York, one of the seven, rose quickly and made the point of order that Mr. Stone was violating the section of Rule 19 that forbids a Senator to ascribe to a colleague "motives unworthy of or unbecoming a Senator." Mr. Vardaman of Mississippi, another of the seven, was vainly demanding recognition for the same purpose.

"Mr. President," said Mr. Stone, turning squarely to Mr. O'Gorman, "I am amenable to the rule because the conduct of the Senators was unbecoming to Senators."

"Mr. President," replied Mr. O'Gorman in an angry tone, "I insist upon my point of order, and I demand that the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Stone) be made to take his seat until he has purged himself of his contemptuous conduct toward this Senate."

Mr. Vardaman's demand for participation in the colloquy was becoming insistent by this time. Under the rules, once Mr. Stone was held to be out of order he could be compelled to take his

Continued on Page 4.

The Dumdum Bullet Not So Bad as It's Painted

Col. La Garde, one of the world's greatest authorities on gunshot wounds, tells just what the effect of bullets is

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

ORDER NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES TODAY.
THE TIMES IS ALWAYS SOLD OUT EARLY.

TWO WOMEN DEPICT BATTLE OF LUDLOW

Audience in Tears as Miner's Wife Tells of Smothering of Three Children.

FLED FROM FIRE AND SHOTS

J. D. Greene Again Defends Rockefeller Fund Before Industrial Relations Commission.

The story of the "massacre of Ludlow," where eleven children and two women were smothered to death and five men shot dead in a clash between striking miners and militiamen sent to guard the property of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company on April 20, 1914, was told yesterday before the Commission on Industrial Relations in the Metropolitan Building, by two miners' wives—one who had lost three children in the encounter and another who had seen the entire affray.

It was by far the most dramatic episode of the hearings. When Mrs. Mary Petrucci described in simple English how she had dragged her little ones into a cellar beneath one of the colony tents that had been set on fire and how she had staggered out the next morning to be carried to a hospital where she remained nine days before learning that her children were dead, many women in the audience were heard sobbing while others sat mute with tears coursing down their cheeks.

Tried Twice to Testify.

For the first time the women told their stories on a witness stand. Twice before, once in Denver and again in Washington, they were present at a session of the commission, but in the first instance objection was made to their going on the stand and in the second they were not able to testify. They took the stand after Jerome D. Greene, Secretary of the Rockefeller Foundation, had finished testifying regarding the purposes of that organization and Mr. Rockefeller's connection with the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

Mrs. Petrucci was born in Hastings, Col., of Italian parents twenty-four years ago and married when but 16. She spoke good English and impressed the audience as a woman of refinement above her station. The fact that she told what had happened with little display of emotion, as if anxious to get it over as quickly as possible, made the telling all the more impressive. She said she went to Ludlow, Col., in January, 1914, although the strike had been on there since the previous September. The miners and their families were living in a tent colony that housed between 600 and 700 persons on land leased by the strikers.

A Greek named Tikas and another man named Files were leaders there. Directly behind the tent occupied by the Petrucci family was a larger one covering a cellar, with board walls and flooring. The large tent was used as a maternity hospital. The cellar to which the women and children flocked when the tents began to burn has been called since "the black hole."

Fled with Her Children.

"My tent was the first one to catch fire," began Mrs. Petrucci in a low voice that was distinctly heard throughout the large room. "It was in the evening, and, catching up my three children, I ran out. I had the baby in my arm, the little girl by the hand, and the boy followed. As I ran the militia, who were about twenty-five yards away, began firing at me, and I ran to the cellar for protection. The cellar was about six feet deep and the door was open. There were three women and eight children already there when I entered.

"My baby was only six months old, the little girl was two years and a half, and the boy was four years old. He would have been five yesterday. Our party made eleven children and four women. I told one woman that they were burning the tents, and she said I had better stay there.

"After I had been in the cellar about ten minutes, the tent above us also caught fire. The soldiers were shooting through the streets of the colony and we were afraid to go out. For some reason the door of the cellar had been left open and the smoke began to come in. Mrs. Coster, one of the women in the cellar, took a quilt and spread it over her two children and herself to keep off the smoke, and when I asked her for some of the quilt to put over my children she said she didn't have enough for herself. A little later we all lost consciousness, and I don't know what happened after that.

Told of Her Babies' Death.

"It was about half past five the next morning, I guess, when I came to and crawled out to look for water. I saw five or six tents that were not burned still standing and somehow staggered toward the station. I met several guards going in the opposite direction and they were laughing. I felt just like a drunken person and when I reached the station Mrs. Halloran asked me where my children were. I did not know, and she went back to the camp to look for them. She couldn't find them and came back to the station without them. Then some one told me to get on the train that came along just then and I was taken to Trinidad. I was in the hospital there for nine days and when I came out they told me that my babies were dead."

Commissioner Weinstock gently asked the woman several questions. She said that only one other woman and herself came out of the "black hole" alive, and that thirteen persons in all were taken out dead. She said she didn't know how the fire started in her tent, and she was too much frightened by the shooting in the street to find out.

"Have you any other children?" asked Mr. Weinstock.

"One died on March 7; the others were killed on April 20," was the reply.

Mrs. Margaret Dominick, who is the English wife of a Polish miner, told

Continued on Page 7.

CHICAGO PIT PANIC AS WHEAT BREAKS

Price Bounds Up Again to New High Record of $1.66, Then Sags.

FLOUR ABOVE $8 A BARREL

Bread at 6 Cents a Small Loaf and May Reach 7 Cents — Underweight War Begun by City.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—One of the wildest markets since the European war started was experienced in grains today. Scenes of panic were witnessed on the Board of Trade when May wheat opened 8 cents under the close of $1.65 yesterday.

After opening around $1.62 it suddenly broke to $1.56¾ within ten minutes, causing more or less demoralization during that period and creating scenes in the wheat pit more exciting that any that have taken place since the famous Patten and Leiter deals. At the end of fifteen minutes a new high record was set again by a bound to $1.66, after which there followed another drop to around $1.62 at midday, with sagging tendency.

Wheat closed at $1.59¾ bid for the May options this afternoon on the Board of Trade after breaking again to $1.57¼. This closing price compares with $1.65 at the close yesterday and 92½ cents, the closing price a year ago. The July option, after opening at $1.41½ to $1.41, sold at $1.38⅝ at the close, compared with $1.43 yesterday and 88½ cents a year ago. The high for July was $1.41⅝ for the day.

The wide fluctuations were attributable to a very large extent to the news developments over night. The British announcement that grain shipments to Austria or Germany would be considered contraband, subject to seisure, was probably the most disturbing feature in the speculative market, but there were other factors to be reckoned with.

The wholesale price of flour went above $8 a barrel today, and bakers held forth this quotation when housewives complained against 6-cent bread. Nine-dollar flour was declared to be in plain view as the millers' stores grow steadily less, and this presages a further advance of bread to 7 cents a small loaf, in the opinion of certain trained observers.

The majority of the 1,500 members of the Master Bakers' Association were selling their small loaves at 6 cents and large loaves at 12 cents today. An "underweight war" was launched by the city officials.

The problem of preserving the standard weights of loaves throughout the United States in the face of a threatened flour "famine," due to drainage of the nation's wheat supply, was discussed today by members of the National Association of Scale Experts, which held a convention at the Fort Dearborn Hotel.

BAKERS ASK STATE FOR AID.

Want Attorney General to See if Flour Price Cannot Be Kept Down.

New York bakers have appealed to John J. Dillon, Commissioner of the State Department of Foods and Markets, to join with them in an effort to keep down the price of flour, which the bakers all agree will make it necessary for them to raise the price of bread within a few days. Many of the bakers believe that the only way this could be accomplished would be through an act of Congress placing an embargo on the exportation of all but the year's surplus grain supply. This, they think, would reduce the price of flour to a figure near normal, making it possible for them to retain present prices.

After a consultation with several representative bakers yesterday Mr. Dillon sent this telegram to Attorney General Woodbury:

"The bakers of this State are working under great embarrassment in their continual efforts to avoid the impending increase in the price of bread. Will you advise this department if legal means exist to restrain flour dealers from advancing prices to the speculative wheat level?"

BACK TO "EASY DIVORCE."

Nevada Rushing a Bill Through to Restore Old Conditions.

Special to The New York Times.

CARSON CITY, Nev., Feb. 3.—The Assembly Committee on Morals reported favorably today a bill repealing the present divorce law and reviving the old law for "easy divorce." The bill was at once taken up and passed by a vote of 43 to 10. It was then sent to the Senate, where it is expected to pass with a good majority. There are assurances that the Governor either will sign it or permit it to become a law automatically. It will be effective immediately.

The Legislature also has under consideration a bill permitting horse racing and betting under the pari mutuel system.

There was a great demonstration at the Capitol when the Divorce bill was passed. Under the bill residence of six months only is required before bringing an action. Special trains brought 1,000 persons here who were interested in the legislation.

GERMAN AUXILIARY SUNK.

British Cruiser Australia Destroyed Former Liner on Jan. 7.

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 3.—The Buenos Aires newspapers announce that a German auxiliary cruiser, formerly of the Woermann Line, was sunk on Jan. 7 off the Patagonian coast by the British cruiser Australia.

The crew was taken to the Falkland Islands.

ASKS SURRENDER OF DYNAMITER

British Ambassador Moves to Gain Custody of the Bridge Wrecker.

VAN HORN CLAIMS IMMUNITY

Telegraphs von Bernstorff Requesting Official Aid to Prevent His Surrender to Canada.

EXPECTS LONG LEGAL FIGHT

Washington Thinks an Appeal to the Supreme Court Likely—Nice Question of "Political Offense."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Formal application was made to the State Department today by the British Government for the extradition of Werner Van Horn, who was arrested at Vanceboro, Maine, yesterday, after attempting to blow up the Canadian end of the St. Croix River International Bridge. Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, visited the State Department late in the afternoon and left with Secretary Bryan and Counselor Robert Lansing a note formally requesting that Van Horn be extradited for trial in Canada. The request said that Van Horn had committed an offense in violation of Section 282 of the Criminal Code of New Brunswick, which declared it to be unlawful, and punishable by life imprisonment, for any person to destroy a train, bridge, or railway fence "with intent to injure or endanger the safety of any person traveling or being on any railway, bridge," &c.

The formal request for the extradition of Van Horn was referred by the Secretary of State to Cone Johnson, the Solicitor of the Department, who has the case under advisement. Officials of the State and Justice departments were in conference tonight over the case, but no action will be taken by the Federal Government in Washington until the receipt here of the report of the United States Commissioner to be designated by the Department of Justice—probably the one nearest to Vanceboro—to hear the case. The case will first have to be passed upon by the United States Commissioner or by the Federal Courts, and it is altogether probable that the Supreme Court of the United States will ultimately have to deliver its opinion before it is determined whether Van Horn has committed a crime for which he can be extradited.

No Extradition Without a Hearing.

Under the statutes of the United States, which are rather explicit on matters of extradition, neither Secretary Bryan nor any other Federal official has authority to surrender Van Horn into the hands of any Canadian official until the prisoner has had a proper hearing and has been committed by order of the judicial authorities, handling the case in this country.

Section 5,270 of the Revised Statutes of the United States provides that "if on such hearing he [the United States Commissioner or the Judge having jurisdiction] deems the evidence sufficient to sustain the charge under the provisions of the proper treaty or convention, he shall certify the same, together with a copy of all the testimony taken by him, to the Secretary of State, that a warrant may issue upon the requisition of the proper authorities of such foreign Government, for the surrender of such person, according to the stipulations of the treaty or convention; and he shall issue his warrant for the commitment of the person so charged to the proper jail, there to remain until such surrender shall be made."

Until the accused has been so committed in accordance with due process of law, the Secretary of State has no authority to deliver Van Horn into the custody of the Canadian authorities. This is definitely and specifically provided by Section 5272 of the Revised Statutes, dealing with extradition, which stipulates that "It shall be lawful for the Secretary of State, under his hand and seal, to order the person so committed to be delivered to such person as shall be authorized, in the name and on behalf of such foreign Government, to be tried for the crime of which such person shall be so accused, and such person shall be delivered up accordingly."

Unofficial information comes to Washington that Van Horn insists that he has committed no offense for which he can be extradited to Canada. It is understood to be his claim that his offense was "political." It has not been the policy of this Government to extradite for political offenses.

At the German Embassy it was asserted tonight that no communication had been received from Van Horn. It is confidently expected that he will communicate with that Embassy, representing that he has committed a political offense, that he should not be extradited, and urging his Government's representatives to intercede in his behalf. There was a report that he had already telegraphed an appeal of this character to the German Embassy, but it was said there that the Embassy had no information directly from Van Horn, and knew of the case only unofficially through newspaper accounts.

There is no doubt in Washington, however, that, in view of Van Horn's claim to immunity from extradition, the question whether his act was a political offense will be the one casting the largest shadow across the trail of the case through the Federal courts of the United States. Should the United States Commissioner handling the case hold that Van Horn did not commit a political offense, and that he committed an offense of a non-political character that is extraditable, it is believed here that Van Horn will appeal, through counsel, to the Federal courts for his release on a writ of habeas corpus, and that this would open the way for an appeal ultimately to the Supreme Court of the United States, which has before passed judgment on such cases.

The Van Horn case has some rather novel features; but its most difficult aspects grow out of the fact that the offense for which the Canadian authorities demand the extradition of the accused was committed not in time of peace, but in the course of a war in which Germany, to which Van Horn claims allegiance, and England, of which

Continued on Page 3.

TURKS DROWN TRYING TO CROSS SUEZ CANAL

British Let Them Start Bridging Operations, Then Attack—ex-Sultan Advises Peace.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAIRO, Feb. 3, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—During last night the Turks attempted to cross the Suez Canal near Toussoum, thirty-five miles north of Suez. They were allowed to bring bridging material to the bank of the canal and to start operations.

Then the British attacked them, and they fled in disorder, abandoning all their material.

Some of the Turks were drowned in the canal.

An attack was made at daylight this morning on the British front at El Kantara, forty miles north of Port Said, but was easily repulsed. The loss to the enemy was sixteen killed and wounded and forty prisoners. The British casualties were three wounded.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUCHAREST, Feb. 3, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—Abdul Hamid, the deposed Sultan of Turkey, has been consulted by the Young Turks regarding the situation.

He advised the Young Turks to conclude peace, especially if the Franco-British fleet were able to force the Dardanelles, which the ex-Sultan thought quite possible.

The Germans are suspicious of the Turks, and fear that they may make only feeble attempts to defend the Dardanelles, so as to have an excuse to ask for peace.

GREECE PREPARING TO MOBILIZE ARMY

Is Also Busily Fortifying Her Frontiers, Berlin Hears from Constantinople.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—A wireless dispatch from Berlin says the Berliner Tageblatt reports from Constantinople that Greece is industriously making mobilization preparations and continuing the fortification of her frontiers.

GERMANS ASSAIL OUR NEUTRALITY

A Thin Veil to Conceal Eagerness to Aid England, Says Cologne Gazette.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 3, (via London.)—The Cologne Gazette contains a long attack on the American Government's neutrality. The article criticises seriatim the points in Secretary of State Bryan's letter to United States Senator William J. Stone, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, repudiating charges that the United States had shown partiality to the Allies against Germany and Austria and announcing the American Government's stand with regard to the exportation of war munitions. The article says:

"Mr. Bryan made himself the mouthpiece of the brutal British standpoint, which is based on force. We are certain that German-Americans and those who share their views shortly will furnish the right reply to Mr. Bryan's epistle. We now know what we must expect from Mr. Bryan's management of foreign affairs.

"American neutrality is only a thin veil behind which is concealed eagerness to do England a good turn. Knowing this, we will be guided by our knowledge. If America respects only brute force, then we shall give full play to brute force."

SWISS TROOPS FIRE ON GERMAN AIRMEN

Infantrymen at Bonfol Defend Their Country's Neutrality Against Aeroplane.

BASLE, (via Paris,) Feb. 3.—Reports received here say that a German aeroplane today flew twice over the town of Bonfol, Switzerland, about fifteen miles south of Altkirch, Alsace.

The aeroplane was fired upon by Swiss infantrymen, but was not hit.

Ready to Fight for Food Neutrality

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The new Swiss Minister to Italy, M. de Planta, has made an important statement to the Rome papers, in which he says Switzerland is ready to fight for her food neutrality. M. de Planta said:

"Our national organization is essentially defensive, and the neutrality which we have always observed cannot be broken except in three cases: (1) The violation of this neutrality by a third party; (2) an attempt on our territorial integrity; and (3) a threat to starve us by preventing food from crossing our frontiers."

END OF PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC EXPECTED

Only the War, it Is Declared, Has Saved It Up to Now—Army Forced Ministry Out.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LISBON, Feb. 3, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post)—Nothing but the European war has saved the Republic of Portugal, if it can be considered to be saved.

The Royalists, as well as the other opponents of the Democrats, who have been in power since the revolution, have held back owing to the European situation, but, even so, political differences during the last few weeks attained extreme bitterness.

The Government, which has just resigned, owed its existence to an intrigue intended to secure the elections for the Democrats. Unfortunately for the Government but fortunately for the dignity of Portugal, the army found itself unable to support the interference of the Democrats in military matters and demanded the fall of the Government.

This demand has now been obeyed, the change of governments being none the less due to a military coup d'état because a few officers were arrested and a few days were allowed to intervene before the Ministry resigned.

That the army thus asserted itself cannot be a good omen for the future of the republic, since the army is known to be not practically Republican.

RUSSIANS CROSS GALICIAN PASSES

Pouring Once More Into Hungary as Austrians Yield Important Positions.

GENERAL ADVANCE NOW ON

Russian Pressure in Poland North of the Vistula Also Forcing Germans Back.

MENACE TO HINDENBURG

Renewed Frontal Attacks in Centre End in Loss of Captured Trench Section.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 3, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—With a successful Russian advance on the Hungarian side of the Carpathians behind the sources of the San River, the period of elaborate reconnoissances is over and the southern army has taken the offensive along the entire front from below the Dukla Pass to the east of the Beskid Mountains. The Austrians have lost hope and are yielding important positions with scarcely any show of resistance.

A Russian column which crossed the broad main ridge east of Yaslisk seized a battery of six guns with ammunition intact, besides two bomb-throwing mortars and a quantity of machine guns, before the Austrian force could bring them into action. Detachments of Germans are among the prisoners taken during the advance, both in the Uzsok region and the eastern Beskid. The only visible counter-demonstration from the Austrian side increased the activity of the artillery fire along the line of the Donage, but all sectional attempts at an offensive there were destroyed in a few hours.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg seems to realize that the campaign of 1915 is beginning very badly for his strategy. His personal quarters are established at Lenckza, about twenty miles north of Lodz. He is living in a hotel, and Prince Joachim of Prussia occupies a neighboring doctor's house. Their supplies are brought from Kalisz, on the frontier.

Their position is becoming insecure through the determined Russian advance north of the Vistula. The Germans are now pressed further back in that region than they have been at any time since the commencement of the present invasion from Thorn at the beginning of December. They keep an unsteady hold on Lipno, twenty miles from the Prussian frontier, and their four corps which recently were introduced between the Vistula and Olawa are all drawing north as a consequence of the continued westward pressure from the Russian Army moving north of the Masurian Lakes.

As von Hindenburg abhors inaction he has been driven to repeat the disastrous frontal attacks on the line of the Russian intrenched positions westward of the Rawka. Gen. Mackensen again turned the full blast of his heavy and light artillery and best infantry upon Bolimow Monday and yesterday, with even less success than on Sunday. The Russians after desperate bayonet fighting recaptured the southern section of the front intrenchment which the Germans held on Sunday night. The fight for the farm south of Gumin continued all Monday and recommenced at daylight yesterday.

The Russians in Central Poland are withstanding these monotonous positional onslaughts with unflinching steadiness in the knowledge that their armies in the north and south have definitely grasped the initiative from the enemy and are forcing the campaigns in East Prussia and Hungary into a situation which must mean final ruin of the second invasion of Poland.

HUNGARY SEIZES FOOD.

But Austrian Finance Minister Says Supply Is Ample.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Feb. 3, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—It is reported from Trieste that the Hungarian Government has requisitioned wheat and other cereals held by farmers and merchants, who have been forbidden to export any to Austria. Even consignments already contracted and paid for by Austrian importers have been seized and will not be allowed to be delivered.

This measure has provoked widespread discontent and indignation in Vienna, where it is considered to be illegal, as all wheat available in the Dual Monarchy should be equally distributed throughout the empire, lest a wheat famine should be averted in Hungary and hastened in Austria and other less privileged regions. The Poles are equally indignant against the Austrians and Germans, who are expelling Galician refugees from Vienna and Prague owing to the impossibility of feeding them.

The Government has ordered the proportion of flour and rye used in breadmaking to be limited to 50 per cent. Rice, potatoes, oats, and Indian corn are to replace wheat. This remedy, however, is insufficient to avert the inevitable wheat famine, and the situation is aggravated owing to the necessity of feeding the German troops sent to defend Hungary.

BERLIN, Feb. 3, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—A statement is attributed by the Overseas News Agency to the Hungarian Minister of Finance, Johann Teleszky, to the effect that an ample supply of foodstuffs for Austria and Hungary until after the next harvest is assured beyond doubt. M. Teleszky also says there is no large class of unemployed in the Dual Monarchy, but that rather there is a scarcity of work-

men. Deposits in Vienna savings banks increased considerably in January, by comparison with the preceding year.

The Overseas Agency, to show that industrial conditions in Germany have not been greatly disturbed by the war, gave out today statistics of the earnings in 1914 of a number of large corporations, whose dividends were about the same as in the preceding year, and in some cases larger.

REINFORCEMENTS TO ANGOLA.

Portuguese Send Troops—Germans Now Occupy Most of Colony.

BERLIN, Feb. 3, (By Wireless Telegraphy to London.)—A dispatch from Lisbon says:

"Reinforcements have been sent to Angola, as the Germans now occupy the greater part of that colony."

LISBON, Feb. 3.—The Ministers of Marine and of the Colonies inspected the troops for Angola before their departure.

Large crowds cheered the soldiers.

Announcement was made early in January that German forces had invaded Portuguese Angola, on the western coast of Africa, although there had been no declaration of war between the two countries.

The Portuguese casualties in Angola were estimated at that time at about 900 killed, wounded and prisoners. The Germans were said to have lost about 200.

It was said that 4,000 fresh Portuguese troops were ready to embark for Africa.

GIRL IN NINETEEN BATTLES.

Czar Gives Her St. George's Cross When Wound Leads to Discovery.

MOSCOW, Feb. 3.—Among the wounded who have arrived in Moscow from the front is Olga Krasilnikoff, a girl of 19 years. After taking part in nineteen battles in Poland she was wounded in the foot.

The girl enlisted under a man's name and this deception has just been discovered. The Cross of St. George, fourth degree, has been awarded to her.

PERMITS AID FOR CAPTIVES.

But Russian Military Authorities Will Do the Distributing.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Russia today informed the United States that the distribution of food, money, and clothing to German and Austrian prisoners in Siberia would be permitted, but only through the Russian military authorities. An American relief expedition had started from Peking, where it was said to have had the sanction of the Russian Minister.

Today's cable was brief and made it clear that food and clothing could be sent to soldiers, but no money, that being permitted for officers alone. All relief supplies, however, must be addressed to the commandant of various military districts, a list of which was sent to the State Department.

No mention was made in the Russian reply of the requests for permission to neutral diplomatic officers to make an inspection of the prison, camps, nor was any report made on the condition of the prisoners.

CHECK GERMAN RUSHES.

French Say Attempt to Break Through Their Lines Has Failed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PICARDY, Feb. 3, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Once more the little village of Guinchy, between Bethune and La Bassee, has been the scene of a desperate struggle, as announced in the French official communique. On Monday another effort was heralded by a violent bombardment with "Jack Johnsons" and a fusillade of grenades from the German trenches. Then out poured the enemy in massed formation along the road, and enough remained of them to drive in our advance posts and to compel the Allies to fall back from the front line of trenches. But the British, reinforced after their losses in the same region a week ago, by a series of brisk rushes soon disposed of those of the enemy who faced them. A majority of the Germans broke in disorder as the troops came at them with the bayonet, and, spreading confusion in the ranks of their own supports, enabled our men to seize a very commanding slice of their trenches.

In this affair our loss was slight compared with that of last week, but according to information which has just reached me this was but a prelude to the massed attacks delivered yesterday. In all these encounters the French have co-operated splendidly in resisting the enemy's plan to break through.

TRY TO RETAKE GREAT DUNE.

Germans Make a Desperate Counter Attack on the Allies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTHEAST FRANCE, Feb. 3.—The attack upon the Great Dune by the Allies was too important, both in itself and in its bearing upon the defense of the road to Ostend, for the Germans not to make a new and violent effort to recover their lost ground. That effort they made two days ago.

The attack opened with a terrific bombardment, which continued with great violence for more than forty-eight hours and, indeed, has not yet ceased at this point at the moment of writing. The Germans directed the whole fire of their guns, even distant batteries, which usually shell points more to the east of Nieuport, upon the trenches that had been dug on the plateau of the Great Dune and were held by the Allies.

Then, on Sunday, came the German counter attack. They charged the allied positions with such force and in ranks so serried in mass formation that a certain number of German soldiers were carried or pushed far beyond their goal and made prisoners by the Allies.

ALLIES GAIN IN BELGIUM.

New Positions on the Dunes May Force Germans Across the Yser.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 3, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—During the last week the Allies have made continuous progress to the east and northwest of Lombaertzyde, as a result of which the Germans have been compelled definitely to evacuate various places near the Belgian coast as far as Mariakerke. Beyond here, however, it has not been possible for the Allies to advance to the east, the German fortified and intrenched works being so strong as to present an obstacle to the Franco-Belgian efforts.

The successes in the Lombaertzyde region, however, are of considerable importance, as the Allies have captured a good position in the dunes and are able now to dominate with artillery the whole district as far as Slype.

Should the Allies be able to take further advantage of the successes obtained, the Germans would be compelled to evacuate the whole western bank of the Yser.

LOOTING STORES IN ITALY.

Troops Reinforced to Check Bread Riots in Sassari.

ROME, Feb. 3, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Bread riots have occurred at Porto Torres, Sardinia, where the populace attacked bakers' shops and broke the windows in the municipal offices.

SASSARI, Italy, Feb. 3.—Riots growing out of the agitation over the high price of bread are assuming a graver character. Crowds today went about the streets sacking the stores.

Strong reinforcements of troops have been called out to maintain order.

The disturbance continued throughout the day, and the municipality finally fixed minimum and maximum prices on foodstuffs as follows:

Bread, per kilo (2.20 pounds), from 9 to 11 cents; fish, per kilo, 15 to 20 cents; meat, per kilo, 16 to 30 cents.

CHURCHILL'S TALK ON SEA SUPREMACY

Complete Control for the Allies Compared with 'Certain Facile Advantages' of the Germans.

ENDLESS RESOURCES OPEN

No Complete Blockade Possible—Fair Treatment for the Neutral Countries.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The interview given by Winston Churchill to The Matin is translated in full by The London Daily News. The interviewer, M. Leroux, describes Mr. Churchill "as a man so genuinely young and modern as to recall rather a hero from Du Maurier than a politician."

"To what end," M. Leroux asked, "are the combined British and French fleets really working?"

The First Lord answered with a smile: "The action of the navy is necessarily slow. The pressure it exercises upon an adversary is unintermittent. It may be compared to the forces of nature, to the inexorable grip of Winter, which nothing can for long resist.

"It is only thanks to the British navy," Mr. Churchill explained, "that reinforcements can be moved into France. Their safe journey across the Channel or from India, Australia or Canada is only assured by the protection of the men of war."

Leading the interviewer before a large scale map which covered one wall of the apartment, Mr. Churchill placed a finger on that angle of the sea and coast where, between Denmark and Holland, the whole force of the German navy lies hidden under shelter of Sylt, Heligoland and Emuen.

"There," he declared, "is the place nature and science have combined to fortify against all attacks. There in inactivity the Germans are secured by two exceedingly sound bulwarks—a neutral power on the right, a neutral power on the left, and these neutralities are inviolable to us.

"As long as the Germans remain under cover of these defenses they hold certain facile advantages over us when it comes to small encounters. There lie the submarines of which they are always talking. We have more of these vessels than they, but now can we send ours out to attack theirs? Submarines do not fight among themselves. A single one of their submarines which leaves its refuge and can find targets in our vessels can naturally do more damage than ten of our submarines, which are unable to encounter a single German ship.

"It is easy enough to lose through the agency of an enemy submarine or an enemy mine of insignificant value a battleship which cost millions without speaking of the lives which may be lost. Prudence, therefore, is indispensable when one cannot hide in ports and exposes one's self everywhere at sea."

The correspondent thought he could notice Mr. Churchill's annoyance at the ignorance of the general public, which allowed itself to be impressed by the apparent successes of the Germans.

"There are," he said, "certain tricks of the sea with which one has always to reckon. However powerful and vigilant one may be, no one knows better than the Germans themselves the exceptional conditions which permitted them to come to our East Coast and throw bombs at it. They chose one of those days of the year when in these latitudes the nights are longest. On their way back they were overtaken by dawn, and if a fog had not protected them, they would have fallen into our ring. Yesterday they experienced the inconvenience of meeting us in broad daylight.

"For the rest, all these exploits do not in the least resemble the disembarkation of troops with which we have been often threatened and which as a matter of fact we should very much like to see occur. But this is a hope in which we are likely to be deceived. Let us rather talk of facts. Let us briefly review what our navy has achieved since the commencement of hostilities. Do you know how many of all German warships are still left on the world's seas? Only two at large, cruisers between 3,000 and 4,000 tons, the Karlsruhe and the Dresden, and in addition two armed liners, the Kronprinz Wilhelm and the Prinz Eitel Friedrich.

"We do not know, perhaps, in what zones or what South American rivers these two auxiliary cruisers are lying, but do know they find it necessary to hide. German commerce is ruined. Those of their ships which have not fallen into our hands have taken refuge in neutral ports, where they have been disarmed and are now immobile.

"The sea is free," Mr. Churchill stopped and then resumed: "For the first time in her history Great Britain can say the seas are free. In the days when France was at war with us, no victory, however important, brought us a security comparable to that which we enjoy today. Even after Trafalgar we knew nothing like it."

Turning once more toward the map on the wall, Mr. Churchill went on:

"Consider this map. Thanks to the freedom of the seas almost the whole of Asia is open to us and our allies as an inexhaustible source of supplies. We can say the same of Australia and Africa, that is, four-fifths of the world. As for America, supposing even that in South America the Germans have certain friendships and relationships, how could supplies sent from there ever reach them?

"There remains only the United States. Perhaps public opinion in that country hesitated a little in its sympathies at the beginning of the war. Now her sympathies are definitely in our favor and we shall know how to take the precautions which are compatible both with the rights of belligerents and those of neutral countries.

"At the same time, I have no illusions. I know as long as there are neutral countries a blockade without leakages is an impossibility. Germany will continue to receive secretly a small part of that of which she has so great need, but while you and we can breathe freely owing to the sea which we freed and will maintain free, this is how Germany can maintain her breath."

Mr. Churchill put his hand over the lower part of his face and added: "Well, you know the effect produced by a gag when one has to exert one's self at the same time. It uses up the heart and Germany knows it. This pressure upon Germany will never be relaxed until she surrendered unconditionally, for ever, if our allies, France and Russia, were both to give up the struggle, a thing which is inconceivable, we British would continue alone until the bitter end."

MONTH'S FOOD FOR BELGIUM

Relief Committee to Extend Its Work to Northern France.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 3, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—A detailed report just issued by the National Committee for Relief in Belgium shows that from Dec. 3 to Jan. 4 there were imported into Belgium 1,014 tons of maize, 20,634 tons of wheat, 1,311 tons of rice, 308 tons of peas, 873 tons of beans, 8,499 tons of flour, and 499 tons of other comestibles. These figures, together with imports which arrived before Dec. 3, give a total of 40,000 tons of foodstuffs.

With the object of facilitating the dispatch of supplies to the industrial districts of Charleroi, Mons, and La Louviere the German authorities propose to place at the disposal of the National Committee 3,000 tons of white maize now warehoused at Antwerp. This maize, by order of the Military Governor, is to be ground before dispatch.

The committee decided with the approval of Ministers of the United States and Spain to include the Maubeuge district and Givet, Fumay, and Belgian districts adjoining in its sphere of operations.

The military authorities have promised not to make requisitions or place any obstacles in the way of the committee in these districts. The committee's depots in the various relief districts have been placed under control of American citizens.

Official Reports of War Operations

FRANCE.

PARIS.—(*Night Report*)—There is nothing of particular importance to report except that in Champagne three German attacks were all repulsed—to the west of Perthes, north of Mesnil-les-Hurlus, and to the north of Massiges.

In the Argonne a fresh attack at Bagatelle was repulsed by our troops during the night of Feb. 2-3.

(*Day Report*)—In the country north of the Lys there is nothing to report.

Between the Lys and the Oise, in the sector of Nouvette, to the west of Lens, French batteries put an end to a spirited fusillade from the enemy.

The Germans endeavored to float down the River Anore some blazing rafts, starting them from a point above Aveluy, which is north of Albert. We were successful, however, in stopping these floats before they exploded.

Our artillery has continued to obtain excellent results in the valley of the Aisne. We have made slight progress, and have taken prisoners, and have repulsed a counter-attack to the west of Hill No. 206, near Perthes.

In the Argonne a second German attack took place yesterday near Bagatelle at about 6 o'clock in the evening. This also was repulsed, as had been the attack previously reported, which took place at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

The front from the Meuse to the Vosges has been quiet. In Alsace we are organizing our forces on the ground won by us to the south of Ammerzweiler.

GERMANY.

BERLIN.—The attacks made by the French on the German positions near Perthes have been repulsed. On the remainder of the western battle front there was yesterday nothing more than artillery exchanges.

There have been no new developments along the East Prussian frontier.

In Poland, north of the Vistula, cavalry onslaughts by the Russians have been repulsed, while south of the Vistula German attacks at a point east of Bolimow ended with the occupation of the village of Humin, (Goumine?) to the northeast. Fighting for the possession of Wolaszye-Lowicaka has been going on since Feb. 1. In these engagements we have taken over 4,000 prisoners and captured six machine guns.

Russian attacks at night against the German positions near the Bzura River have been repulsed.

RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD.—The engagements in the region of Mlawa have continued favorable to our troops. On the left bank of the Vistula the battle on the roads from Bolimow proceeded on Feb. 1 with considerable intensity. A large number of heavy and light batteries participated energetically in the engagement.

The German attack on the morning of the 2d north of Borjimow was repulsed with great losses for the enemy. A violent combat was begun south of the village of Goumine, where we recaptured advanced trenches which we lost Jan. 31. The possession of a small farm is still undecided.

South of the Pilica, near Dounaietz, the enemy increased the intensity of his bombardment, continuing night and day; but attempts of the enemy's troops to make progress were without success.

In the Carpathians the conflict continued on Jan. 31 and Feb. 1. Our forces advanced, fighting, along the broad front at Dukla Pass as far as the lower San, having crossed the principal ridge of the mountain range in the region of Jasliska and Mezo Laborcz, where we took a battery of six cannon, two mortars, a number of rapid-firers, and numerous prisoners. An offensive movement undertaken by the enemy southeast of Uzsok Pass was repulsed with enormous losses.

News relative to the transportation of German troops to the Carpathian front finds confirmation in the fact that on Feb. 2, southeast of Beskid Pass, we destroyed a battalion of the Two Hundred and Twenty-fourth German Regiment, a remnant of which, notably battalion and company commanders and twenty soldiers, were made prisoners.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA.—Russian attacks, continuing even during the night to the east of Beskid Pass, have been repulsed with heavy Russian losses. The fighting in the middle of the wooded mountains is taking a favorable turn.

We and our allies yesterday captured a thousand prisoners and several machine guns, while winning heights which were stubbornly defended by the enemy.

In Poland and Galicia there has been no change.

PARLIAMENT DROPS ALL PRIVATE BILLS

Agrees to Premier Asquith's Resolution That Only War Matters Be Discussed.

MOTION IS UNPRECEDENTED

Bonar Law, for the Opposition, Says It Intends to Treat the Session as a War Session.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Premier Asquith presented a resolution in the House of Commons today asking the House to devote the present session entirely to Government measures.

"There is no precedent for this resolution," said the Premier, "but all our energies as a nation are concentrated on the war, and every interest must be subordinated to this overmastering purpose. Accordingly the Government purposes to take away the opportunity for private members to introduce bills, and will confine its legislative proposals to measures for the prosecution of the war."

Mr. Asquith added: "So long as war conditions prevail and until they are determined—I hope and trust that at no distant date they will be determined in our favor—we must postpone discussion of the Plural Voting bill and all domestic legislation in subordination to the one national purpose."

A. Bonar Law, leader of the Opposition, agreed to the resolution. He said that the Opposition intended to treat the present session of the House as a war session, as had been done in Canada and France.

The House adopted the resolution.

Lord Lucas, replying for the Government to questions concerning alien enemies, said that, exclusive of prisoners of war, 18,259 aliens, all males, had been interned in the United Kingdom. Of these 1,916 were released subsequently, with the consent of the War Office, after their records had been investigated by the police.

Replying to Sir John Rees, (Unionist Member for Nottinghamshire,) who urged that cotton should be declared contraband of war, Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for War, said that the requirements of Great Britain had been adequately safeguarded so far as the War Office could see at present.

The authorities, according to Mr. Tennant, believed that Germany had a sufficient supply of cotton for her war requirements, and that therefore to place the staple in the list of contraband was not necessary from the belligerent point of view.

Mr. Tennant added that other interests were involved, which it would not be desirable to discuss at present.

BRITISH FINANCE PLAN.

New Issues of Capital Must Have the Treasury's Approval.

LONDON, Jan. 26, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Considerable discussion has taken place recently as to new issues of capital to be allowed by the Government, and the matter has now been settled by the following statement issued by the Treasury:

In connection with the reopening of the Stock Exchanges, the Treasury have had under consideration the general conditions under which new issues of capital in the United Kingdom can be permitted during the continuance of the war.

It appears to the Treasury that in the present crisis all other considerations must be subordinated to the paramount necessity of husbanding the financial resources of the country with a view to the successful prosecution of the war. Accordingly they wish it to be understood that until further notice they feel it imperative in the national interest that fresh issues of capital shall be approved by the Treasury before they are made.

Treasury approval will be governed by the following general conditions:

1. Issues for undertakings carried on or to be carried on in the United Kingdom, shall only be allowed where it is shown to the satisfaction of the Treasury that they are advisable in the national interest.

2. Issues or participation in issues for undertakings carried on or to be carried on in the British Empire overseas shall only be allowed where it is shown to the satisfaction of the Treasury that urgent necessity and special circumstances exist.

3. Issues or participation in issues for undertakings carried on or to be carried on outside the British Empire shall not be allowed.

4. The Treasury will not in ordinary cases insist upon the above restrictions where issues are required for the renewal of Treasury bills or other short instruments held here and falling due of foreign or colonial Governments or municipal corporations or railways or other undertakings.

The Treasury will not be prepared to approve of any dealings in the Stock Exchange in new issues which have not been approved by the Treasury before they are made.

These regulations are looked on in the money market with complacency, and in the Stock Exchange hopefully, as likely to benefit prices of existing gilt-edge stocks. They are also indicative of the Government's intention to prepare the way for another war loan by keeping the London market free of other issues and at the same time checking any possible attempt to raise money on behalf of England's enemies.

It is thought this embargo will send new capital seekers to the United States in increasing numbers.

In connection with the regulations as to dealings in new issues on the Stock Exchange without permission of the Treasury—the latter has authorized the Stock Exchange to deal in the ten millions sterling of French Treasury bills recently brought out here.

GERMAN FINANCIAL SIGN.

Berlin Bank Offered to Raise Interest to Keep $5,000,000 Deposit.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The following facts which may throw a significant sidelight on the German financial position were obtained by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent from an unimpeachable source:

At the outset of the war a certain neutral Government had on deposit with a great Berlin bank sums exceeding £1,000,000, for which three per cent. interest was paid. Toward the end of August there was some question of withdrawing these funds and preliminary steps in that direction were taken, the German bank concerned accepting notice without comment.

For various reasons the withdrawal was not proceeded with. Recently the question of withdrawal again came on the carpet. Scarcely had it been mooted when the Directors of the German bank voluntarily offered to increase the rate of interest from three to four per cent.

GERMAN LIVES IN PERIL HERE, HE WRITES HOME

America in Foaming Rage Against Fatherland, Says Cologne Gazette Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The Cologne Gazette devotes two columns of its front page to an article from its American correspondent descriptive of the experiences of a German-American. He is convinced that if the enemies of Germany in the United States only knew that his sympathies were with the land of his birth he would be in the greatest danger. As a matter of fact, he says, German-Americans are not sure of their lives against the bigotry and fanaticism of the friends of the Allies.

He points out that it is entirely the scum of Europe which is collected together in the city from which he writes—Rochester, N. Y.—that these people have no moral worth and are incapable of appreciating moral values. "Among these people," he says, "one notices a foaming rage against our noble Fatherland." He asserts that the struggle to maintain the German cause is a struggle of light against darkness, and he is simply astonished that the wrath against Germany has not broken out long ago.

So terrible is the hatred of the Americans against persons sympathizing with Germany that Germans have been driven in despair to commit suicide, he says. The hypocrisy of the people is found to be most repulsive by this correspondent. On Sundays, he says, they pray for peace and on Monday they begin manufacturing dumdum bullets by the million and sending them to England and France. Night and day, he writes, their factories are at work making guns, rifles, knives, and barbed wire, all with the object of bringing about speedy peace, by which, of course, is understood the speedy defeat of the Germans. The position of the German-American in Canada is even worse than in the United States. A Canadian mob, he says, has slaughtered Germans in the streets for no other reason than that they were Germans.

The article is followed by an editorial note as follows: "The picture given in this letter is certainly true, and teaches us that we cannot rely very much on any revulsion of opinion in our favor."

KAISER VISITS NAVY; NEW MOVE EXPECTED

His Trip to Fleet Base Believed to Foreshadow Attack on British Troop Ships.

ENGLAND LOOKS FOR A RAID

Rumor in London That Germans Plan to Split the British Fleet and Attempt an Invasion.

BERLIN, (via London,) Feb. 3.—Emperor William will leave here today for Wilhelmshaven, the second most important naval station in Germany, to inspect the warships stationed there. He will have an opportunity to look over the units of the squadron which participated in the North Sea battle, including the Seydlitz, which was squarely hit by one shell and the Kolberg, which was struck by two.

The Emperor, who already has visited both the west and east fronts, will complete his inspection of the empire's armed forces by visiting the units of the newly organized armies still garrisoned in Germany.

BERLIN, Feb. 3, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The warning of the German Admiralty Staff, issued yesterday, concerning coming operations on the French coast is considered by some Berlin newspapers, among them the Morgen Post, to mean that an actual blockade is to be put into effect by the Germans.

The Morgen Post, however, points out that many of the essentials of a blockade are lacking, among them being a definite description of boundaries and a warning that neutral ships must not enter the forbidden zone.

The entire German press prints the comments made by the English newspapers regarding the deeds of the German submarine boat U-21, which recently made a raid on British steamers in the Irish Sea.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The Exchange Telegraph Company has received the following dispatch from its Copenhagen correspondent:

"Emperor William's visit to Wilhelmshaven is believed to be in connection with the warning of the German Admiralty to neutral shipping that great activity may be expected off the north and west coasts as a result of German attempts to stop England's transportation of troops and munitions, as announced yesterday.

"This is interpreted here as a prologue to important events at sea. It is rumored that Germany will try to engage the British fleet in southern waters while another squadron goes northward at full speed with the object of covering the landing of troops in England.

"Large contingents of troops are reported to have been mobilized at Wilhelmshaven at the time of the Scarborough raid."

GERMAN DESTROYER SUNK.

Russians Report Successful Submarine Attack in the Baltic.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—An official statement from Petrograd, as transmitted by the Havas Agency, says that a German torpedo-boat destroyer was sunk by a Russian submarine in the Baltic on Jan. 29. The submarine attack was made off the Danish Island of Moen.

GERMAN TROOPS IN CHAINS?

Swiss Alleges He Saw 1,500 Rebellious Soldiers Brought to Brussels.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Feb. 3, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—A Swiss subject who has just returned to his own country from Brussels gives an interesting account in the Tribune de Geneve of life in the Belgian capital under German rule.

He says life would be highly monotonous but for the occasional passage of troops or of rebellious soldiers, more than 1,500 of whom he saw arrive in Brussels chained together with heavy chains in three different convoys, most of them being Bavarians.

WON'T OUTLAW AIRMEN.

British Doubt That Courts Would Uphold Russia's Stand.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The announcement that Russia would treat as pirates the men who shelled unfortified towns has been received with great interest in England.

A prominent official, however, said today that Russia's action would probably not be followed here. He pointed out that aviators act under orders from the military authorities, and it would be difficult for a court to fix the responsibility for the killing by a bomb upon a certain individual.

The official opinion in England is that a court would discharge any captured airman who came to trial under the ordinary criminal procedure.

POPE'S PRAYER ACCEPTED.

French Authorities Say They Are Satisfied—Incident Ended.

ROME, Feb. 3.—The Vatican last night received a dispatch from Paris saying the French authorities were satisfied with the explanation of the text of Pope Benedict's prayer for peace, which had been given to them by Cardinal Amette, Archbishop of Paris.

The incident is now regarded as closed.

The Giornale d'Italia publishes a report that Pope Benedict will participate, through a representative, in the conferences of the Pan-American Union which are being held at Washington to define the relations of North and South American countries to the belligerent nations in respect to questions arising from the war.

The newspaper says, furthermore, that it is the desire of the Pope to assist in any movement designed to diminish suffering from the war or to shorten the period of hostilities.

QUOTE NEW YORK TIMES.

French Papers Comment on Editorials and Draw Conclusions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—The Temps prints extracts from THE NEW YORK TIMES editorial criticising German activity in America, which The Temps considers an indication that America is realising the valuelessness of the German propaganda.

M. Clémenceau, in L'Homme Enchaine, also refers to THE NEW YORK TIMES apropos to the latter's disapproval of President Wilson's congratulatory telegram on the Kaiser's birthday. M. Clémenceau says it is an interesting commentary on the censorial methods that the dispatch announcing THE TIMES's disapproval was the first intimation France had received that such a telegram had been sent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 4.—The Daily Mail and The Daily Chronicle give prominence to long quotations from THE NEW YORK TIMES's editorial, "A word with Our English Friends," cabled by their New York correspondent. The Mail correspondent, after referring to THE NEW YORK TIMES article, says:

"For the German People Peace with Freedom," as an expression in admirable form of the sentiments of the American nation regarding the present war, says:

"Yesterday's editorial deserves instant publicity in England as an admonition to those Englishmen who are irritating Americans with ill-advised reproaches."

SURETY FOR FRIENDSHIP

See what Sir Walter Raleigh said over four hundred years ago:

"If any desire thee to be his Surety, give him a part of what thou hast to spare; if he press thee further he is not thy friend at all, for friendship rather chooseth harm to itself than offerth it. If thou be bound for a stranger, thou art a fool; if for a merchant, thou puttest thy estate to learn to swim; if for a churchman, he hath no inheritance; if for a lawyer, he will find an evasion by syllable or word to abuse thee; if for a poor man thou must pay it thyself; if for a rich man, he needs not; therefore, from suretyship, as from a manslayer or enchanter, bless thyself; 'for the best profit and return will be this; that if thou force him for whom thou art bound, to pay it himself, he will become thy enemy; if thou use to pay it thyself, thou wilt become a beggar.'"

SURETY FOR BUSINESS in 1914

We dealt with over five thousand defaults, (averaging over sixteen defaults per working day.)
We paid over sixteen hundred thousand dollars in losses.
Our gross premiums were over five million dollars.
Our net premiums were over three million four hundred thousand dollars.
Our net premiums increased over three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.
Our surplus increased over two hundred and thirty thousand dollars.
Our assets increased over two hundred and seventy-seven thousand dollars.
Our 1914 earnings were over four hundred and seventy-one thousand dollars.
Our capital January 1, 1915, was two million dollars.
Our surplus January 1, 1915, was over nineteen hundred thousand dollars.
Our premium reserve January 1, 1915, was over nineteen hundred thousand dollars.
Our resources January 1, 1915, were over seven million four hundred thousand dollars.
In seventeen and a half years (since incorporation in New York) we received over thirty million dollars in premiums.
In seventeen and a half years we paid out over thirteen million dollars in gross losses.
Our Surplus is more than twice as large as that of any other surety company (transacting no casualty insurance).

We appreciate the confidence reposed in us by our patrons. The strong support of the public is a testimonial of which we are proud.

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WORLD EMPIRE TALK ABSURD, SAYS KAISER

But Morale, Industry and Conscience of the German People Will Open World for Them.

MUNICH, Feb. 3, (via London.)—The Neueste Nachrichten has published an interview with Dr. Ludwig Ganghofer, the German author, in which is given a further account of the writer's visit to Emperor William at the Imperial Field Headquarters. Dr. Ganghofer says:

"I heard and saw an example of the Emperor's quiet patience with slanderous statements that should be instructive for us all. Remarks of such a nature embitter him, but even in his greatest excitement he never loses the mastery over his tongue. I heard him say in such a case: 'That is strong, but it is silly also. It is fortunate that truth always is wiser in the long run, and that it has longer legs.'

"The knightly conduct of individual opponents in the field gladdens Emperor William," continues Dr. Ganghofer, "and rarely have I heard any man speak so justly and appreciatively of the good qualities, the courage and the accomplishments of the nation's enemies. Even against England I heard from the Emperor no unmeasured word spoken in anger. Every verdict he pronounces, severe as it sometimes is, is always within the bounds of supreme reserve. Nevertheless there is a slight but hardly noticeable vibration in his Majesty's voice when the subject is our Germanic cousins across the Channel.

"In a conversation with the representative of a neutral State the Emperor once said: 'You are a sportsman. When in a horse race the weaker animals gradually drop out and only the two strongest are left, have you ever seen the jockey of the horse which threatens to fall behind strike with his whip at the jockey of the more ambitious and stronger animal?'

"The man questioned shook his head. The Emperor continued: 'Why does England strike at us? Why does she not rather strike at her own weakening horse?'

"Yet other words of the Emperor must be remembered," the Neueste Nachrichten quotes Dr. Ganghofer as saying. "On one occasion he made this remark:

"'Many people who judge us Germans solely by outward polish and term us barbarians seem not to know that there is a great difference between civilization and "kultur." England certainly is a highly civilized nation. One notices this always in the drawing room. But to have "kultur" means to possess deep conscience and high morale. My Germans have conscience and morale. When they say in other lands that it was my intention to found a world empire, that is the funniest nonsense ever said about me. But in the morale, industry and conscience of the German people is to be found a conquering power that will open the world for them.'"

DISAVOW DR. LIEBKNECHT.

Socialist Associates Attack Man Who Opposed War Credit.

BERLIN, (via London,) Feb. 3.—Dr. Karl Liebknecht was sharply disavowed by his party associates in the Reichstag at a meeting today of Socialist Deputies called at his request to take action on his attitude in voting against the war credit at a session of the Chamber early in December and on his later campaign against the Socialist Party's executive.

Dr. Liebknecht was not expelled from the party, as its rules do not permit of such action, but his case will be submitted to the next Socialist Party convention. The Reichstag Socialists adopted this resolution:

"The Socialist Party strongly condemns Karl Liebknecht's breach of discipline, and it repudiates the misleading information he has spread concerning proceedings within the party. The party is determined it shall vote as a unit in the Reichstag, if any Deputy is unable conscientiously to participate in the voting, he may abstain, but he must not give his abstention the character of a demonstration."

Dr. Liebknecht has been denounced by the Socialist labor unions, and the Executive Committee of the Socialist Party met last month to consider what measures it should adopt against him. The Socialist Deputy was the only member of the Reichstag not to vote for the war credit.

REFUSES JAPAN'S DEMANDS.

China, at the First Conference in Peking, Displays Firmness.

PEKING, Feb. 3.—The first conference for the consideration by the Chinese administration of the political demands made upon China by Japan, after the Japanese occupation of the German Kiao-Chau territory, was held here yesterday.

China was urged strongly, but vainly, by the Japanese diplomats to agree to all the Japanese demands in principle pending negotiation as to each demand individually.

After four hours of futile talk the conference adjourned, to meet again on Friday.

The demands Japan is making upon China are twenty-one in number, and according to reports from Peking, they are exacting and far-reaching in their nature. China has been described as disquieted by them.

On the other hand, Japan has explained that these demands contain nothing of a nature to disturb the territorial integrity of China, and that their purpose is the decision of the future relationship between Japan and China, as well as certain questions regarding the future of the Chinese Republic.

TOWN COUNCIL ARRESTED.

Radnitz Officials Failed to Attend Church on Kaiser's Birthday.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Feb. 3, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—News brought here from Pilsen, Bohemia, states that all the members of the Town Council at Radnitz, near that place, have been arrested and interned in a military prison for non-attendance at high mass on the Kaiser's birthday. They are shortly to be court-martialed.

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PROGRESS OF WAR RELIEF.

Belgian Fund Nears $1,000,000—Gifts for Relief of Jews—Other Funds.

The Belgian Fund reached $900,911.40 yesterday, the day's additions being $4,240.51. One of yesterday's donations was 25 cents from Ralph Leppo, 9 years old, of Columbia City, Ind., who wrote that he earned the money selling buttermilk. Subscriptions should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or to the Belgian Relief Committee, 8-10 Bridge Street. Yetserday's subscriptions of $10 or more were:

C. W. Harkness	$1,000	J. T. Morin (col.)	$14
P. H. Osborn	250	J. G. Gibson	10
Auburn Com.	100	J. S. Tomkins	10
Ullman Strong	100	S. L.	10
R. C. Hawkins	100	H. P. Hawkins	10
Mrs. A. B. Duncan	100	Mrs. I. V. Norton	10
Mrs. W. R. Peters	100	H. A. Scholle	10
Mrs. A. C. Walker	50	A Friend	10
Member of Municipal Art Soc.	50	M. McBurney	10
Providence Journal	650	G. W. H. Allen	10
B. G.	500	G. F. Dominick, Jr.	13
Woonsocket Bu.	200	W. Mathison	10
Bryn Mawr Stud'ts	90	H. M. Houser	10
Mrs. F. H. Osborn	50	Mrs. B. Reynolds	10
Dr. L. A. Conner	25	Charles Cravens	25
Mrs. E. E. Cammann	10	W. O. Morgan	25
R. H. Clark	10	Mrs. W. W. Whiting	10
C. W. Parker	25	W. L. Blake	25
W. C. De Witt	25	John Craig	10
C. C. Clarke	10	Wheatville P. S.	
Mrs. H. F. Drakenfeld	10	Eaton, Ohio	12
L. S. Hadam	25	Midway Bank, Dalhart, Tex., (col.)	10
Mrs. E. M. Cook	10	M. F. Ch., Frostburg, Md.	50
F. A. Chace	30	M. Houyez	14
Mrs. S. Rynear	10	Juniata	20
Monroe Watchman	20	Marion Libby	10
Mrs. Hale, Jr.	25	Anonymous	5
Anonymous	10	Anonymous	15
		Z. Chafee	25

Vacation War Relief.

The Vacation War Relief Work Committee of 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, of which Miss Anne Morgan is Treasurer, acknowledged yesterday the following additional subscriptions of $10 or more:

Anonymous	$25	Anonymous	$17
Mrs. C. Witten-Ethical Culture	50	Mme. de Schlumberger	20
D. Guggenheim	1,000	Mrs. H. C. Wallace	15
A. I. C. P.	17	Mrs. McD. Hawkes	18
Elsie Woodward	50	Mrs. E. N. Gibbs	17
G. S. Welcher	25	Mrs. R. Smith	50
L. L. Clarke	25	Jennie Delano	70
A. Strauss	25	Lafayette Fund	2,239
G. C. Faser	22	Mayfair Com.	18
Y. W. C. A. Secretaries	25	Mrs. J. E. Davis	20
Prof. Pupin	25	Miss Morton	10

Gifts for Jewish Relief.

The total of contributions received by the American Jewish Relief Committee to Jan. 28 is $412,658.66.

These contributions of $10 or more received since Jan. 23 are acknowledged by Felix M. Warburg, 52 William Street, Treasurer:

G. Blumenthal, Paris	$500
Ladies Benev. Soc., Albany, Ga.	10
Montgomery com	1,000
T. Minzesheimer, N. Y. (col.)	20
Rose Mordecai, Washington	10
A. Lehman, N. Y.	10
A. J. R. C., Boston	5,000
Mrs. S. Sanders, Stamford	300
Mrs. M. Newborg, Rye	25
Flora Wolff, N. Y.	15
Mrs. L. P. Fleishman, Oakland, Cal.	15
J. Franklin, N. Y.	10
New Iberia, La., con.	20
S. Leibowitz, Brooklyn	10
M. L. Binswanger, Rich., Va.	10
Mrs. J. Brown, New Castle, Penn.	10
Temple De Hirsch, Seattle	200
J. Newmark, N. Y.	10
Mrs. Stern, Irvington	50
Beth-El School, N. Y.	43
Seventh Av. Sisterhood, N. Y.	25
Erst Romaner Kranken, U. V. of N. Y.	25
House of Israel, Hot Springs	11
W. Wolf, Chicago	10
Adath Moshe, S. S. Athens, Ga.	10
S. Goldwater	10
Senior Class Jewish Sisterhood, N. Y.	22
Baltimore, com.	7,500
L. Lichtenstein's Sons, Rich'd, Va.	25
B. Fiegenbaum, Brooklyn	10
Cleveland Fed. Charities	5,000
Des Moines, com.	778
Iowa com	36
Temple Israel Ladies, Wilmington, N. C.	259
Wilmington Jews	402
First Kishinever cong., N. Y.	23
Alice A. Friend, Milwaukee	25
Reba E. Richter N. Y.	15
Emily H. Bourne, New Bedford	50
Mrs. L. Goodman, Detroit	10
Minnesota Lodge, Minneapolis	25
I. E. Katzenstein, N. Y.	10
Y. M. H. A. Prep., N. Y.	25
Evansville, Ind. com.	291
M. Greenberg, N. Y.	10
Charleston, W. Va., com.	350
Mrs. L. Grinspan, Seattle	36
H. R. Daniels, N. Y.	10
S. Bernstein, N. Y.	10
Heb. Dram. Club, Columbus, O.	13

Belgian Baby Relief.

The American Committee for Relief of Babes of Belgium acknowledges these subscriptions:

Baby Bronn	$50	Warrenton, Va.,	
Two Friends	10	benefit	$39

Subscriptions should be sent to Bernard Raap, Treasurer, 2 West Forty-fifth Street.

Two More Ambulances.

The American Ambulance Fund amounts to $322,237.85. New subscriptions include two gifts of $1,000 each for motor ambulances. Subscriptions should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street. These are additional subscriptions of $10 or more:

Harvard A.D.C.	$1,000	Percy R. Pyne	$500
Anonymous	1,000	Mrs. H. L. Satterlee	75
Mrs. Whitelaw Reid	250	J. A. Murray	25

August Belmont, Treasurer of the Committee of Mercy, received these subscriptions of $10 or more yesterday:

Pres. S. S., Springfield, Ohio	$12	Henry D. Sharpe	100
Bryn Mwr students	100	Mrs. G. Achilles	10
Julia S. Carroll	100	Sarah M. Gibb	25
		Mrs. Lionel Sutro	10

The fund now totals $110,123.31. The committee's office is at 200 Fifth Avenue.

For French Women and Children.

Contributions received yesterday by Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, for the relief of destitute women and children in France amounted to $20, making a total of $57,542.34. The donors were: Mrs. J. H. Howe, Philadelphia, $10; M. Usher, $5, and Mrs. Benjamin Franklin, $5.

To Send Food to Palestine.

The American Ambassador at Constantinople cabled the State Department information from the American Consul at Jerusalem that it is impossible to obtain coffee, tea, sugar, rice or flour at any price. The Provisional Executive Committee for General Zionist affairs is arranging to send a shipload of food to Palestine.

HAIR and Its Preservation, by Dr. Richard W. Muller. Prof. Illust. 2d edition. $1.50 postpaid.
LOSS OF HAIR Seborrhoea, thin, premature gray hair and their treatment by the Quartzlamp. Dr. F. Nagelschmidt. Transl. and ed. by Dr. Richard W. Muller. 87 illus. In press. Rebman W. R. Jenkins Co., Pub., 45 St. & 6 Av.

TELLS OF RUSSIANS' MURDER OF JEWS

Rabbi Serving with German Army Sends Long List of Pogroms and Outrages.

INNOCENT PERSONS HANGED

A Man Revered as a Saint Throughout Poland One of the Victims—The Killing Continues.

The American Hebrew of this city publishes an open letter from Dr. Arthur Levy, a rabbi serving with the German Army in the campaign against Russia, who sets forth in great detail a list of pogroms and murders, with many deeds of unmentionable outrage which, he says, were committed by the Russians against the Jewish population in recent weeks of the war. Dr. Levy writes from the front at Lodz, his letter being dated Dec. 24:

"I learn, here in the field, where I am serving as Jewish rabbi for the Jewish soldiers of one of the German armies, that the deeds of the Russians in Radom as reported in the Berliner Tageblatt were discounted in your paper with the explanation that the blame must be laid at the doors of the persons who in the first instance caused them. I myself was the author of that report. Accordingly I am naturally interested in its contents and its fate; and, therefore, I take the liberty of assuring you, solemnly and with all the deadly earnest of our bloody times, that the facts mentioned are absolutely and literally true.

"In Radom the Russians hanged three innocent Jews, without trial or sentence, among them a man—the son of the Alexandrower Rebbe, famed throughout all Poland, who was revered as a saint here by the entire community, and who, spending his days over the Talmud, studying in solitude and pious meditation, busied himself not at all with the affairs of this world. I myself had an opportunity of speaking with the unhappy widow in Radom. Rigid as a stone, she sat before me, and with a calm spirit that wrung my heart, she took her terrible fate as the will of God; and when her torn heart yearned to cry aloud its maddening pain, her pious mind taught her to be patient and to yield to God's will.

"And with a nervous twiching about the mouth, she told me in a subdued voice of the unspeakable grief that had fallen upon her head of the men who had fallen by the hand of the executioner: 'My brother-in-law, ——, the son of Alexandrower Rebbe ——, was an upright man, of gentle nature, a man of God. Why did they hang him? Ask the Polish denouncer on whose conscience lies this triple murder.'

Pogroms Still Continue.

"Besides, my heart is wrung when I see and hear what terrible crimes of violence have been executed upon Jews by the Russians in the course of the present war and are still being carried out. The pogroms of former days are as nothing compared to the savage destruction of Jewish homes and Jewish lives, that sweeps forward and backward, like a threatening shadow, with the coming and going of the Russian hosts throughout Poland. So far, progroms have been carried on in more than 215 places, and no end of this terror is in sight.

"But let me go into details and tell you of facts, naked facts, the horror of which no one can fail to admit and the truth of which cannot be glossed over by any amount of pretty coloring.

"In Stashew eleven Jews, in their praying shawls and shrouds, were hanged in the synagogue on Yom Kippur, (the Jewish Day of Atonement.)

"In Klodowa two of the most highly respected Jews were hanged on the balcony of their own homes when the Jews emerged from the synagogue on a Friday (Sabbath) evening; and that, too, after the wife of one of them had been forced to fetch the ropes. For twenty-four hours the bodies were kept hanging there, and the Jews in the neighborhood were prevented from closing their shutters so as to exclude the horrible sight. On the chest of one of the murdered men a placard had been attached, reading, 'Hanged because they were unwilling to exchange a 3-ruble piece.'

"In Lenczycza a civil guard had been established, consisting of 70 per cent. Jews. When the Russian forces reached Lenczyca all the Jews were at once ousted from the militia, and that same night the Cossacks plundered and maltreated the inhabitants, in Jewish houses exclusively.

Girls Commit Suicide.

"In Shidlowicz Jewish girls threw themselves into the Pilica pond because they had been outraged and were unwilling to carry the disgrace through life with them.

"In Ostrowice the Cossacks demanded the surrender of the rabbi, Zaddik Kalicher, who was to be hanged on a charge of having favored the Austrians. As a matter of fact, he, together with the Polish priest, had gone forward to meet the Austro-German troops, even as he had gone forward earlier to meet the Russians, in order to beg that the inhabitants of the place be treated humanely. Inasmuch as the rabbi concealed himself, the Cossacks waited for the approaching Yom Kippur, and surrounded the synagogue, in order to arrest the rabbi there. Just as they were on the point of bursting into the house of prayer the Germans marched into Ostrowice and the Cossacks fled, after first destroying the house and grounds of the rabbi.

"On Dec. 4, while the Friday evening Sabbath services were being held, the Governor appeared in Petrikau (Piortikow) with police, ordered that the Scrolls of the Law be removed from the Holy Ark, and that the Ark be searched for secret telephones which the Jews were charged with hiding there. In Glocoew, 150 Jews were arrested as spies and dragged to Warsaw.

"In Zyrardow, Prushkow, Bialobrzeg, Ivangorod, Grodzisk, Skiernewicz, and many other places, all the Jews were expelled. The Jews of Grodzisk wanted to go toward Warsaw, and begged for permission, through a deputation. The General ordered them to go to the left bank of the Vistula, and when they replied that that was the same as ordering them to go into the Vistula, he replied, cynically: 'That would be the best of all.'

"In Lowicz, two young Jews, Sandberg and Frankel, of Zgierz, were hanged on charges of espionage, after one of them had been mutilated.

"The same fate was accorded to the highly respected grain dealer, Moses Liepschitz, because he had done business with persons in Germany before the war.

"In Bechawa (Government of Lublin) 78 Jews were hanged on one day in October on charges of espionage.

"In Kramostow (Government of Lublin) many houses were burned to the ground, and the Jews (200 families) were annihilated. They consisted mostly of women and children.

"In Lods, 15,000 small tradesmen were robbed of their property and made beggars.

"This is a picture, in brief excerpts, of the unprecedented persecution of Jews in this country. I have considered it my duty to present it to you in some of its most striking phases—my duty toward truth, culture, and Judaism; for 'thou shalt not stand beside the blood of thy neighbor.'"

Germans Excuse Turks' Action.

A German attempt to explain the expulsion of Jewish colonists from Palestine appears in a Constantinople dispatch, published in the Frankfurter Zeitung of Jan. 8, as follows:

"The majority of the 100,000 Jews in Palestine remained Russian subjects, since under the Capitulations the Russian Consuls refused to permit them to sever their Russian allegiance. So they were obliged to remain Russian subjects also in Turkey. The Turkish Government, knowing the sentiment of these Jewish inhabitants toward Turkey, proved its goodwill toward the populace when the latter got into a difficult situation at the beginning of the war with Russia, by making possible their naturalization en masse, waiving for this purpose the prescribed five years' legal residence as a preliminary to naturalization. Immediately several thousand Jews became naturalized.

"If many Jews in Palestine did not become naturalized, that may be ascribed chiefly to the fact that the head tax for naturalization was rather high, 40 francs, ($8.)

"But, while even those not naturalized were not molested by the Government, the local authorities unfortunately brought on considerable trouble by setting too brief a period for the naturalization. After the expiration of this period of grace, Djemal Pasha, the corps commander of the troops in Palestine, gave orders to expel the Russian subjects from the harbor cities.

"The Actions Committee of the Zionist organization had from the beginning met the most friendly spirit of reciprocity in all its efforts at Constantinople on behalf of the Jewish population. Upon learning of the order of expulsion issued in Palestine it forthwith intervened, and successfully, at the proper quarters in Constantinople. The Turkish Central Government, by means of a counter order, rescinded the order of the corps commander, which was contrary to its own policies.

"But before this order from Constantinople reached Jaffa the Keimakum of Jaffa had executed the order of expulsion against 900 Jews, who were obliged to leave Jaffa on a neutral ship just then arriving from abroad, and to go to Egypt. The order from Constantinople came too late to prevent the carrying out of this order of expulsion, but at all events it announced to the local authorities most emphatically that the Central Government wished to have the foreign Jews of Palestine treated in a kindly manner."

A Protest in Westphalia.

The Hamburg Israelitisches Familienblatt, the central organ of orthodox German Judaism, recently published a proclamation by the acting District Council of Hamm, Westphalia, in which warning was given against "Jewish buyers," who were ostensibly buying wares at auction for the countless war victims in Germany. The paper pointed out that, even aside from the question whether the buyers really were Jews, they could only have been buying for the German Army. The Central Organization of German Citizens of Jewish Faith protested against the proclamation to the Royal Government President at Arnsberg.

In reply, it received the following explanation, which is published in the Israelitische Familienblatt:

"As reason for the proclamation of the District Council at Hamm, the latter states that a man whose name has in the meantime been ascertained as 'Levy,' bought wool in quantities that attracted notice. The District Council had no intention whatever of slighting the Jewish confession of faith. According to the notice that reached the Council, the man in question in outward appearance had features generally recognized as betokening Jewish descent. Through the classification 'Jewish buyers' it was intended to facilitate the search for this man and his arrest.

"If it is now admitted that the phrasing of the proclamation was not a happy one, and especially that the designation 'Jewish buyers' would have been more effectively replaced by a description of the outward appearances of the man, it nevertheless appears to me that the conclusion drawn—that the proclamation was designed to slight Judaism in general and evoke resentment among the populace—is far-fetched. I have notified the District Council in this sense."

KING ALBERT TO AMERICANS.

Pays Tribute to Them for Aid to His Suffering Subjects.

The following telegram was received by The New York World yesterday:

Lapanne, Feb. 3.

To the Editor of The World:

You have asked me for a message at the expiration of the first six months of war.

It is my pleasure and my duty to seize this opportunity to express my gratitude to the United States of America.

With a generosity and delicacy that have gone to my heart, American citizens have come to the assistance of my country, which the German invasion has plunged into untold misery by exorbitant levies, out of all proportion to the means of the inhabitants.

But for the brotherly help of the United States, famine would have spread like a plague through our devastated provinces. The people of Belgium, inured to suffering, will ever be grateful to the United States.

To our eminent diplomatists, who have served us with so great a devotion amid circumstances of utmost difficulty, and to all those who have so splendidly organized the feeding of our people, I wish to bear heartfelt tribute and to render public thanks.

Once again, the great American people, faithful to their century-old traditions, have undertaken a work of humanity and brotherly love, and have reasserted, before the whole world, their ideals of justice and of liberty. (Signed) ALBERT,
King of the Belgians.

ADMITS IT HURTS ALLIES.

Bartholdt Pleads for Hitchcock Bill Stopping War Exports.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3. — Senator Hitchcock's bill to empower the President to forbid exports of war supplies was urged before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today by Horace L. Brand and Michael English of Chicago, and Representative Bartholdt of Missouri.

Mr. Bartholdt said England had enacted a similar law in 1833, just before the Crimean war, and regarded it as a domestic matter. Under questioning by Senator Sutherland he thought that the effect of the Hitchcock bill would be to weaken the Allies.

He cited the biography of Ambassador White at Berlin in 1898 during the Spanish-American war to show Germany's attitude. It was stated there, he said, that a shipload of war materials had left Hamburg for a Spanish port when Mr. White protested and the German Government, although it had a clear right to permit such traffic, ordered the ship back to Hamburg to be unloaded.

GERMAN THREAT TO ITALY.

Kaiser Will Aid Austria, Inspired Article in Vienna Paper Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Feb. 3, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The Neue Freie Presse of Vienna publishes an article by Count Anton von Monts, formerly German Ambassador in Rome, affirming that in case Italy attempts an invasion of the Trentino Germany is prepared to defend Austria, therefore Italy must wage war against both Austria and Germany.

The Count asserts that Italy is unable to afford war. I am informed that the article was inspired by the German Foreign Office, and was principally intended to intimidate Italy, but was also prompted by the refusal of Emperor Francis Joseph to cede the Trentino to Italy, with the object of averting intervention, as suggested by Prince Bülow, the German Ambassador to Italy.

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ASKS SURRENDER OF DYNAMITER

Continued from Page 1.

Canada is a dominion, are at war. In time of peace Van Horn would not be able to set up a claim of "political offense" in connection with what he has done. It would then be a normal case under simple conditions involving only the question whether the crime was extraditable, whether it appeared to be covered by treaty stipulation—and the treaty is clear that willful and unlawful destruction or obstruction of railroads which endangers life is extraditable.

Four Extradition Treaties.

There are four extradition treaties between the United States and Great Britain—those of 1842, 1889, and the supplementary conventions of 1900 and 1905. The main treaty is that of 1889, negotiated by James G. Blaine and the late Lord Pauncefote, which names ten extraditable offenses. The supplementary extradition treaty of 1900, negotiated by John Hay and Lord Pauncefote, adds to the ten crimes mentioned in the first article of the Anglo-American extradition treaty of July 12, 1889, three other crimes on account of which extradition may be granted. One of these crimes is designated as follows:

"Willful and unlawful destruction or obstruction of railroads which endangers human life."

There are two other offenses—bribery and bankruptcy, criminal offenses—named in the final supplementary extradition treaty of April 12, 1905, which was negotiated by Joseph H. Choate and Lord Lansdowne, making a total of fifteen classes of crimes only that can be extradited under treaties between this country and Great Britain. The crime of "willful and unlawful destruction or obstruction of railroads which endangers life" is found, on examination of the treaties, to be the only one that would in any way fit the act of Van Horn in attempting to blow up the St. Croix Bridge.

The supplementary treaty of 1900, which designates this as an extraditable offense, provides that the 1900 treaty is to be considered by both nations as an integral part of the extradition treaty of July 12, 1889. In view of Van Horn's immediate claim that his offense was not extraditable, and that it was of a political character, it is believed here that he was familiar with or advised as to the provisions in the extradition treaty of 1889, covering political offenses. Should Van Horn, as he is expected to do, appeal to the German Embassy, or to his Government for aid in combating the extradition proceedings, it is assumed here that the German objections to Van Horn's extradition will be based on Article II. of the treaty of 1889 with England, which provides that:

A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered, if the offense in respect of which his surrender is demanded be one of a political character, or if he proves that the requisition for his surrender has in fact been made with a view to try or punish him for an offense of a political character.

No person surrendered by either of the high contracting parties to the other shall be triable or tried or be punished for any political offense for any act connected therewith committed previously to his extradition.

If any question shall arise as to whether a case comes within the provisions of this article the decision of the authorities of the Government in whose jurisdiction the fugitive shall be at the time shall be final.

It was argued by pro-German sympathizers and admitted by some others today that Van Horn might make a pretty stiff defense of his claim that his offense was political in character. There are intimations that his real motive in destroying the bridge over the St. Croix River was to prevent the shipment of munitions of war from this country over the Maine Central and Canadian Pacific Railroads to Canadian ports for delivery to England. These roads pass from Vanceborough, Me., by way of Macadam Junction, to St. St. John, N. B., and to Halifax.

There is considerable speculation here as to the identity and status of Van Horn. It has been said that he is an officer of the German Army. The care with which he has shaped his plans with a claim of immunity because of the asserted political nature of his offense appears to fit so well into the treaty stipulations as to inspire the belief that he was well advised before acting. At the German Embassy it was said that no Van Horn appears in the German Army list.

As bearing upon Van Horn's contention that his act was political, or an act of war, it is pointed out that, if he is not extradited, the Revised Statutes of the United States provide a penalty for the crime with which he is charged, Section 5,286 reading as follows:

Every person who, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begins or sets on foot or provides or prepares the means for any military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominions of any foreign Prince or State, or of any colony, district, or people with whom the United States are at peace, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding $3,000 and imprisoned not more than three years.

If Van Horn cannot be tried in this country, is not extradited, and it is proved that he is an officer of the German Army—a combatant under the laws of war, but in disguise, acting on a hazardous military mission—it is possible that, failing to obtain custody of Van Horn by extradition for trial in Canada, the British authorities may then ask that the United States Government regard Van Horn as an officer of the German Army and intern him as a prisoner of war. The international practice in such cases is that the Government interning the officer must treat him well, give him food, clothing, and relief required by humanity, the expenses to be footed afterward by his own Government.

PLANNED IN GERMANY, HE SAYS

Van Horn Asserts That He Was Paid for His Dynamiting Job.

VANCEBORO, Me., Feb. 3.—In a statement tonight Werner Van Horn, held here for dynamiting the St. Croix Bridge, asserted that arrangements for destruction of the bridge were made in Germany. He said he was paid for the job, but declined to say by whom he was employed.

"I really did it for my country," he said, "I did not want to kill any one. We wanted only to stop traffic of British supplies over that bridge. I would have done a better job but for the cold. I froze my fingers and my face and ears, and I thought I would freeze to death before I made all my arrangements."

Van Horn said he intended going back to New York immediately and had no plans for destruction of other bridges. He said he was not worrying over his future.

Van Horn today appealed to the German Ambassador at Washington, Count von Bernstorff. He told the latter that he had not been on Canadian soil and asked for protection from extradition to Canada.

The prisoner signed his message "Werner Horn," instead of "Werner Van Horn," by which he has been known here. His statement that he had not been on Canadian soil is in contradiction to earlier statements which he is alleged to have made to the police. According to the latter, he not only exploded the dynamite on the Canadian side, but also received the explosive from a man who met him east of the river.

Van Horn gave to the press the following copy of a telegram which was dispatched to the German Embassy at Washington this afternoon:

"To the German Ambassador, Washington, D. C.:

"I was arrested here for blowing up Canadian end of bridge at Vanceboro, between Maine and Canada. I am held here by Attorney General of Maine at the request of Canadian authorities, who are trying to get extradition papers for me from Washington. Please look after my interests in this matter, as I am a German subject and did not put foot on Canadian soil. Answer.

"WERNER HORN."

Van Horn was carefully guarded at the Immigration Office throughout the night. No formal charge had been preferred against him. He made no objection to his detention in custody of Deputy Sheriff George W. Ross of Washington County, but insisted that he had committed no offense for which he could be extradited.

Under the auspices of Canadian officials, a court session was held last night at McAdam Junction, just across the New Brunswick border, at which testimony was given before Police Magistrate Luke Lawson, who later issued a warrant against Van Horn. A copy of the warrant was delivered to Deputy Sheriff Ross.

No service was made on the prisoner, local authorities having decided that the warrant had no legal standing unless accompanied by an order for extradition.

St. John, N. B., Feb. 3.—The information laid against Werner Van Horn, upon which the Canadian authorities seek his extradition from Vanceboro, Me., was stated today by J. B. M. Baxter, Attorney General of New Brunswick, to be based on Section 282 of the Criminal Code. This section is as follows:

"Every one is guilty of an indictable offense and liable to life imprisonment who unlawfully, with intent to injure or endanger the safety of any persons traveling or being on any railway, injures or destroys any train, bridge or fence of said railway or any portion thereof."

Mr. Baxter said that if Van Horn were brought to Canada and indicted he would be tried in Charlotte County, N. B.

Deputy Sheriff Ross said tonight that, as he was holding Van Horn merely upon request of Attorney General Pattangall, he felt doubtful about detaining him "much longer," fearing for his personal liability in the matter. He said he had received no instructions from State or Federal authorities.

EXTRA GUARD FOR CONNAUGHT

Bridge Dynamiting Leads to Unusual Measures at Ottawa Today.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 3.—Although the case for the extradition of Van Horn, the German who tried to blow up the Canadian Pacific bridge over the St. Croix River, now seems very clear, since he is reported as freely admitting that he did it entirely on his own initiative and not under instructions from the German authorities, the usual extradition proceedings will be followed. The United States Government cannot hand him over to Canada without a hearing if the claims the right to make a defense.

An early reply is expected from Washington authorizing the hearing of the case before a court in Maine. It will probably be a couple of weeks before he is brought to this side to face the serious criminal charge in connection with the dynamiting of the railway bridge.

The Vanceboro dynamiting has led the authorities to take extra precautions to prevent any possible attack on the Canadian Parliament Building at the opening of the sessions of the legislative body tomorrow. The bridge incident has suggested to officials that some partisan of a nation hostile to Great Britain might take advantage of the presence of the Duke of Connaught, Governor General of Canada, and attempt something unpleasant in the Canadian Senate Chamber. The guard stationed in the Parliament buildings will be more numerous than usual and will be provided with ball cartridges. Strict scrutiny has been appplied to the issuance of tickets of admission to the openinng functions.

The chief business of the session will be the voting of funds for the maintenance of the Canadian troops in the field and those which are now being raised and trained. It is understood that the appropriation will be $100,000,000, and that Parliament will be asked to give the Government authority to borrow that amount from the Bank of England, which is largely financing the war operations of Canada. There will also be a war revenue bill, which is expected to take the form of a stamp tax, and increased custom charges against a number of necessities, including tea, sugar, and citrus fruits.

IN STATEN ISLAND FOR MONTH.

Hotel Proprietor Says Van Horn Did Not Talk About the War.

William Rohlfs, proprietor of the Hotel Arietta, at 52 Arietta Street, Tompkinsville, S. I., said last night:

"Van Horn came here on Dec. 30 and had paid his room rent through February. I do not know when he left to go to Canada, because he was away here for two or three days at a time every now and then, and I don't follow the movements of my guests. He came here with two suitcases and a trunk. He left part of his baggage behind him. I can't tell you anything about what baggage he left because that is a matter between a hotel keeper and his guest.

"Nobody in the hotel knew Van Horn before he arrived here on Dec. 30, and nobody on Staten Island had any previous acquaintance with him, so far as I know. He did not talk much to anybody. He was in the bar occasionally in the evenings and drank a little, but did not talk much. He did not talk about the war as far as I know, because I would not allow it. This place is neutral.

"He was seldom here in the daytime. Where he went I don't know. I have no idea what he did while he was here.

"Before he came here, he said, he had been the manager of a coffee plantation in Mexico. I don't know when he left it, nor when he arrived in this harbor.

"He was a big, fine looking man and one who always dressed elegantly. Since the bridge was blown up everybody in Staten Island seems to remember him, and they are not talking about anything else over here now."

Rohlfs said he had refused to let a detective examine Van Horn's baggage and should continue to do so unless the police got a search warrant.

SAYS GERMANS ARE BEATEN.

Lord Sydenham Thinks Allies Have Only to Persist.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 4.—Lord Sydenham, who is a noted authority on military subjects, contributes to The Times an article reviewing the situation at the end of six months of war.

"No reasonable grounds for any reversal of the verdict of the past six months," he says, "can be suggested. Relatively to the Allies the Germans must grow steadily weaker in men and material. Every plan of their strategists has come to naught. The surprises which the Germans held in store have not materialized, and their vaunted Zeppelins are beginning to be regarded as failures.

"The inspired propaganda to which we have grown accustomed is peculiarly significant of the confidence in German arms and German valor having lapsed. Victories have to be invented for popular consumption, and frantic efforts are being made to break the solidarity of the Entente and to enlist the United States as champions of everything that they were created to prevent.

"The ruthless barbarity shown to non-combatants, the deliberate violation of all international conventions framed to promote humanity in war, the mendacious reports spread by all available agencies, the violent diatribes directed against Great Britain, even the high honor conferred upon the obscure author of 'The Hymn of Hate,' combine to tell their fate to any student of psychology.

"When the leaders of a great nation resort to methods of this kind it is a sure indication that they believe their cause to be lost. Neither nations nor individuals vilify opponents whom they feel able to overcome. Germany, though still unconquered, is beaten; and if the Allies remain steadfast, sparing no effort and grudging no sacrifice, the forces already at work will complete what the German lack of success on land and sea has begun."

BOER REBELS SURRENDER.

Lieut. Col. Kemp and His Commando in Hands of British Forces.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 3, (via London, Thursday, Feb. 4.)—It is officially announced that Lieut. Col. Kemp and his commando of Boer rebels have surrendered to the British forces.

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Burberry mixture or black broadcloth shell, with beaver, seal otter, natural otter, and Persian lamb collars. Natural Halifax muskrat lined.

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Raccoon and Muskrat Fur Coats, Reduced from $85.00 to	$59.50
Raccoon Fur Coats, Reduced from $125.00 to	$75.00
Raccoon Fur Coats, Reduced from $150.00 to	$95.50
Raccoon Fur Coats, Reduced from $200.00 to	$129.50

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$3.50 Silk Mufflers	$2.35
$3.00 Links and Studs	$1.85
$5.00 Silk Crochet Mufflers	$3.65

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MACEDONIA MIGHT BRING BULGARIA IN

Premier Says Complaints Against Servia and Greece Cannot Be Ignored.

BUT IS WILLING TO WAIT

No Fear of Any Trouble with Rumania—A Strict Neutrality His War Policy.

SOFIA, (via London,) Feb. 3.—"The attitude here with reference to the war is one of the strictest neutrality, and the Macedonian question is the only factor giving apprehension," said the Bulgarian Premier, Vasell Radoslavoff, to The Associated Press today.

"Our relations with Rumania are improving constantly; trouble from that quarter is not expected. But the Macedonian question is assuming greater proportions each day with the arrival in Bulgaria of hundreds of fugitives from those parts of Macedonia ruled by Servia and Greece, the Governments of which have suppressed the Macedonian institutions, closed the schools and churches, and driven off the private teachers.

"In Bulgaria at the present time there are thousands of Macedonian refugees, destitute and clamoring for aid from Bulgaria. It is impossible to say what Bulgaria's action will be. We are waiting and must wait."

The Premier spoke with strong emphasis. He said that the Macedonian Turks were adding to the problem by looking to Bulgaria for deliverance from Servian and Greek "misrule." He had no comment to make on the general European situation.

The Premier pointed out that the economic condition of Bulgaria was satisfactory, although the country was suffering considerably through the curtailment of imports owing to the state of war in Servia, the control of the Aegean Sea by the British and French warships, and the disinclination on the part of Rumania to permit the transit through that country of goods destined for Bulgaria. Attempts had been made to improve the situation with regard to imports, but so far they had been fruitless.

M. Radoslavoff was keenly interested in conditions in the United States, and, after a discussion of these, he outlined briefly the social and economic improvements made in Bulgaria recently.

Bulgarian public opinion is very temperate concerning the belligerents—almost sphinxlike. This, however, is not a matter of Government discipline, but arises through the fact that the people are inclined to act rather than to talk. It is generally felt here that Bulgaria is obliged to observe an attitude dictated by her national welfare and preservation. As the Premier said:

"The recent war demonstrated that our friends were unreliable; that we were almost isolated in the Balkans. This is largely the case today. We have no dreams of a large empire. For us it is a case of one's attending to his own affairs.

"Bulgaria wishes to progress as rapidly as possible for the benefit of all its people, and in this expansion has no place. But the Macedonian question is one affecting the members of our race whose domination by Servia and Greece has produced results diametrically opposite to the principles for which Bulgarians have stood for many centuries. For that reason we cannot afford to remain heedless of

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'PREFER TO STAND,' MR. HEDLEY WROTE

Investigators Get Interborough's Replies to Complaints of Service.

EXCUSES BUT NO ACTION

Chairman McCall to Testify Today —With Other Witnesses He Signs Waiver of Immunity.

The efforts of the Public Service Commission to induce the Interborough to operate enough trains on the Subway in the non-rush hours were considered yesterday by the Legislative Investigating Committee. For an hour and a half it listened as Col. William Hayward, the counsel, read extracts from letters of Travis H. Whitney, the Secretary of the Commission, in which he asked Frank Hedley, General Manager, to please remedy violations of the Commission's orders and the replies of Mr. Hedley, in which he thanked Mr. Whitney for calling these matters to his attention.

The correspondence began on May 17, 1911, and lasted until November, 1912, and included sixty-five of Mr. Whitney's communications enumerating 303 violations. Sometimes, Mr. Hedley grew a little weary and required one or two extra letters to make him answer, but usually he replied by return of post with so small a departure from a mere courteous acknowledgement, that Senator Ogden Mills asked:

"Were they using a regular form?"

"Oh, no," said Col. Hayward, "they were trusting to Mr. Hedley's ingenuity."

This sometimes spoke of a mishap on the line, which had caused the crowding of passengers to pass the regular standard, and occasionally referred to weather conditions, such as "a clear cold day, which made the riding heavy." Once, indeed, Mr. Hedley made a statement which seemed to strike the committee as funny.

"There is a large percentage of our passengers," he wrote, "who prefer to stand."

The correspondence began after an order had been issued by the commission at the end of 1910, calling on the company either to operate the line to its fullest capacity or to provide sufficient seats in each fifteen-minute period to accommodate every passenger.

No action was taken until Jan. 19 last, when mandamus proceedings were begun against the Interborough.

"Did any Commissioner seek to institute a penalty or criminal action?" asked Col. Hayward.

"It was never brought up at a meeting of the commission."

Col. Hayward also put in evidence a similar story with regard to the service on the Eighth Avenue surface cars. On June 25 last Joseph Johnson began to complain about it, and Mr. Whitney wrote to Mr. Hedley. In this case, on two occasions, Mr. Hedley suggested that the irregularity of the service along Central Park West might be caused by a "double-header" at the Polo Ground. "How far off are the Polo Grounds?" asked Col. Hayward. "Four miles away?"

In one of these instances, however, Mr. Johnson informed Mr. Whitney that the "double-header against Cincinnati," which was the official cause of the crowding, was not taking place.

According to the evidence put in yesterday, this correspondence is still in progress, its last letter having been written by Mr. Hedley on Jan. 18, in which he spoke of a new schedule which had been put in force and his complete confidence that everything was going to be all right now.

Another matter brought yesterday to the attention of Mr. Whitney was a suggestion made by Henry L. Calman of 100 William Street that the entrance to the Subway at John Street should be widened. Col. Hayward thought he had first brought the matter up in 1910, but Mr. Whitney would not admit that it was before Dec. 23, 1911.

From the correspondence it appeared that Supervising Inspector Standfast of the commission at once reported on the proposal, supporting it, but suggesting it might involve "enormous expense." Negotiations with the Interborough followed and on April 25, 1912, Chief Engineer Craven thought the company's estimate of cost, $8,000, reasonable. On Jan. 13, 1912, the Board of Estimate voted the $8,000.

There the matter rested until April 16, 1913, when Mr. Calman wrote to Chairman McCall pointing out that the store at the southeast corner of Broadway and John Street was about to be remodelled, and if the commission were thinking of taking over part of the property it would save money if it were done at once.

Mr. Whitney replied to Mr. Calman on April 22, 1913, informing him that the plans were ready, but there was difficulty in getting the owners of the building to permit the commission to go through it.

Again a year passed, and it was not until last Summer that there was further correspondence. The last letter was dated Oct 10 and stated that the question was still before the commission's legal and engineering departments. Meanwhile the stairway has not been altered.

Senator Mills brought out that as soon as the Subway contracts were under way there was no reason why the Commissioners should not have attended to the Calman matter, and added:

"So your excuse is none at all."

"I have made no excuse," retorted Mr. Whitney.

At the morning session the committee gave its attention to the handling of informal complaints by the commission, and drew Mr. Whitney's attention to statements in the annual reports to the effect that 3,000 complaints concerning the transportation companies had been handled "satisfactorily."

"To whose satisfaction," asked Col. Hayward. "The public, the commission, or the corporations?"

"On the average to the satisfaction of the commission and the public."

"What about the 534 complaints against the B. R. T. in 1914? Have the majority of these been satisfied?"

"No, I wouldn't say that," replied Mr. Whitney with a smile.

Col. Hayward called attention to another statement in the annual report, in which it was suggested that better results yet might be obtained.

"Do you think the Commissioners are to blame for not having got better results?" he asked. Mr. Whitney requested to be excused from replying.

Chairman McCall is to be on the stand this morning. He and all the other witnesses to be heard have already signed waivers of immunity.

NO FULL MOON THIS MONTH.

First Time It Has Happened in This Country Since 1347.

The moon will not be full at any time this month. This is due, Prof. Harold Jacoby of Columbia University said last night, to the fact that full moons follow one another at intervals of, approximately, twenty-nine and a half days. The intervals were irregular, he explained, because our calendar was based on the solar instead of the lunar system.

The last time a month passed without full moon—in America, at least—was in 1847, he asserted. In 1885 Europe had no full moon during February, but the full moon was visible before midnight on the last day of the month in this country because of five hours' difference in time. February, because it contains fewer days, is the only month that is ever slighted in this way.

There were two full moons last month, and there will be two next month. After that each month will have one full moon for some years.

Wilson's Grandson Helps Belgians.

Special to The New York Times.

LANCASTER, Penn., Feb. 3.—The New Era, the local recipient of Belgian relief funds, today received a check of $10 for this fund from Miss Blanche Nevin, the sculptor. An accompanying letter credits $10 each to Miss Nevin and Miss Nevin, the other $10 being credited to Master Francis Sayre, grandson of President Wilson. The baby's father, Francis B. Sayre, is a nephew of the Misses Nevin.

SHIP BILL'S FATE HANGS BY ONE VOTE

Continued from Page 1.

seat, and he could then continue his remarks only by the unanimous consent of those present. Mr. Stone yielded.

"I apologize," he said. "I didn't mean it. And I will proceed in order."

Mr. O'Gorman thereupon withdrew his demand, and Mr. Vardaman expressed himself as satisfied with the retraction.

Ironical to Republicans.

With slightly diminished vehemence Mr. Stone continued. At times he made furious gestures about the Senate, and often the presiding officer called the galleries to order for their open enjoyment at Mr. Stone's vehemence. Senators on both sides of the aisle smiled broadly throughout most of his address.

"I am in order," he said, "when I say that the action of these Senators took us completely by surprise—a hostile surprise. Yes, you did upset us," he went on, turning to the laughing Republicans. "You did get us into a tight hole, and I don't know whether we are going to get out of it or not. The plan was most artistic and complete. I must sincerely congratulate you upon it."

Referring to Mr. Clarke of Arkansas, who had led the Democratic insurrection, he said that the worst of it was that Mr. Clarke was President pro tempore of the Senate, elected by a Democratic caucus.

"He desired the position of President pro tem," went on Mr. Stone. "The honor was not thrust upon him."

"This bill does not involve a party question," interrupted Mr. Clarke, "and it never has been a party question. No Democratic platform ever declared for its principle. I have always been against maintaining ship lines at the public expense. At an earlier meeting of the caucus I gave notice that I could not attend later meetings on account of my health, and I also said I would oppose a measure of this kind. This bill is obstructing all needed legislation, and I said in my campaign speeches to my constituents that I would oppose it because the time had passed when it could be beneficial."

Mr. Stone had one more clash before he finished his speech. Taking up the part played by Mr. Camden of Kentucky, a recalcitrant Democrat, in the proceedings against the bill, Mr. Stone said that he had been told that whenever the line was strictly drawn between the good of the vested interests on one side and the public on the other, Mr. Camden always became active on the side of the interests.

"Where did you hear that?" demanded Mr. Camden angrily.

"In the cloak room," replied Mr. Stone.

"Who told you that?" Mr. Camden insisted.

"I'll not tell you," said Mr Stone, adding that he had not believed the story because of Mr. Camden's distinguished "genealogy and environment."

"Known as 'Gum Shoe Bill.'"

"I'll leave it to my neighbors," said Mr Camden, when he got the floor a little later, "whether I am active for the vested interests against the public good. But it ill becomes a Senator who is known from one end of the country to the other as 'Gum Shoe Bill' to accuse any one of secrecy."

After referring to the happy smile the developments of the last few days had brought to Republican faces, Mr. Stone, changing his tone toward the opposing Democrats, appealed to them to rally to the bill's support.

"I appeal from the bottom of my heart," he said. "Not only am I willing to forget and forgive, but to pour upon you the blessed waters that flow from the wells of pure Democracy."

Reverting to biting sarcasm, he continued:

"I prefer the leadership of Woodrow Wilson to the leadership of Elihu Root, or Henry Cabot Lodge, or William E. Borah, or Jacob Gallinger or of any recreant alleged Democrats. These things remind me of the remark of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Williams) that the Democratic Party is a mere mob, incapable of governing the country wisely."

Mr. Stone's speech and that of Mr Thomas of Colorado, who followed him, served to put off a vote till adjournment could be taken. Tomorrow the struggle will be renewed. No further conferences of the Democrats are expected at this juncture, and events of the next few days will depend upon the arrival of Mr. Lewis and the possibility of the Democrats, either by a majority of one or by the deciding vote of the Vice President in case of a tie, being able to add the instructions for the amendments and a prompt report to the motion to recommit. Their ability to do this will be effected by the change of a single vote, and many Democrats this afternoon were despondent. There is even some doubt as to whether Mr. Lewis is well enough to return to his post. As he is without a pair, his return would mean a clear increase to the Democrats of one vote.

If the instructions were added to the motion to recommit, Chairman Fletcher, of the Committee on Commerce, would report the bill back with the Norris amendments, probably without leaving his seat.

Chances of Passage Small.

In any event there seems little chance of passing the bill at this session. If the bill is recommitted and promptly reported back to the Senate the Republicans will simply take up their filibuster where they left off. The Democratic leaders, however, under the President's urging, are determined not to abandon the bill. They hope continued sittings night and day will wear out the Republicans, but as the numerical difference is only one, the Democrats will be as weary as the Republicans. This situation makes the chance of an extraordinary session greater than ever.

In his speech today Senator Thomas made a plea for a cloture rule in the Senate and asserted that without a change in the rules the Senate would continue to be bound and shackled by filibusters.

Just before adjournment Senator White presented a telegram from the Alabama Legislature announcing the adoption of a resolution by that body urging passage of the Ship bill. Senator Bankhead of Alabama was one of the seven Democrats who joined the Republicans.

Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia tonight issued a statement denying that he was opposed to the bill.

"When the Vice President ruled that the motion to recommit was out of order because a call had been made for the yeas and nays," he said, "I voted against sustaining the ruling of the Chair for the reason that the rules of the Senate expressly provide that a motion to recommit can be made at any time before final action in the Senate upon a bill. I have co-operated with the Democratic caucus in every way to support this measure and I expect to continue to do so, as I earnestly desire the legislation passed."

Indorsement of the Ship Purchase bill and the proposed rural credits legislation was given to President Wilson today by representatives of the National Grange, the National Dairy Association, the Farmers' Alliance and the National Rural Credits League, who called at the White House with Representative Small of North Carolina.

REVISE NAVIGATION LAWS.

Action by House to Facilitate Acquisition of Foreign-Owned Ships.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Bills to clear up discrepancies in navigation laws and facilitate the operation of foreign-owned ships transferred to American registry were passed today by the House. One would repeal laws imposing discriminatory duties and penalties upon such ships and another would authorize consular officers abroad to issue provisional certificates of registry for foreign ships purchased by Americans.

Amendments to the steamboat inspection service laws adopted would authorize the appointment of eleven inspectors instead of ten, and provide for Assistant Inspectors, at salaries of $2,000 a year for New York, $1,800 for New Orleans, Baltimore, Boston, Philadelphia and San Francisco, and $1,600 for the other ports.

LEWIS STARTS FOR CAPITAL.

His Duty to Return and Aid the President, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Feb. 3.—Senator James Hamilton Lewis, who has been spending a week here recuperating from the strain of his duties, left tonight for Washington to be present tomorrow when the fight on the ship bill is renewed.

Senator Lewis said tonight that the desertion of certain Democrats demanded that every loyal Democrat should be at his post.

"It is time for every loyal Democrat to be present and support the hand of President Wilson," Senator Lewis said before leaving. "And on that account I am going back to Washington."

APPROVE OUR NEUTRALITY.

American Attitude Satisfactory to Leading Russian Newspapers.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 3.—The attitude of the United States toward the warring nations is the subject of discussion today in the leading Russian daily newspapers, which are unanimous in their approval of the American policy.

The Novoe Vremya says: "There is no law, American or international, which prevents private persons from exporting even ammunition at their own risk. On the other hand the American Government is not obliged to protect American grain exporters on the high seas against Great Britain."

BRYAN STIRS CONVENTION

Interests Attack Ship Bill Under Cover, He Tells Trade Delegates.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The defense of the Ship Purchase bill by Secretary of State Bryan, which marked the opening of the third annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States today at the New Willard, coupled with his declaration that he favored Government-owned merchant ships, created a commotion among the 600 delegates. Many chorused their dissent from the proposition, while others shouted, "Yes, yes."

Secretary Bryan smiled, lifted his hand to command quiet and said:

"I did not expect unanimity. I am too well aware of the spirit in which many private shipowners view the entrance of the Government into the shipping trade, regardless of the benefit it might be to the public. I know that the doctrine of Government-owned ships is assailed on theoretical grounds and it is also assailed sometimes for personal and pecuniary reasons under the cover of theoretical reasons.

"I believe that the Government should take upon itself the establishment of trade routes, and that it is just as proper for the Government to appropriate money to discover new routes and then let private concerns use them as it is to appropriate money for the Department of Agriculture to use for experiments that are of advantage to the farmer.

"Transportation between our own and foreign countries is an essential factor in the development of trade. The present war has shown us the disadvantages to which we are subjected when we rely upon foreign ships to carry our merchandise. The interruption of trade incident to any great war throws a heavy burden upon the neutral nations. Steps have already been taken to largely increase our merchant marine, and the Shipping bill is a still more important step toward independence upon the seas.

"Ships under Government control will serve a double purpose, one permanent in its nature and the other important in an emergency such as now exists. The permanent advantage of Government ships is to be found in the fact that they can establish new trade routes, acting as pioneers and going where private ships would be afraid to venture. It takes time to establish new routes, and those who lay out such routes are liable to incur a temporary financial loss.

"As soon as there is sufficient trade to make the routes profitable for private ships it will be easy to find ships, but in the open competition of the seas the pioneer ship has no assurance that it can reimburse itself for the money spent in the development of new trade. A Government ship can do in this respect what a private ship would not do.

"In addition to our permanent needs we have urgent temporary demands to consider. There are numerous reasons why the Government should be prepared to meet such an emergency as that which now confronts us. Our traffic is interrupted, and available ships are so scarce that freight rates have risen enormously. Government competition would tend to prevent the injustice from which our commerce is now suffering."

Closer co-operation between business men and the Government was urged by President John Fahey in his annual address. He suggested that many of the commercial treaties of the United States were unstable and that if the new Federal Trade Commission could not perform the duties of a tariff commission, a "positive means for meeting the needs" should be found.

VILLA PROCLAIMS HIS ASCENDANCY

"In Charge of the Presidency of Mexico"—Appoints Three Ministers.

SENDS AN ARMY TO TAMPICO

Gen. Angeles Commands 20,000 Veterans Who Are Expected to Oust Carranzistas.

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 3.—Gen. Francisco Villa has proclaimed himself "in charge of the Presidency of Mexico." This was announced in a telegram from Gen. Villa received tonight by his agents here. Villa appointed three Ministers to take charge of the civil government.

Gen. Villa has started his offensive movement on Tampico by placing Gen Felipe Angeles in command of the main attacking column which will reinforce Gen. Alberto Torres, who has been besieging the port on the east coast for more than two weeks.

Villa sent a copy of his official report to Gen. Tomas Ornelas in Juares, in which he gave additional details of the taking of San Luis Potosi and La Pareda by Gen. Thomas Urbina, the Durongo commander, and a force of 10,000 men. The report declared that the fight was really outside the ancient capital, as the Carranzistas refused to stand and fight, but retreated in disorder after Urbina's troops had overwhelmed them at La Pareda.

A large number of prisoners were taken, including a Colonel of artillery, and a large number of field pieces and machine guns. The capture of this important town allowed Villa to re-establish train communication and has aided him materially in his campaign against Tampico.

The force that he will hurl against Tampico numbers 25,000 seasoned men, including Urbina's and Angeles's commands. Gen. Raul Madero will aid in the attack. Angeles will move from the direction of Monterey, while Villa will advance from his base at Aguascalientes. Urbina will march toward the port form the direction of San Luis Potosi and cut off any flanking movements by Obregon or other Carranza commanders. Luis Caballero has 12,000 men in Tampico, although he can get reinforcements from Vera Cruz by boat if needed. After taking Tampico Villa plans to move north and clear the entire northeastern zone of Carranzistas, he says, and then retake Mexico City.

Additional details of the fight between Gen. Banda, a Villa General, and Gen Eugenio Aguierre Benavides, who were retreating toward Queretaro from San Luis Potosi, are given in official dispatches tonight. Benavidas was cut off and forced to abandon all of his mountain batteries, cassions, and supply wagons.

Federico Gonzales Garza, brother of Provisional President Roque Gonzales Garza, is much worried over the fate of his brother, as he has heard nothing from him and received an indirect report today that he had been executed. He declared that he did not believe the report, but admitted having had no direct communication with the Provisional President since he went to Cuernavaca.

POSED AS BANKER, CAUGHT.

Biltmore's ex-Guest Has Been in Prison, Police Say.

When a well-dressed man appeared at the Biltmore Hotel last week and registered as "James G. Ruggles, of the National Bank of California," he got the best that there was in the house.

"My luggage is down at the Pennsylvania," he told the clerk. "Send a man down and get it for me. Be careful of it, please, for I have some cigars of my own special brand and I can smoke no other."

Several hours after "Ruggles" arrived he became the subject of gossip among the hotel employes. The head waiter said he used his knife like a fork, and the other waiters said he never tipped them.

His baggage was not at the Pennsylvania Terminal and the management asked for a check in payment of his bill.

"Certainly," said "Ruggles," and he drew out a Union Trust Company check book. When the check was presented it was learned that "Ruggles's" account was based upon a $1,500 check on the National Bank of California. A telegram to San Francisco brought back the information that a Mr. Ruggles was connected with the bank, but that he was in San Francisco at that time.

The man was arrested, and the police made an investigation. They said that he had served four terms in prison and that his right name was William Marston.

"You see, I went to the Hotel de Gink first," he told the police, "but you had to work there. If I had gone to a cheap hotel they would have made me pay in advance. So I got an outfit and went to the Biltmore. Anyway, I was no piker."

Marston was remanded to the Tombs for sentence on Friday, following his plea of guilty in Special Sessions yesterday to the charge of defrauding a hotel.

Every Owner of a Home

wants it to be the "Nest for Rest." A means to that end is found in good old

Evans Ale

It warms the cockles of the heart and drives away the chill and gloom of wintry days and nights.

Any Good Dealer will supply it.

Redfern Corsets

The new figure is here—the charm of the new fashions is lost without it.

Have you begun to train your figure, after the shapelessness of the past seasons, into the more exacting requirements of today? If not, we would advise being fitted to

Redfern Corsets

They are carefully shaped and boned to coax the wayward lines into their former symmetry, but the corset is anatomically correct and the boning is so scientifically placed, that you feel a Redfern only for its pleasing, comfortable support.

In the quiet, restful atmosphere of The Redfern Corset Shop you can be fitted to the model that will achieve the best results for you, and by corsetieres who are artists in figure molding.

You will find Redfern Corsets where high-grade corsets are sold, or at

Five Hundred Ten
Fifth Avenue
Between 42nd and 43rd Streets

"We Are Saving 15 to 20% on Coal"

COMBUSTO The COAL SAVER

Read this letter—

9 East 44th Street, New York, December 12th, 1914.

The Combustos installed on the boilers in the apartment houses under our management have proved a success. We are saving from 15 to 20 per cent. on our coal consumption; the firemen are able to keep a steadier head of steam, and less labor is entailed. The ash is much finer and clinkers are practically eliminated. Our engineers are of opinion that where your device is used the grate bars and furnace walls should last longer.

PAYSON McL. MERRILL, CO., Inc.
Per F. B. Champion

Actual use of the Combusto bears out our claims for the great saving on coal it effects.

The Combusto is quickly attached; needs no attention; has no moving parts; cannot wear out.

Saves coal
Prevents cinders, coal gas and smoke.

It is in use by hundreds of New Yorkers and by the U. S. Army and Navy. But it must prove it's economy for you before you pay.

Write, Call or 'Phone today.

Combusto Devices Corporation
250 West 54th Street.
'Phone 2777 Columbus.

If your present lease expires on May 1st, examine the Offices in the

WOOLWORTH BUILDING

before renewing it.

Only one Store left on Broadway.

Particulars from

EDWARD J. HOGAN, Agent,
Woolworth Building.
Telephone 5524 Barclay.

Chief War Incidents.

The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial War Extra is a magnificent record of the incidents in the European conflict in picture. Vivid illustrations of war scenes beautifully printed on fine paper by Rotogravure. 10 cents everywhere. $1.25 for three months, $5.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

"The Sale which may never occur again"

The GORHAM Co.

announces that its

Legitimate Sale of Sterling Silverware

at reductions of 25% to 60% will conclude Saturday, February 6th

This unique event, consequent upon an important change in our distribution centers, has furnished the people of New York with perhaps the greatest values ever offered in silverware, and certainly with the greatest values ever announced by The Gorham Co. And inasmuch as no recurrence of this opportunity is likely, selections should be made now if they are to be made at all.

There is still a singular diversity of choice in the assortments, still a variety which comprehends the two extremes of simplicity and splendor.

But the time is limited

The GORHAM Co.

Silversmiths and Goldsmiths

Fifth Ave. and 36th St.—*Second Floor*

Also at 15-17-19 Maiden Lane—*Main Floor*

Why is POSTUM Replacing Coffee?

People are waking up to the harmful effects of the powerful drug—caffeine—in coffee, which poisons the system, often resulting in nervousness, heart flutter, headache, biliousness and many other ills and discomforts.

The pure food-drink, Postum, is absolutely drug-free—made only of the choicest wheat and a bit of wholesome molasses. It contains no caffeine or other harmful elements.

If you doubt that coffee hurts you, a sure test is to leave it off for 10 days and use Postum. It's an easy change, too, for Postum tastes much like the mild, high-grade Javas. As the coffee-drug is eliminated from your system, your own feelings will suggest Postum and better health.

Postum comes in two forms: Regular Postum—must be boiled, 15c and 25c packages; Instant Postum—soluble form, made in the cup with hot water instantly, 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious, and the cost per cup is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for POSTUM

Sold by Grocers everywhere

A New Industrial City
MANUFACTURERS

LOST MOTION.

Does your plant have a "natural path of materials"? Let us tell you about our new Industrial Terminal, right in New York City, with unequaled transit facilities, direct connection with all railroad and steamship lines, where there is no lost motion.

Write 30 E. 42d St., New York.
Phone Murray Hill, 7505.

DEGNON TERMINAL
GATEWAY TO WORLD'S GREATEST MARKETS

GIVES PLACE BACK TO TEACHER-MOTHER

Dr. Finley Orders Reinstatement of Mrs. Weeks to School Force Here.

ONE DISMISSAL UPHELD

Mrs. Ortman Didn't Reveal Marriage When Appointed—Two Others Fail for Technical Reasons.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—The appeal of Mrs. Lily R. Weeks for reinstatement as a teacher in the New York public schools, in connection with the "teacher-mother" cases, was granted today by John H. Finley, Commissioner of Education. Appeals of Mrs. Lora M. Wagner, Mrs. Sara Breslow, and Mrs. Jeanette V. Ortman were denied.

In the case of Mrs. Weeks the Commissioner held that absence from school work to bear a child did not constitute neglect of duty. This was the finding in the first teacher-mother case, that of Mrs. Bridget C. Peixotto, adjudicated by the Commissioner several weeks ago.

Mrs. Breslow and Mrs. Wagner failed, the Commissioner held, to exhaust all remedies at hand before appealing to him, and on this ground his denial of their appeal was based. They sought reinstatement only through their District Superintendents, while they might have carried their cases to the Board of Education.

Denial of Mrs. Ortman's appeal was based on the fact that she had not revealed to the board before being engaged as a teacher that she was a married woman. This act, the Commissioner held, constitutes "gross misconduct" in accordance with the rules of the board, and so the Commissioner upheld the members in their dismissal of her.

EARL'S HEIR WAR VICTIM.

Viscount Northland, Only Son of Lord Ranfurly, Dies in France.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The death of Viscount Northland while on active service in France is announced. He was the only son of the Earl of Ranfurly, ex-Governor of New Zealand, and was descended from William Penn.

Lord Northland figured as co-respondent in the sensational Sterling divorce case a few years ago.

Lord Northland, who was born on June 13, 1882, leaves two children, one of whom, his son, Thomas Daniel, born in 1913, will, if he live, ultimately succeed to the Ranfurly earldom.

The late Viscount was formerly a Lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards and was afterward an aid de camp to his father when the latter was Governor of New Zealand. In 1901 and 1902 he served in the South African war. In 1912 he married Miss Hilda Cooper, daughter of Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart.

QUITS LONDON PASTORATE.

Rev. L. G. Broughton, Formerly of Atlanta, Accepts Knoxville Call.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The Rev. Dr. Leonard G. Broughton, formerly of Atlanta, Ga., has been compelled, owing to ill-health, to resign the pastorate of Christ Church, Westminster, and will return to America in an effort to regain his strength.

Dr. Broughton has accepted a call to a Baptist church at Knoxville, Tenn.

ALTER ANTI-TRUST LAW, SAYS WILSON

Continued from Page 1.

the other people in the world; vital connections which for the time being have been severed.

Sees Drawbacks to "Boosting."

I have attended banquets of Chambers of Commerce in various parts of the country and have got the impression at each of these banquets that there was only one city in the country. And it has seemed to me that those associations were meant in order to destroy men's perspective, in order to destroy their sense of relative proportions. Worst of all, if I may be permitted to say so, they were intended to boost something in particular. "Boosting" is a very unhandsome thing. Advancing enterprise is a very handsome thing, but to exaggerate local merit in order to create disproportion in the general development is not a particularly handsome or a particularly intelligent thing.

A city cannot grow on the face of a great State like a mushroom in that one spot; its roots are throughout the State, and unless the State that it is in, or the region that it draws from, can itself draw, the city can have no healthy growth. You forget the wide rootage of everything when you boost some particular region, and there are dangers, which probably you all understand, in the same mere practice of advertisement.

When a man begins to advertise himself there are certain points that are somewhat exaggerated. I have noticed that men who exaggerate most most quickly lose any proper conception of what their own proportions are. Therefore these local centres of enthusiasm may be local centres of mistake if they are not very wisely guided, and if they do not themselves realize their relations to the other centres of enthusiasm and of advancement.

If you draw your sap and your vitality from all quarters, then the more sap and vitality there are in you the more there are in the commonwealth as a whole, and every time you lift at all you lift the whole level of manufacturing and mercantile enterprise. Moreover, the advantage of it is that you cannot boost the United States in that way without understanding the United States. You learn a great deal. I agreed with a colleague of mine in the Cabinet the other day that we had never attended in our lives before a school to compare with what we were now attending for the purpose of gaining a liberal education.

Of course, I learn a great many things that are not so. But the interesting thing about it is this: Things that are not so do not match. If you hear enough of them you see there is no pattern whatever—it is a crazy quilt; whereas the truth always matches, piece by piece, with other parts of the truth.

Lied to About Mexico.

No man can lie consistently, and he cannot lie about everything if he talks to you long. So that I would guarantee that if enough liars talked to you, you would get the truth, because the parts that they did not invent would match one another, and the parts they did invent would not match one another. If they talked long enough, therefore, and you saw the connections clearly enough, you could patch together the case as a whole.

I had somewhat that experience about Mexico, and that was about the only way in which I learned anything that was so, for there have been vivid imaginations and many special interests which have depicted things as they wished me to believe them to be.

Now, seriously, the task of this body is to match all the facts of business throughout the country and see the vast and consistent pattern of them. I think you are to be congratulated upon the fact that you cannot do this thing without common counsel.

There is not any man who knows enough to comprehend the United States. It is a co-operative effort necessarily. You cannot perform the functions of this Chamber of Commerce without drawing in not only a vast number of men, but men—a number of men—from every region and section of the country. The minute this association falls into the hands, if it ever should, of men from a single section or men with a single set of interests most at heart, it will go to seed and die. Its strength must come from the uttermost parts of the land and must be compounded of brains and comprehensions of every sort. It is a very noble and handsome picture for the imagination.

I asked myself before I came here tonight what relation you could bear to the Government of the United States, and what relation the Government could bear to you. There are two aspects and activities of the Government with which you will naturally come into most direct contact.

Must Meet Food Shortage.

The first is the Government's power of inquiry—systematic and disinterested inquiry—and its power of scientific assistance. You get an illustration of the latter, for example, in the Department of Agriculture. Has it occurred to you, I wonder, that we are just upon the eve of a time when our Department of Agriculture will be of infinite importance to the whole world?

There is a shortage of food in the world now. That shortage will be more serious a few months from now than it is now. It is necessary that we should plant a great deal more. It is necessary that our land should yield more per acre than it does now. It is necessary that there should not be a hoe or spade idle in this country, if the world is to be fed; and the methods of our farmers must feed upon the scientific information to be derived from the State Departments of Agriculture and, taproom of all, the United States Department of Agriculture.

The object and use of that department is to inform men of the latest developments and disclosures of science with regard to all the processes by which soils can be put to their proper use and the fertility made the greatest possible. The Government of the United States is very properly a great instrumentality of inquiry and information.

One thing we are just beginning to do that we ought to have done long ago. We ought long ago to have had our Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. We ought long ago to have sent the best eyes of the Government out into the world, where the opportunities and openings for American commerce and American genius were to be found—men who were not sent out as the commercial agents of any particular set of business men in the United States, but who were eyes for the whole community.

You get a picture of the world as if a spotlight were being dotted about over the surface. Here you see a glimpse of this and here you see a glimpse of that; and through the medium of some Consuls you do not see anything at all, because the Consul has to have eyes and the Consul has to know what he is looking for. A literary friend of mine said that he used to believe in the maxim that everything comes to the man who waits, but he discovered after a while by practical experience that it needed an additional clause—provided he knows what he is waiting for. Unless you know what you are looking for, and have trained eyes to see it when it comes your way, it may pass you unnoticed. So that we are just beginning to do systematically and scientifically what we ought long ago to have done—to employ the Government of the United States to survey the world in order that American commerce might be guided.

Business and Legislation.

But there are other ways of using the Government of the United States—ways that have long been tried, though not always with conspicuous success or fortunate results. You can use the Government of the United States by influencing its legislation. That has been a very active industry, but it has not always been managed in the interest of the whole people. It is very instructive and useful for the Government of the United States to have such means as you are ready to supply for getting a sort of consensus of opinion which proceeds from no particular quarter and originates with no particular interest, because information is the very foundation of all right action in legislation.

I remember once, a good many years ago, I was attending one of the local Chambers of Commerce of the United States at a time when everybody was complaining that Congress was interfering with business. If you have heard that complaint recently and supposed that it was original with the men who made it, you have not lived as long as I have. It has been going on ever since I can remember. And the complaint came most vigorously, of course, from men who were interested in large corporate developments.

I took the liberty to say to that body of men whom I did not know that I took it for granted that there were a great many lawyers among them and that it was likely that the more prominent of those lawyers were intimate advisers of the corporations of that region, and I said that I had met a great many lawyers from whom the complaint had come most vigorously not only that there was too much legislation with regard to corporations, but that it was ignorant legislation. I said, "Now, the responsibility is with you. If the legislation is mistaken you are on the inside and know where the mistakes are being made. You know not only the innocent and right things that your corporations are doing, but you know the other things, too. Knowing how they are done, you can be expert advisers as to how the wrong things can be prevented. If, therefore, this thing is handled ignorantly there is nobody to blame but yourselves. If we on the outside cannot understand the thing and cannot get advice from the inside, then we will have to do it with the flat hand and not with the touch of skill and discrimination."

Is not that true? Men on the inside of business know how business is conducted, and they cannot complain if men on the outside make mistakes about business if they do not come from the inside and give the kind of advice which is necessary.

Should Guide, Not Block.

The trouble in the past—for I think the thing is changing very rapidly—has generally been that they came with all their bristles out. They came on the defensive. They came to see, not what they could accomplish, but what they could prevent. They did not come to guide, but they came to block, and that is of no use whatever to the general body politic. What has got to pervade us, like a great motive power, is that we cannot and must not separate our interests from one another, but must pool our interests. A man who is trying to fight for his single hand is fighting against the community and not fighting with it.

There are a great many dreadful things about war, as nobody needs to be told in this day of distress and of terror. But there is one thing about war which has a very splendid side, and that is the consciousness that a whole nation gets, that they must all act as a unit for the nation; and when peace is as handsome as war, there will be no war. When men, I mean, engage in the pursuits of peace, the same spirit of self-sacrifice and conscious service of the community with which, at any rate, the common soldier engages in war, then shall there be wars no more.

You have moved the vanguard for the United States in the purposes of this association just a little nearer that ideal. That is the reason I am here—because I believe that.

There is a specific matter about which I, for one, want your advice. Let me say, if I may say it without disrespect, that I do not think you are prepared to give it right away. You will have to make some rather extended inquiries before you are ready to give it.

What I am thinking of is competition in foreign markets as between the merchants of different nations. I speak of the subject with a certain degree of hesitation, because the thing furthest from my thought is taking advantage of nations now disabled from playing their full part in that competition and seeking a sudden selfish advantage because they are for the time being disabled. Pray, believe me, that we ought to eliminate all that thought from our minds and consider this matter as if we and the other nations of the world were in the normal circumstances of commerce.

Would Change Anti-Trust Law.

There is a normal circumstance of commerce in which we are apparently at a disadvantage. Our anti-trust laws apparently—I say apparently because I see the Attorney General is present, and I am not sure I am right—the anti-trust laws of the United States apparently make it illegal for merchants in the United States to form combinations for the purpose of strengthening themselves in taking advantage of the opportunities of foreign competition.

That is a very serious matter, for this reason: There are some corporations, and some firms for all I know, whose business is great enough and whose resources are abundant enough to enable them to establish selling agencies in foreign countries, to enable them to extend the long credits which in some cases are necessary in order to keep the trade they desire; which enables them, in other words, to organize their business in foreign territory in a way which the smaller man cannot afford to do. His business has not grown big enough to permit him to establish selling agencies. The export commission merchant, perhaps, takes him a little bit too high to make that an available competitive means of conducting and extending his business.

The question arises, therefore, how are the smaller merchants, how are the younger and weaker corporations going to get a foothold as against the combinations which are permitted and even encouraged by foreign governments in this very field of competition? There are governments which, as you know, distinctly encourage the formation of great combinations in any particular field of commerce in order to maintain selling agencies and to extend long credits and to use and maintain the machinery which is necessary for the extension of business.

American merchants feel that they are at a very considerable disadvantage in contending against that. The matter has been many times brought to my attention, and I have each time suspended judgment, because in this matter "I am from Missouri," and I want to be shown this: I want to be shown how that combination can be made and conducted in a way which won't close it against the use of everybody who wants to use it. A combination has a tendency to exclude new members.

Wants the Way Pointed Out.

When a group of men get control of a good thing they do not see any particular point in letting other people into the good thing. What I should like very much to be shown, therefore, is a method of co-operation which is not a method of combination—not that the two words are mutually exclusive, but we have come to have a special meaning attached to the word "combination." Most of our combinations have a safety lock and you have to get the combination to get in.

I want to know how these co-operative methods can be adopted for the benefit of everybody who wants to use them, and I say frankly, if I can be shown that, I am for them.

If I cannot be shown that I am against them, and I hasten to add that I hopefully expect that I can be shown that. You, as I have just now intimated, probably cannot show it to me offhand, but by the methods that you have the means of using you certainly ought to be able to throw a vast deal of light, because the minute you ask the small merchant, the small banker, the country man, how he looks upon these things and how he thinks they ought to be arranged in order that he can use them, if he is like some of the men in country districts that I know he will turn out to have had a good deal of thought upon that subject and be able to make some very interesting suggestions, whose intelligence and comprehensiveness will surprise some city gentlemen who think that only the cities understand the business of the country.

As a matter of fact, you do not have time to think in a city; it takes time to think. You can get what you call opinions by contagion in a city, and get them very quickly, but you do not always know where the germ came from; you have no scientific laboratory method by which to determine whether it is a good germ or a bad germ.

There are thinking spaces in this country, and some of the thinking done is very solid thinking, indeed; the thinking of the sort of men that we all love best, who think for themselves, who do not see things as they are told to see them, but look at them and see them for themselves; and if they are told they are white when they are not white, plainly say that they are black; men with eyes and with a courage back of those eyes to tell what they see.

The country is full of those men. They have been singularly reticent sometimes, singularly silent; but the country is full of them, and what I rejoice in is that you have called them into the ranks. Your methods are bound to be democratic in spite of you. I did not mean democratic with a big D, though I have a private conviction that you cannot be democratic with a small d long without becoming democratic with a big D.

Still, that is just between ourselves. The point is that when we have a consensus of opinion, when we have this common counsel, then the legislative processes of this Government will be infinitely illuminated.

Where the Bills Came From.

I used to wonder when I was Governor of one of the States of this great country where all the bills came from. Some of them had a very private complexion. I found upon inquiry—it was easy to find—that practically nine-tenths of the bills that were introduced had been handed to the members who introduced them by some constituent of theirs; had been drawn up by some lawyer, whom they might or might not know, and were intended to do something that would be beneficial to a particular set of persons—I do not mean necessarily beneficial in a way that would be hurtful to the rest. They might have been perfectly honest, but they came out of cubby holes all over the State. They did not come out of public places where men had got together and compared views. They were not the products of common counsel, but the products of private counsels—a very necessary process, if there is no other, but a process which it would be a very happy thing to dispense with if we could get another; and the only other process is the process of common counsel.

Some of the happiest experiences of my life have been like this: We had once, when I was President of a university, to revise a whole course of study. Courses of study are chronically in need of revision. A committee of, I believe, fourteen men were constituted by the faculty of the university to report a revised curriculum. Naturally, the men who had the most ideas on those subjects were picked out, and naturally, each man came with a very definite notion of the kind of revision he wanted, and one of the first discoveries we made was that no two of us wanted exactly the same revision.

I went in there with all my war paint on to get the revision I wanted, and, I dare say, though it was perhaps more skillfully concealed, the other men had their war paint on, too. We discussed that matter for six months. The result was a report which no one of us had conceived or foreseen, but with which we were all absolutely satisfied. There was not a man who had not learned in that committee more than he had ever known before about the subject and who had not willingly revised his prepossession and who was not proud to be a participant in a genuine piece of common counsel.

To Help, But Not Dominate.

I have had several experiences of that sort, and it has led me, whenever I confer, to hold my particular notion provisionally as my contribution to go into the final result, but not to dominate the final result.

That is the ideal of a Government like ours; and one of the interesting things is that, if you only talk about an idea that won't work long enough, everybody will see perfectly plainly that it will not work; whereas, if you do not talk about it and have a great many people talk about it you are in danger of having people who handle it think that it will work.

Many minds are necessary to compound a workable method of life in a various and populous country. As I think about the whole thing and picture the purposes, the infinitely difficult and complex purposes which we must conceive and carry out, not only does it minister to my own modesty, I hope, of opinion, but it also fills me with a very great enthusiasm.

It is a splendid thing to be part of a great, wide awake nation; it is a splendid thing to know that your own strength is infinitely multiplied by the strength of other men who love the country; it is a splendid thing to feel that the wholesome blood of a great country can be united in a common purpose, and that by frankly looking one another in the face and taking counsel with one another, prejudices will drop away and handsome understandings will arise and a universal spirit of service will be engendered; and with this increased sense of community of purpose will come a vastly enhanced individual power of achievement, for we will be elevated by the whole mass, of which we constitute a part.

Have you never heard a great chorus of trained voices lift the voice of the prima donna as if it soared with easy grace above the whole melodious sound? It does not seem to come from the single throat that produces it. It seems as if it were the perfect accent and crown of the great chorus. So it ought to be with the statesman. So it ought to be with every man who tries to guide the counsels of a great nation. He should feel that his voice is lifted upon the chorus and that it is only the crown of a common thing.

Mrs. Campbell Improves Steadily.

Mrs. Florence Taylor Campbell, widow of James Campbell of St. Louis, whose relatives are suing for the estate of $20,000,000 left in trust to Mrs. Campbell and her daughter, Lois, was reported late last night to be steadily improving, following an operation on Monday evening for appendicitis. The operation was performed by Dr. Francis Delafield, 5 West Fiftieth Street, in Mrs. Campbell's apartments in the Plaza. Her daughter is expected here today.

This Age of Ours

Some people think the spirit of the age is "Rush." But it isn't.

The spirit of the age is effectiveness. Anything done effectively is done quickly, because no time is lost.

A Royal Typewriter multiplies the effectiveness of the operator.

Because of that, it multiplies the effectiveness of every one associated with that operator's work.

More people are finding this out every day.

ROYAL TYPEWRITER CO., INC.
364 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Telephone Franklin 4400.
Branches in all Principal Cities

BROKER ACCUSED OF FRAUD.

Saul Osger Seized at Hotel Here on Newark Indictment.

Saul Osger, who says he is a broker and has been living at the Hotel Theresa, 125th Street and Seventh Avenue, was arrested there at 11 o'clock last night by Detective Fiaschetti of the Fourth Branch Bureau as a fugitive from justice. The police said he was indicted yesterday in Newark, N. J., for embezzlement. Osger had nothing to say about his arrest, and was locked up.

According to the police, he got about $10,000 by the misuse of funds of small estates which he had for settlement. The Detective Bureau was not notified by Newark when or how the alleged embezzlements occurred.

In this city Osger has had an office at 1,465 Broadway, where he operated the National Administrating Company for the settlement of estates, the police said.

MOVE TO ABOLISH CORONERS

Senate Bill Proposes Medical Examiners as Substitutes.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—The office of Coroner in New York City is abolished by the terms of a bill introduced today by Senator Cromwell of New York. It is indorsed by the New York City administration and embodies the recommendations made by Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein as a result of his recent inquiry, at the direction of Mayor Mitchel, into the duties and usefulness of Coroners. In place of the Coroners the bill provides for a Chief Medical Examiner and deputies. The Medical Examiner under the bill is empowered to appoint such assistants and experts as may be needed or as may be provided by law. The salaries are to be fixed by the Board of Estimate.

Panama-Pacific Exposition, 1915, California.

Why not spend the Winter in California, which will enable you to take in the Panama-Pacific Exposition, and return home through the Canadian Rockies? Six hundred miles of the grandest mountain scenery in the world; no side trips necessary; panorama from the observation car. The Canadian Pacific specializes in round trip business, out one way, returning another.

We will gladly send an expert ticket agent, fully informed as to services and rates of the connecting lines, as well as the Canadian Pacific Railway itself. Let him help you arrange your trip.

Write or phone to W. H. Snell, General Agent, Canadian Pacific Railway, 458 Broadway, (phone Spring 2440.)—Advt.

GIMBELS
Broadway and Thirty-third Street

Fireside Shopping

When you see news in the GIMBEL advertising by which you wish to profit, and the weather happens to be stormy, don't let the good things go by default, but just reach for your telephone, and

Call up Madison Square, 8200—That's GIMBELS

and you will find somebody on the other end of the wire who knows the store's stocks thoroughly, and will shop for you as well as if not better than you can do it for yourself. Try it—it's so easy!

The Lowest Prices Recorded in 35 Years

Which are due to the very much upset conditions in the silk market, at home and abroad, that prevailed while we were making preparations for

The Great February Sale of Silks

make this an occasion of more than usual importance.

The last of the beautiful silks, which our expert secured in Europe six weeks ago, arrived in New York on the S. S. Madonna on January 25.

Together with the most desirable American weaves, they will be exhibited in the

Advance Showing of the Silks Today, Friday and Saturday

before the Sale actually begins on Monday, February 8.

A Special Display of Costumes, Planned by Mme. Paquin

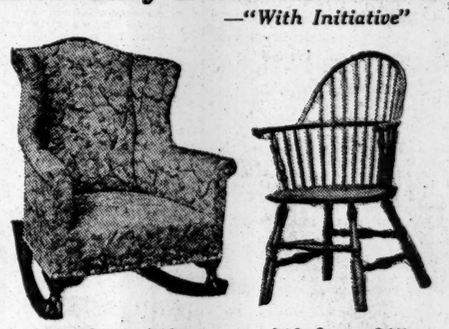
for the Lyons Exposition, is a very interesting feature of the exhibit.

Reservations may be made this week for Silks to be delivered after the beginning of the Sale.

Special Exhibition Rooms
Tenth Floor—32d St. and Broadway

One Customer "Tried" Twelve of the 252 Different Styles of Living Room Chairs in The

February Furniture Sale
—"With Initiative"



$25 from $40
Fireside Chair or Rocker, Tapestry Upholstered.

$10 from $15
Windsor Chair or Rocker, Solid Mahogany.

He sat in each one of them; tested their frames, critically examined the upholstery—and he knew quite a lot about furniture.

"Don't show me any more," he said. "I do not see where one of these is a mite less good than the other. That quaint old Windsor chair is just as comfortable as this leather upholstered one, so perfect are its proportions. But this is just the amount I want to pay, so send me this chair."

That is the distinct uniqueness of this sale—the great variety of new and worthy furniture shown. There are scores, in many cases hundreds, of different styles displayed in each of the various divisions of

Living Room, Dining Room, Bed Room and Parlor Furniture

and every one is a LEADER. It resolves itself to the simple detail of deciding just what amount you wish to pay, and this GIMBEL Sale with Initiative has lowered prices wonderfully. Seventh Floor

Look Out For These
Sleds and Toboggans!

Here right on time for the first real snowstorm of the year.

Double runner Bob Sleds, 8 to 10 passengers, $11 and $16.

Bob Sleds with upholstered seat and side rails, $28.

"Storm King" Steering Sleds, $1.75, $2.50 and $3.

"Fire Fly" Steering Sleds, $1.95.

"Storm King" Sleds for 5 passengers, $5.50.

Real Toboggans at $5, $8, $9 and $11.

Baby's Push Sleighs at $9.

Baby's Sled Boxes, can be attached to any sled, $2.25 and $3.

Steel runners with foot rest, 75c. Fourth Floor

Arnold, Constable & Co
"Specials" In
MEN'S WEAR

Medium Weight Overcoats
Advance models in fancy mixtures of quiet colorings—entirely new and intended for spring, but equally suitable for immediate wear—
At the special price of
16.50
Value $21.00 and $22.50

Rubberless "Slip On" Rain Coats
Long, easy fitting coats of a new convertible collar model with "set-in" sleeves and regular shoulders—from special olive mixed Cravenette Coating, direct from Priestley's English mills—
At the special price of
12.75
Value $21.00

Heaviest Shaker Coat Sweaters
For Skating or Sport Wear.
Plain Crimson, Navy, Oxford and Heather Mixtures—finest full fashioned kinds only—
At the special price of
5.00
Regularly sold for $6.50 and $7.50

Best Artificial Silk Hose
All Sizes by the Box.
Only our own special brands of Half Hose in this serviceable, lustrous fibre silk—plain black and staple colors—boxed—
At the special price of 6 pairs
For 1.35

Broadway & 19th Street

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

To Effect a Final Clearance—
Original Prices on very high-character apparel are practically disregarded.

$95 to $125—Fur-trimmed Wraps—$55
Of fine chiffon velvets, in fashionable shades, and conservative colors.

$45 to $145 Gowns & Dresses—$25 & $45
A summary of styles suitable for street, calling, matinee and informal evening wear; also a few remnant styles in dancing dresses.

$55 to $125 Tailleur Suits—$25 & $38
Utility and semi-dress styles of fine materials—mostly fur-trimmed.

$45 to $95 Utility Coats—$25 & $35
Smart practical styles, of velour, vicuna, and other high-grade materials.

Fur Coats & Fur Sets
are being closed out at HALF their original prices—and in many instances, LESS—for example:
$75 to $195 Fur Sets—at $35 to $95
$145 to $250 Fur Coats—$75 to $150
Higher-cost furs accordingly.

Lord & Taylor
Fifth Avenue, 38th Street, 39th Street

A Sale of
403 Men's Raincoats
The Product of Hodgman Rubber Co.,
America's Foremost Raincoat Makers
Comprising
375 Raincoats and
28 Shower-proof Tweed Coats
For Men and Young Men.
Usually $13.50 to $20.00
$8.50
The assortment consists of imported cheviots, Cantons, Cassimeres, Worsteds and Tweeds; some with silk, fancy plaid or plain linings; raglan, regular or Balmacaan sleeves.
Fourth Floor

COUGHING irritates the membranes of the throat, bronchial tubes and the lungs. Brown's Bronchial Troches are invaluable for the relief of coughs and hoarseness. Guaranteed harmless and free from all opiates—in use over 60 years. Sold by all druggists—25c, 50c and $1.00 packages.

7-20-4 L. & M. SULLIVAN
Sales for 1914—37,198,363.
Gain over previous twelve months, 1,819,709. Largest selling brand of 10-Cent Cigars in the World.
Factory: Manchester, N. H.

FORCE OF 45,000 MEN AWAITS MORE SNOW

Fetherston, in Touch with the Weather Bureau, Has Auxiliary Shovelers Ready.

YESTERDAY'S FALL 2 INCHES

Street Commissioner Called Out Contractors Early—Little Delay to Traffic.

Caught in a second snow storm beginning a little before noon and lasting until 6:45 o'clock last night, when the additional fall measured two inches, New York City once more shook itself free, and traffic continued with little delay except in outlying districts. Trains arriving from the East and West were nearly all on time. The Weather Bureau said there might be more flurries before this morning, but the forecast for today was fair weather.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Fetherston made it plain when the first snow storm started on Tuesday that he was not going to take any chances with his task. In order that he might be on call at all hours, he put a cot in one of the smaller offices adjoining his own and slept there.

Soon after the storm began, Commissioner Fetherston called out the snow-removing contractors. During the afternoon they began clearing the "mandatory" thoroughfares, employing 1,200 trucks and 3,000 shovelers. The contracts of the Street Cleaning Department specify that the Commissioner may call out the contractors' forces when there is a depth of two inches. Yesterday this army was set to work before the snowfall measured two inches, because the Commissioner considered it wise to give them a little start to tackle the heavier snow and ice coating left by the first snow and sleet storm.

The auxiliary snow-fighting force of 45,000 men was not called out, because there was every indication that the contractors would be able to handle the situation. However, Commissioner Fetherston kept constantly in touch with the Weather Bureau, to be on the safe side in case a blizzard set in, and the extra force is ready to be summoned.

Had 15,000 Extra Force.

The work of the 15,000 extra snow fighters, drawn from the ranks of the unemployed, and put to work on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, was completed at 1 A. M. yesterday. Commissioner Fetherston said about 30 per cent. of the street area designated for snow removal purposes had been cleared by sewering. A preliminary estimate of this work, made several months ago, indicated that it would be possible to clear 50 per cent. of the area by shoveling the snow into sewers.

"Conditions after the snowfall were unprecedented," said Mr. Fetherston. "It weighed 35 pounds a cubic foot. Ordinarily snow weighs from 6 to 12 pounds a cubic foot and ice 58 pounds. Thus the 1.7 inches of sleet actually represented more than 6 inches of very heavy snow. This heavy weight accounts for the inability of the sewers to carry off 50 per cent. of the area, as estimated.

"The automobile snow plows developed some mechanical weaknesses, and several of these were placed out of commission. However, the work accomplished by these five-ton trucks with plows attached demonstrated the effectiveness of this method. Additional plows will be put in operation as soon as possible."

The emergency snow shovelers who worked until 1 o'clock in the morning were paid at noon. They earned $30,000, according to Commissioner Fetherston. The total cost of the snow removal up to noon yesterday was $35,000. The emergency forces responded to the call within three hours. Only in the Bronx and Brooklyn were the police called on to notify registered emergency laborers. In Manhattan they were waiting to go to work.

"The small cost of the work of the snow-fighting force and the results which are apparent in the condition of the streets today," said Commissioner Fetherston, "lead to the belief that under ordinary circumstances snow fighting will prove to be an important addition to the past practice of snow removal by trucks."

Traffic in Manhattan streets was handled by an extra force of 180 special traffic policemen placed on duty at difficult intersecting points by Chief Inspector Max Schmittberger.

Surface Lines Clear.

The surface lines reported that they had been able to maintain their schedules with only a very little delay. The Third Avenue Railway operated thirty-five sweepers in Manhattan and the Bronx, and at the end of the day reported its schedule had been only slightly behind. The New York Railways Company had no serious tie-ups and also maintained its schedule. Surface lines in the Bronx apparently felt the effects of the storm more seriously, but all lines were kept open.

In certain sections of Queens, trolley lines were greatly hampered by the snow, while vehicular traffic came to a standstill. On account of the limited number of employes in the Street Cleaning Department of that borough and lack of funds, a plan has been proposed to put from 300 to 400 men of the Department of Highways at work clearing the thoroughfares.

Commissioner Joseph Hartigan of the Bureau of Weights and Measures put to work his regular Inspectors and a force of temporary Inspectors measuring the trucks used by the contractors in the removal of snow and weighing their loads.

A report late last night by the Street Cleaning Department showed that 4,521,115 square yards of streets had been cleared by the regular force of the department and the sweepers and shovelers employed by the contractors. In Manhattan the surface which the department must clear of snow is 13,563,345 square yards.

COTTAGE TOPPLES INTO SEA.

Sea Bright Home of Charles Sarles Wrecked During Storm.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA BRIGHT, N. J., Feb. 3.—The Charles Sarles five-room cottage near here toppled into the sea this morning as a result of the high seas occasioned by the storm. The eastern section of W. W. Shippen's residence at North Beach and another section of the $800 bulkhead protecting the fisheries were also wrecked.

John Johnson of Navesink, with several companions, narrowly escaped being drowned while walking from Highlands to Sandy Hook. Just as they were crossing the narrow neck of the peninsula a heavy sea swept across it and wrecked the boys with it. After some scrambling they managed to regain their feet.

At noon the storm abated and residents of Highlands and Sea Bright took on a new lease of life. The refugees who sought places of safety during the storm returned to their homes and began moving their belongings back.

GAGAN ANSWERS CHARGES.

Cleary's Prosecutor Tells Governor He Did His Best.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—District Attorney Thomas Gagan of Rockland County today filed with Gov. Whitman a blanket denial of the charges that he was derelict in the conduct of the trial of William V. Cleary, Town Clerk of Haverstraw, for the murder in July last of Eugene M. Newman. Charges against the Prosecutor were filed with the Governor two weeks ago by Frederick E. Newman, father of the youthful victim, who was Cleary's son-in-law. Cleary was acquitted at the trial.

Gov. Whitman said today that he would consider the answer carefully. In case the District Attorney made satisfactory explanations he would exonerate him; otherwise he either would appoint a Commissioner to conduct a hearing or would act in that capacity himself. If he must face a hearing Mr. Gagan, it is said, is anxious for the Governor to conduct it in person.

"I admit," says Mr. Gagan, in his answer, "that it is my opinion that the verdict of acquittal was a miscarriage of justice, but I deny that the same resulted in any way from any neglect of duty on my part or in any failure on my part to prosecute the case in good faith or to the best of my ability. I admit that, in my opinion, the defense of insanity was a sham defense, but I deny that I failed to prove facts in my possession establishing the sham character of that defense."

BOARD WILL GET $425,000.

Gov. Whitman Sends an Emergency Message on Compensation.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—Gov. Whitman sent an emergency message to the Legislature today urging the immediate passage of a bill appropriating $425,000 for the support of the Workmen's Compensation Commission in the eight months remaining of the present fiscal year. Of this amount $25,000 is for the purpose of meeting obligations incurred in the last two weeks of January when the funds of the commission ran out. The monthly allowance is $50,000. Out of this allowance it is stipulated that $14,000 must be set aside for the administration of the State Insurance Fund.

PUT BAN ON "SILENCERS."

Legislators Propose to Make Possession a Felony.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—Suggested by the Auerbach tragedy in New York City, when a man killed his wife, two daughters and himself, preventing interference by using a Maxim "Silencer" on a rifle, Senator Joseph and Assemblyman Ahern today introduced bills prohibiting the manufacture or sale of "Silencers." The bill would make the manumacture, sale, or possession of a Silencer a felony.

"The danger of such a contrivance in aiding crime should be stopped at the start," said Assemblyman Ahern in discussing the bill. "It does not take a police expert to see how it helps gunmen who are able to eliminate the noise of their shots, about the only thing they have to fear."

SUFFRAGE MOTION WINS.

Assembly Unanimous for Submitting the Matter to the Electorate.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—Backed by the pledges of both Republican and Democrats, the resolution providing for the submission this Fall of the woman suffrage question to the electorate of New York went through the Assembly today by a unanimous vote. Majority Leader Harold J. Hinman was sponsor for the resolution which marks the beginning of victory after sixty-five years of effort by suffrage organizations of the State. The resolution is up for passage in the Senate next week, where its success is assured.

Broadway Association Committee.

Jesse I. Straus, Robert W. Goelet, Alfred E. Marling, Warren Cruikshank, and David Robinson have been appointed by the Broadway Association as a committee to confer with the Public Service Commission concerning the methods of ventilating the new subways.

HINMAN IS A REBEL OVER HIGHWAY PLAN

Republican Leader in the Assembly Insists on a Triple-Headed Commission.

PUTS HIS VIEWS IN A BILL

Senate Obliterates the Fire Marshal —Steam Roller Starts Work on the Conservation Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—"Remedial" legislation had the right of way today in both the Senate and Assembly. In the Senate everything on the calendar which had the indorsement of Gov. Whitman went through without any friction except that caused by opposition from the Democrats which was to be expected. In the Assembly the Governor's plans with regard to the State Highway Department met opposition from a quarter where it least had been expected, when Majority Leader Harold J. Hinman arose in open revolt against continuing the department under a single head.

In his message to the Legislature Gov. Whitman favored a bi-partisan Highway Commission of three members, patterned after the first commission which was organized while Charles E. Hughes was Governor. This would have required legislation which automatically would have caused the removal of John N. Carlisle, the then Democratic head of the department. Since the message was sent to the Legislature, the plan to create three high salaried offices in place of one in the Highway Department has received unfavorable criticism. It was because of this that Gov. Whitman asked Majority Leader Brown of the Senate, a former law partner of Mr. Carlisle to bring moral suasion to bear on the Commissioner with a view of getting him to resign and thus obviate the necessity of putting the Republican steam roller to work.

The Senate accepted the revised Highway Commission programme without question, and confirmed without the usual reference to the Finance Committee the nomination of Edwin A. Duffy of Cortland, Mr. Whitman's college friend, as Highway Commissioner, to succeed Mr. Carlisle, who resigned yesterday. This was done by unanimous vote and with scarcely a murmur of dissent from the Democratic Senators.

In the Assembly Mr. Hinman gave expression to his disapproval of the changed plans by introducing a bill providing for a triple-headed bi-partisan Highway Commission.

"The resignation of Mr. Carlisle and the appointment of Mr. Duffy as Commissioner of Highways does not satisfy me as a solution of the problem of highway administration," said Mr. Hinman in a formal statement. "For four years I have been fighting for a return to the Hughes non-partisan Highway Commission scheme. I propose to demonstrate my sincerity and to prove my convictions on that subject. I have introduced a bill for that purpose, and I shall call for a caucus to pass upon it.

"No scandal was ever charged against the Hughes Commission. That cannot be said of the Democratic Partisan Substitutes. The need is to prevent any further scandal or suspicion of scandal, to prevent any partisan use of this tremendous machinery. The public are not so much concerned about holding some one responsible as they are to get better roads. They do not care to be able to say later that the Republican party wasted $50,000,000 and should be put out, but to prevent the Republican party from wasting another dollar. No single party should be subjected to the temptations afforded by the expenditure of $50,000,000, especially on road building."

Under the Hinman bill the three commissioners would have three-year terms so that each new Governor could appoint two commissioners, one at the beginning of his first year and another at the beginning of his second year in office and thus have complete control at the beginning of the second year.

Gov. Whitman this afternoon declined to make any comment upon the action of Mr. Hinman. The Governor, it is said, realizes that the administration of the Highway Department is a matter of the highest importance to him. With Mr. Duffy at the head of the department the Governor himself virtually would be the Highway Commissioner for the next two years. Of course, even should both houses of the Legislature pass the Hinmal bill the Governor has the veto power, and it is hardly likely that the present Legislature would try to override his veto.

By a straight party vote of 29 to 8 the Senate today passed the Thorn bill abolishing the office of Fire Marshal, which has been occupied since its organization in the Dix administration by Thomas J. Ahearn, a brother of John F. Ahearn, Tammany leader of the Fourth Assembly District in New York. The Assembly passed the bill several days ago.

By unanimous vote the Senate confirmed the nomination of Samuel H. Ordway of New York, Willard D. McKinstry of Watertown, and Col. William Gorham Rice of this city, to be Civil Service Commissioners. Even Minority Leader Robert F. Wagner joined in eulogy of the appointees. Under the present law the commissioners would hold office for six years at salaries of $5,000 a year. Under the Administration bill, which was passed in the Assembly today, they will be legislated out of office, although, of course, they immediately will be reappointed. This measure reduces the terms from six to three years and the salaries from $5,000 to $4,000 for the Chairman, and $3,000 for the other members. The terms are so arranged that each Governor will have the appointment of two members of the commission.

Assemblyman H. Edmund Machold of Jefferson today introduced the Administration bill providing for the reorganization of the Conservation Commission, another Democratic creation. The bill abolishes the present commission, with its three heads, and creates a single-headed commission to take its place. Whereas the present Commissioners enjoy salaries of $10,000 each, the Commissioner who will take their places will receive $8,000, with a six-year term of office. He may be removed by the Senate at the request of the Governor, but a two-thirds vote is required to put him out, which would make it rather difficult for the Democrats, should they regain control of the upper house, to eliminate him, except by "ripper" legislation.

The bill to abolish the Department of Economy and Efficiency, which was passed in the Assembly earlier this week, was reported to the Senate today by the Judiciary Committee, with an amendment providing for the re-employment in other departments of all civil service employes in the competitive class.

Senator Horton of Erie, Chairman of the Civil Service Committee of the upper house, introduced a general bill for the protection of employes of this class who will suffer in carrying out the Republican programme of "remedial" legislation.

I. W. W. MEN DINE FREE.

Then They Go to Jail When They Refer Bill to Mayor Mitchel.

Five members of the I. W. W. attempted to put into operation yesterday the I. W. W. plan of going into a restaurant and eating all they wanted to without paying for it. They all landed in the Yorkville Court, where they were held for examination today.

"Charge it to Mayor Mitchel. The city owes us a living, and we propose to take it if they don't provide us with work," said Benjamin Belmont, spokesman for the five, as they rolled cigarettes after eating food worth $4.50 in the "Little Hungary," a restaurant at 129 Third Avenue.

Sidney Mann, proprietor of the restaurant, said he had to work for all the money he got and pay his bills, too. He called a policeman, who arrested all of the men. The four companions of Belmont said they were Samuel Gilbert, Henry Israel, Charles Werner, and Jacob Perlmenter. They had no homes, they asserted.

It was learned last night that the raid on the restaurant was the first of a series of I. W. W. demonstrations that have been planned for the next few weeks. One demonstration calls for raids on police stations by men in droves of from 100 to 500. Each man is to demand a bed and a meal, or else to be sent to jail. Those favoring this form of demonstration were only holding back, it was said, for fear they could not get enough men to "swamp" the city jails with prisoners.

Gifford Jury Disagrees.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—The jury in the case of Malcolm Gifford, Jr., of Hudson, accused of slaying Frank J. Clute, disagreed today and was discharged. It had been out about twenty hours.

LEGITIMACY SUIT WON BY SLINGSBYS

Court in London Decides That Child Born in San Francisco Is Theirs.

FAMOUS SCULPTOR'S VIEW

Judge Asked Frampton's Opinion, and Resemblance Between Parents and Boy Was Pointed Out.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The Probate Court decided today that the son of Charles R. Slingsby is the legitimate heir to the $500,000 property of the Slingsby family in Yorkshire.

The case had been before the courts for nearly two years.

Charles R. Slingsby, formerly a Lieutenant in the British Navy and afterward a resident of San Francisco, is in possession of the property, which was devised to his offspring. When he asked the court to confirm the succession a younger brother protested on the ground that the child was not a legitimate son, but an infant substituted by the Lieutenant's wife in San Francisco when her own child died.

Since the case has been on trial evidence has been taken in California and records have been produced there with a view to proving that the child is the legitimate son and heir of the Slingsbys.

The Judge said today that, after an exhaustive review of the evidence, he had come to the conclusion that Mrs. Slingsby had given birth to the child in question on Sept. 1, 1910, in McAllister Street, San Francisco, and that the statement that she had put forward another child was untrue and invented for the purposes of the case.

The court was filled with relatives and friends of the Slingsbys.

It was cold, and the Judge wrapped a rug carefully around his knees as he began his long pronouncement. Referring only occasionally to his notes, he reviewed the case. He censured the manner in which the inquiry was handled and the depositions were taken in San Francisco, and he laid emphasis upon his impression of the utter unreliability of the witnesses opposing the claims of the infant Slingsby. Then the Judge finally declared:

"There is another matter in this case, which is conclusive. I have watched the little boy in court, and I have been much impressed with the extraordinary likeness of the boy to Mrs. Slingsby. Moreover—it is difficult to speak of Mr. Slingsby in his presence—but he has a full, round face and a peculiarly shaped jaw, and the boy is a counterpart of his father in these respects.

"I felt so strongly on these matters that I called in a personal friend, a well-known artist, Sir George Frampton the famous sculptor. I did not tell him my view. I merely asked him to come into court and watch. Sir George immediately noted the extraordinary resemblance of the boy to his father.

"The mother was not present that day. Sir George said he would like to see her, as he had noticed the odd shape of the boy's left ear, which did not resemble that of his father. Accordingly, Mrs. Slingsby was brought to my room and introduced to the artist, who immediately observed the extraordinary similarity between the left ear of the mother and the left ear of the son. So far as I know, the child could not have these peculiarities unless they were congenital."

Regarding the San Francisco depositions, the Judge said:

"It is impossible not to be struck with the fact that we have very unscrupulous people to deal with in this case. I do not wish to impute any blame, but one man was promised £100 ($500) to hunt up witnesses in Colon. If you find money going about like that, it must tinge the whole case."

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—Charles Henry Reynard Slingsby, formerly of the British Navy, married an American girl, Dorothy Cutler Morgan. The couple lived for some years on the Pacific Coast, at times in Victoria, B. C., and at times in San Francisco. Teddy Slingsby, their son, was born here in the Autumn of 1910.

Three years later it became known that the birth certificate filed with the State Board of Health at Sacramento had been altered at the direction of the board to read: "Paul Colvin, father; Lillian Anderson, mother." At the same time there came into evidence an advertisement inserted in a San Francisco morning newspaper within a few days of the time of the birth and purporting to be in the handwriting of Mrs. Slingsby, calling for a new-born male infant.

These disclosures led to the trial of Dr. W. W. Frazer of Weaverville, Cal., Mrs. Slingsby's physician, on a charge of having falsified a public record. His defense that a birth certificate was not a public document within the meaning of the Penal Code found favor, and he was acquitted.

The case then shifted to the British courts, though more evidence was taken here before the British Vice-Consul, acting as commissioner of the British Court of Chancery.

BIG SHIPMENTS TO ENGLAND

Even the Steerage Used to Store Freight on the Alaunia.

The Cunard liner Alaunia, which was to have sailed yesterday at 10 o'clock in the morning, did not get away from her pier until 8:50 o'clock last night because of delay in putting aboard 16,000 tons of cargo she is carrying to Liverpool. This cargo consists of miscellaneous foods, including oil and fish. She also took out logwood for making of dyes. Even the steerage of the ship was used for freight. Capt. Rostron, her commander, said she carried no guns.

It was a busy day on the Cunard piers, where four big liners, the Alaunia, the chartered freighter Akala, the Ultonia, and the Franconia, were loading freight for England. The Ultonia is being fitted to carry 2,000 horses.

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DR. ALLEN ATTACKED BY RESEARCH CHIEF

Rockefellers Gave Only $125,000 to Municipal Bureau, Says Dr. Cleveland.

FIRST LIST OF ITS PATRONS

Permission to Testify in Refutation of ex-Member's Statements Is Asked.

Dr. F. A. Cleveland, Director of the Bureau of Municipal Research, made public yesterday the full list of contributors to that organization and the amounts given. It is the first time that such a list has been published. The statement shows that the Rockefellers have contributed all told $125,400 to the bureau. The next largest contribution is $116,785, from R. Fulton Cutting. Other contributors include Andrew Carnegie, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and J. P. Morgan.

Dr. Cleveland made public the list to offset the reports frequently published that it was the Rockefeller money which kept the bureau alive, and that through his contributions John D. Rockefeller, Jr., sought to use the bureau for his own purposes. It was reported also that, through the bureau, Mr. Rockefeller sought to extend his interest over certain departments of the City Government.

The bureau all along contended that the Rockefeller influence did not dominate its affairs, and in explaining Mr. Rockefeller's gift it was pointed out that $30,000 must be deducted from the total, as that represented the amount he gave toward the Curran police investigation.

Accuses Dr. Allen.

Dr. Cleveland succeeded Dr. William H. Allen as Director of the bureau, after the latter resigned because of a disagreement over the Rockefeller contributions. In a statement accompanying the list of contributions, Dr. Cleveland charges that Dr. Allen wanted to make the bureau a foundation of the Rockefeller type. He also says Dr. Allen made "statements that reflect on the integrity and personal character of myself and my associates." Dr. Allen is now helping the Industrial Relations Commission in its investigation of the bureau's affairs.

Following is a copy of a letter which Dr. Cleveland sent to every member of the Commission on Industrial Relations, now holding hearings in this city:

"Bureau of Municipal Research, 261 Broadway, New York.
"Feb. 2, 1915.

"Dear Sir: Mr. William H. Allen, who is employed by your commission, has issued to the public and there have been injected into the proceedings of your commission statements that reflect on the integrity and professional character of myself and my associates in the Bureau of Municipal Research.

"I therefore ask that you incorporate the inclosed statement of facts in the record of your commission; and, in order that there may be no ground for charging misrepresentation or unfairness, I ask that I may be sworn as a witness and examined under oath.

"A copy of this request is being sent to each member of your commission.

"Very truly yours,
"F. A. CLEVELAND,
"Director."

Mr. Cleveland's Statement.

The inclosure to which Dr. Cleveland referred was headed, "Statement of Facts." It follows:

"THE ORIGIN OF THE BUREAU.—The one novel idea in the organization of the Bureau of Municipal Research (the continuous employment of a staff by a citizens' agency to keep in touch with the Government and what it is doing and to co-operate in constructive work) had been discussed for many years before 1907. In its issue of March 11, 1901, this was the subject of an editorial in The New York Tribune, which was clipped by Mr. Frank Tucker and sent to Mr. Cutting as something to which he should lend his support. Soon after this a formal proposal to create a bureau or department of civic affairs of the Chamber of Commerce was prepared by Mr. Tucker and taken up by Mr. Cutting with Mr. Charles Stewart Smith, a prominent member of that body.

"When Mr. Allen came to New York his assistance was invited. While engaged professionally on work of this kind, Mr. Frederick A. Cleveland became impressed with the need for an independent agency supported by citizens, which would be equipped to obtain information about the management of public affairs, and follow up and support the constructive measures of public officers. And when Mr. Cleveland became a member of the Mayor's Advisory Commission on Finance and Taxation in January, 1905, he actually employed an outside staff in this manner.

"In February, 1905, Mr. Cleveland prepared a written prospectus for the organization of a permanent 'Bureau of Municipal Research,' at the suggestion of Mr. Tucker, and placed it in Mr. Allen's hands, with the understanding that he would undertake to raise money for it. This brief was used for some time by Mr. Allen, and several conferences were arranged with professional and business men. Later in November, with the help of Mr. Tucker, Mr. Allen prepared a revised statement and circulated it under the title of 'Brief for the Establishment of an Institute for Municipal Research.' In the latter part of 1905 Mr. Cutting decided to support the effort at the rate of $1,000 per month for a year, to make an actual demonstration of what could be done; and with this fund Mr. Henry Bruere was employed to take charge of it, taking over on his staff some of the men who had been working with Mr. Cleveland.

"The work was financed by Mr. Cutting and conducted by Mr. Bruere as the 'Bureau of City Betterment,' a branch of the Citizens' Union, of which Mr. Cutting was President. The success of the first year's effort led Mr. Cutting to ask Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Rockefeller to join him, and the Bureau of Municipal Research was incorporated in 1907, with Mr. Cutting, Mr. Tucker, Mr. Allen, Mr. Cleveland, Mr. George McAneny, Mr. Richard Watson Gilder, Mr. Edwin R. A. Seligman, and Mr. Carroll D. Wright as Trustees. Mr. Bruere was the first Director of the bureau. Mr. Cleveland was brought in as Director on the technical side, and Mr. Allen was made Director in recognition of his ability as a promoter and advertiser.

"THE PURPOSE AND POLICY OF THE BUREAU—The bureau originally undertook to make inquiries into the organization and management of the government, to find out what the government is doing, how it is doing its work, and what results are being obtained, without color or bias. This is still the underlying purpose and motive of the Board of Trustees and of all of the employés of the bureau engaged by them.

Policy of the Bureau.

"In order that there might be no question about the unbiased and disinterested attitude of the bureau in doing its work, it started out with the established policy of first preparing a statement of facts, without comment or criticism; of submitting this statement of facts to the official or to the person responsible for the conduct of the office that was being studied, of taking up with the responsible officer or person any suggestion for change, enlargement, or amendment of the first draft of statement of facts, as submitted. A statement of facts having thus been agreed to, the bureau then undertook to place before the officer its critical and constructive recommendations based on the statement of facts. It also undertook to give to the public officer its report before it gave it to the public, in order that he might take such constructive steps as he might think desirable for the public good before making the report a matter of news. This is still the policy of the Bureau of Municipal Research.

"During the first five years of the bureau's existence, Mr. Allen had little to do with the research work of the bureau—this being almost entirely in the hands of Mr. Bruere and Mr. Cleveland. During the last three years, while Mr. Cleveland was absent, Mr. Allen had much to do with the bureau's research work, and it was during this period that serious differences developed with respect to the uses which were made of the personnel of the bureau and serious question was raised by the board as to whether the practices that had grown up were in harmony with established policies.

"With respect to publicity, Mr. Allen's views have never been in harmony with those of his associates and within the first year of the bureau's existence a special committee was appointed to define its publicity policy, departure from which has since been the subject of frequent protest.

"When Mr. Allen began more actively to participate in bureau work he first entered the educational field; and in this he not only attempted to go into the various institutional aspects of education, but also to harshly criticize educational theory and the ideals of professional educators. This practice, together with his personal attacks on educators, was the subject of protest by members of the board.

"Further questions were raised as between the Directors with respect to practices pertaining to the professional service work undertaken for compensation, management of the training school, office organization and discipline, and other matters, many of which were not brought before the board.

"During the period of these controversies several members of the Board of Trustees, resigned, the last John B. Pine, his letter with statement of reasons being dated Feb. 20, 1914. Effective on Jan. 1, 1914, Mr. Bruere resigned as co-director.

"For two months after Jan. 1, 1914, efforts were made by Mr. Allen's remaining co-director, who had then returned to active participation in the management, to find a basis whereon an agreement could be reached with respect to bureau work, either by a definition of duties or by a subdivision of responsibility which could be presented as a formal proposal to the Board of Trustees.

"Finding that this was impossible, on March 2, following a six-hour conference on Feb. 28, Mr. Cleveland submitted his resignation to the Board of Trustees, recommending that the whole management be turned over to Mr. Allen.

"The resignation of Mr. Cleveland brought the Chairman of the board into the matter, and an agreement, in writing, was made with respect to the division of work to no avail.

Step for Harmony Failed.

"A formal proposal along the same lines was then brought before the meeting of the Board of Trustees, (March 24, 1914,) and a resolution was pased defining the jurisdiction and authority of each Director, with no better result.

"FACTS ABOUT ROCKEFELLER SUBSCRIPTIONS AND INFLUENCE.—Although Mr. Rockefeller and the Rockefeller Foundation have been among the liberal contributors to the support of the bureau, the total of all the contributions from both sources has amounted to only about 10 per cent. of the funds expended. (See list of contributors, Exhibit 1.)

"During 1907 Mr. Allen sought to obtain large financial support from the Sage Foundation and the Carnegie Institution, as well as from Mr. Rockefeller.

"In May, 1908, Mr. Allen wrote to Mr. Rockefeller, emphasizing the need for a permanent endowment. In November, 1908, Mr. Allen again sought to enlist Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Carnegie in obtaining large support for the bureau.

"From 1910 to 1914 Mr. Allen frequently urged Mr. Rockefeller and his associates to contribute to the bureau.

"In 1913 Mr. Allen obtained from the Rockefeller Foundation, on his urgent solicitation, $30,000 for a special investigation to be controlled by him, although at that time Mr. Rockefeller's subscription to the general fund of the bureau was only $2,000.

"As late as December, 1913, he stated that he still hoped to get from Mr. Rockefeller an endowment and cited the fact that he had obtained a special fund of $30,000 a year before, as the reason to hope for such a result.

"The only contributions to the bureau by Mr. Rockefeller or the Rockefeller Foundation with restrictions attached were obtained by Mr. Allen, and the only difference between the subscription which Mr. Rockefeller made in 1914, (the subject of Mr. Allen's hostile criticism,) and the $30,000 subscription of 1913, above mentioned, is that the subscription of 1914 was to the general fund, without restrictions, whereas the 1913 subscription was to a special fund.

"The fact that Mr. Allen sought and frequently obtained special funds from Mr. Rockefeller and others instead of giving his thought and attention to obtaining general funds, the use of which would be for the free determination of the board, was one of the subjects of serious complaint against Mr. Allen by his co-Directors.

"During the entire period of eight years Mr. Allen was the only one who had any considerable contact with Mr. Rockefeller or his associates in asking for financial support.

"During this period Mr. Allen also made various overtures to try to get Mr. Rockefeller to interest himself personally in the management and affairs of the Bureau.

"In 1909 Mr. Allen proposed Mr. Rockefeller as a Trustee and obtained the consent of the board to write a letter to Mr. Rockefeller, urging him to become a Trustee, which Mr. Rockefeller refused to do.

"It was not until May, 1914, after Mr. Bruere had left the Bureau and after questions had formally been raised before the board bringing into issue questions of policy concerning the management on which the Trustees could not agree and when, with the resignation of his co-director before the board, there was a disposition shown not to accept it, Mr. Allen made it known that he thought that Mr. Rockefeller was exercising undue influence or that he objected in any manner to Mr. Rockefeller's contributions.

Conference With Rockefeller.

"A conference between Mr. Cutting, Mr. Morawetz and Mr. Rockefeller took place on April 10 in response to a request of Mr. Cutting made several months before, urging Mr. Rockefeller to take up the question of another five-year subscription, the last year of the previous one being about to expire.

"Upon the conclusion of this conference, Mr. Cutting immediately reported the conversation to the Directors and stated that Mr. Rockefeller had raised the question about the publicity and about the policy of the board, but that he had been told that every question he had raised had been for some months before the board; further, that Mr. Rockefeller had requested information about certain details of Bureau practices and that he had suggested that he get his information from one of the Directors.

"On the following day (April 11), at Mr. Rockefeller's request, Mr. Cleveland lunched with him to talk over the Bureau's methods and work. At the conclusion of this conference, a written memorandum was made and submitted to Mr. Allen, setting forth what questions had been raised and what had been the attitude of Mr. Rockefeller—this being the first conference that Mr. Cleveland had ever had with Mr. Rockefeller about Bureau work or Bureau affairs.

"April 22 Mr. Allen wrote to Mr. Cutting from Madison a letter, an excerpt from which follows: 'If it were not for the recent Flexner report I should feel justified in writing to Mr. Rockefeller and appeal for funds to supplement the meagre budget that was voted for this study. * * * It is just the kind of opportunity that those big foundations which advertise that they are looking for opportunities to serve ought to take advantage of.' And in the same letter he says that he had asked the Chairman of the Special Committee to Study Training Schools for Teachers in New York to 'make formal request for help of the General Education Board and the Carnegie Foundation.'

"What was heralded by Mr. Allen as a conference on the 'Rockefeller proposal' in his published brief under the title 'Reasons Why Mr. Allen Believes Mr. Rockefeller's Conditional Offer Should Not Be Accepted' never took place.

"The meeting of May, 1914, referred to by Mr. Allen in his brief, was devoted entirely to the questions raised in a memorandum submitted by Mr. Cleveland with a view of getting an 'agreement on the main questions raised in previous conference,' and when Mr. Allen tried to inject his so-called 'alternative' he was told that there never had been such a proposition.

"For all statements of fact given there is supporting evidence in the form of letters, minutes, reports, and other documents in the files of the bureau, except in so far as they relate to personal conferences, in which cases the persons with whom the conferences were held are still in the service of the bureau, are still available as witnesses, may be sworn by the commission and their testimony obtained by the commission under oath.

List of Contributors.

EXHIBIT I.

List of contributions to the Bureau of City Betterment and the Bureau of Municipal Research Jan. 1, 1906, to Dec. 31, 1914.

Name.	Total Contributions.
Rockefeller, J. D.	*$125,400
Cutting, R. Fulton	116,785
Carnegie, Andrew	55,000
Harriman, Mrs. E. H.	51,500
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	41,000
Morgan, J. P., & Co.	29,200
Phipps, Henry	23,500
Metz, H. A.	19,000
Van Ingen, E. H.	18,500
Speyer & Co.	15,100
Whitney, Dorothy	11,000
Schraeder, G. H. F.	10,000
Coffin, C. A.	7,500
Thompson, Col. Robert M.	7,500
Bacon, Robert	7,500
Lawyers Title Guar. & Trust Co.	7,500
Hopkins, George B.	7,000
Morganthau, Henry	7,000
Title Guarantee & Trust Co.	6,500
Perkins, George W.	5,850
Morawetz, Victor	5,500
Hudson Trust Co.	5,000
Baker, George F.	5,000
Bliss, Susan D.	4,100
Guggenheim, Murry	4,000
Vanderlip, F. A.	4,000
Schiff, Jacob	3,000
Schiff, Mortimer L.	2,500
Day, Joseph P.	2,500
Opdycke, L. E.	2,110
Read, William A.	1,500
Greenhut, Siegel Cooper Co.	1,250
Kunhardt, W. B.	1,100
Davison, H. P.	1,000
Mercantile Trust Co.	1,000
Seligman, I. N.	1,000
American Exchange National Bank	1,000
Seligman, J. W., & Co.	1,000
Martin, Bradley, Jr.	1,000
Warburg, Felix	1,000
Dodge, Cleveland H.	1,000
Bliss, Mrs. W. H.	1,000
Eastman, George	1,000
Rhinelander Real Estate Co.	1,000
Marling, A. E.	700
Harris Forbes & Co.	600
United States Trust Co. of N. Y.	500
Kennedy, Mrs. John S.	500
Harmon, William E.	[illegible]
Oelrichs & Co.	[illegible]
Claflin, John	500
Post, James H.	500
Schraeder, J. H.	500
Mason, George G.	500
Pyne, Percy R.	500
Kane, John I.	450
Stetson, F. L.	350
Chambers, Frank R.	300
Saks & Co.	250
de Forest, Robert W.	250
Bush, Mrs. Wendell T.	250
Childs Company	250
Fourteenth Street Store	250
Greenhut & Co.	250
Greenough, John	250
Kingsley, D. P.	250
Lord & Taylor	250
Mitchell, S. C.	250
Simpson, Crawford & Co.	250
Smith, Howard C.	250
Four hundred and ninety-eight other individuals and organizations	194,629
George W. Perkins, Treas. T.S.P.S.	120,000
Total	$949,424

*Includes $30,000 disbursed by the bureau for the Curran Committee, police investigation.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS.

New York City—general	$577,451
New York City—special	79,132
New York State	11,125
Professional services (paid for)	161,716
Training School for Public Service	120,000
Total	$949,424

BEGINS FIFTIETH YEAR ABED

Mollie Fancher Gets Good-Will from Hundreds and Is Still Cheerful.

Although with yesterday she began her fiftieth year in bed, Mollie Fancher, Brooklyn's famous invalid, was cheerful, and received and answered messages from friends all over the country. From early morning until late in the day Miss Fancher's home, 160 Gates Avenue, was deluged with letters, telegrams, and telephone calls.

On June 8, 1865, Miss Fancher sustained the final injuries that have made her an invalid and an object of interest to physicians everywhere. On May 10, 1864, she was thrown from a saddle horse and severely hurt. The next year she fell, alighting from a street car and was dragged by her skirt. The two injuries produced a peculiar paralysis. On Feb. 3, 1866, she became helpless, and resigned herself to a life in bed. Despite her affliction, Miss Fancher has been happy during all these years, and has helped to support herself by embroidering and crochet work.

Miss Fancher is now in her sixty-seventh year, but looks much younger. She reads of the war in Europe with interest, and is opposed to it as being "wholly unjust."

New Police Department Paper Out.

The first issue of The Police Bulletin, the new department publication, was put out yesterday. It is a little eight-page folder, devoted to news of the department and goes free to the force. Any policeman is invited to contribute, and articles will be judged by their general interest to the men.

Tuscania's Trial Trip.

The Anchor Line received a cable yesterday from Glasgow announcing the trial of the new liner Tuscania. She showed a speed of seventeen and a half knots. The Tuscania will start on her maiden voyage from Glasgow to this port on Saturday, Feb. 6.

TWO WOMEN DEPICT BATTLE OF LUDLOW

Continued from Page 1.

something of the life in the mining camps. She has three children, 6, 8 and 10 years old. She was plainly dressed, like Mrs. Petrucci, and, like her, held the audience by the simplicity of her story. She has been married eleven years, moved to Colorado from Pennsylvania, where she was born, seventeen years ago, and has lived in the Colorado mining towns of Lafayette, Erie and Ludlow.

Plenty of Saloons.

"What kind of churches do they have in the mining regions of Southern Colorado?" asked Chairman Walsh.

"I never saw any churches except in Trinidad," was the reply. "Neither did I ever see any halls for people to meet in."

"Have they any saloons?" was the next question.

"Plenty of them," the witness replied.

The witness said that prices of goods in the company stores were much higher than in the stores outside, but the miners and their families were not allowed to trade at these outside stores. Sometimes, she said, a woman would take a trunk and go to Trinidad and bring it back full of provisions, but if she was ever caught at it her husband would be discharged. When the strike started she joined the tent colony with her family. On April 19, the day following the Greek Easter there was a ball game, and a crowd had turned out to see it. Four militiamen appeared, and when they pointed their guns at the men, one of the women remarked:

"If any body pointed a real gun at you fellows, you'd run."

"Go ahead, get your fun today; tomorrow you'll get your roast," one of the soldiers replied, according to the witness.

Everybody thought the threat was a joke, Mrs. Dominiski said. The next morning a soldier appeared at the camp and demanded that Tikas produce a man they wanted. Tikas assured the soldier the man was not in the camp. The soldier threatened to search the camp, but he was warned away. A little later Tikas was called to the railway station and a woman said that the militia was approaching. Mrs. Dominiski said she left her children with a neighbor and went to look for her husband. She found him, and Tikas ran up, waving a handkerchief and calling to everybody to get out of the way, as there was trouble ahead. Shortly after Tikas was killed by one of the soldiers.

With other women and children, the witness said, she ran to the top of a hill and hid in a large well. The soldiers began firing with machine guns, she continued, and narrowly missed hitting some of the children. The well becoming unsafe, she ran to a barn and hid there for a time. Later she deserted it for a ditch. After that she went back to the barn and saw soldiers setting fire to the tents.

Setting the Tents Afire.

"Some of the soldiers carried torches which looked like brooms on fire," said the witness. "Others carried cans which I supposed contained oil. They went about seting the tents on fire and shooting at every person they saw. One woman tried to get under a fence and a bullet went through her apron. The next day we learned of the women and children who had been smothered in the cellar, and I helped to identify some of them. Then we went to Trinidad."

Both women said that the union paid their expenses in the tent colony and had done so ever since.

When Mr. Greene resumed the witness stand he was asked by Mr. Walsh if a conflict of interest was not likely to develop among the interlocking Directors of the various Rockefeller boards. He replied that the fields of education, social betterment and public health included practically all of the Rockefeller philanthropies, that it was desirable to have men experienced in all these fields, and that there was little likelihood of trouble.

"Now, as to these interlocking Directors, or perhaps I should call them something else?" suggested Mr. Walsh.

"You might call them overlapping, or overworked," said Mr. Green.

"Yes, or you might call them overpaid," interjected Commissioner Ballard.

Asked if the Rockefeller Foundation with its great resources might not be able to do something against public interest through its influence with churches and educational institutions it had endowed, the witness said it would be possible to do great harm, but that it surely would be stopped.

"If the matter were of a very serious character," Mr. Greene added, "the charter might be annuled, and if less grave, it could be amended. While the possibility of harm is there, I do not think that there is any actual probability of harm. Public opinion is very exacting, and it would be sure to act if any very serious harm was threatened."

Mr. Greene was asked what would happen if the Foundation should undertake to control law-making bodies.

"I think the Foundation would lose its existence very quickly if there was any such shocking state of affairs at that," he replied.

Mr. Walsh asked if the Foundation, under its charter, had the power to circulate literature in opposition to a workmen's compensation law.

Repellant to Members.

"It could, but it wouldn't," said the witness. "That type of activity is repellant to every member of the board."

"Could it conduct a propaganda against trade unionism?" asked the Chairman.

"I can't imagine its making a start in that direction," was the reply. "I know of nothing more atrocious than to use the Foundation for such a purpose."

Regarding the formation of the board, Mr. Greene said that it had been decided to select young men and instruct them in the Rockefeller methods of philanthropic work, and that the first suggestion made was to get Dr. Charles W. Eliot, who was more than eighty years old. The suggestion met with unanimous favor and Dr. Eliot was selected. A. Barton Hepburn also was unanimously chosen as a member because of his fitness for the work.

He was questioned next about the Colorado strike, and he said he was convinced of the good will and integrity of the officials of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, whether they were men of sufficient ability or not. The company, he said, was probably the most progressive of all the companies in Colorado in its amenability to suggestions from the State Labor Department and in welfare work. The foundation, he said, spent about a million dollars in chartering ships and sending food without investigation for Belgian relief, as help was needed quickly.

Asked if the foundation had extended any help to the strike region in Colorado, Mr. Greene said the problem there was an economic one, and not one of charity, and that the board thought it had better be left to local agencies. He was asked what restrictions he thought best for the foundation and in reply advocated only such safeguards as were absolutely necessary. They should not be such, he thought, as to make a rich man man feel that it would give him too much trouble to give his money away.

The witness said that Mr. Rockefeller and Starr J. Murphy were the only members of the Rockefeller Foundation who are Directors of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. He said the Foundation had $1,000,000 of the bonds of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company among its securities and had no part in the control of the company. He added:

"The statement made yesterday by Edward P. Costigan, the attorney for the United Mine Workers of America, that the Rockefeller Foundation is a factor in the management of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company was absolutely untrue and unjust."

Suggestions to Rockefeller.

The witness said that John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was always glad to receive suggestions; that even if his office boy would make a suggestion of value, Mr. Rockefeller would give it serious consideration, and even act on it without hesitation if he thought it better than his own.

"How often do you see John D. Rockefeller, Sr.?" asked Mr. Walsh.

"I think I have seen him only twice in five years."

"Is it true, as I have heard, that Mr. Gates while on Mr. Rockefeller's staff did not see him even once in eight years?"

"I do not know about Mr. Gates," replied the witness. "Mr. Rockefeller retired from business fifteen years ago. When we were advising him we usually gave our views through Mr. Rockefeller, Jr."

Mr. Greene told of the purchase by the foundation of a bird refuge in Louisiana. It was a tract of 85,000 acres, cost $250,000, and was for the purpose of saving insectivorous birds for the benefit of agriculture. The damage to crops by insects in this country amounted to hundreds of millions of dollars, said Mr. Greene, and he thought the money well spent if the birds were saved. The question of protecting the birds for sportsmen's use was not considered.

John R. Lawson, executive member for Colorado of the United Mine Workers, was the last witness of the day. He was recalled to the stand and questioned by Commissioner Weinstock regarding contract breaking by his organization. He said there were occasions when local unions broke their contracts, but such acts never were sanctioned by the parent body and on such occasions the governing body ordered the offending union back to work under threat of canceling its charter. Usually, he said, the threat was sufficient to bring the local union to terms, but he had heard of cases where the charter actually was revoked. He was still being questioned when an adjournment was taken until 10 o'clock this morning.

The witnesses today will include Dr. George W. Kirchwey, of the Columbia Law School; A. Barton Hepburn, Morris Hillquit, a Socialist; Dr. Wallace Buttrick, Secretary of the General Education Board, and Henry S. Pritchett, President of the Carnegie Foundation Endowment Fund.

NEW BRITISH MINISTERS.

E. S. Montagu Chancellor of Lancaster—Post for a Harmsworth.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The Hon. Edwin S. Montagu, member of Parliament for West Cambridgeshire, has been appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in succession to Charles Frederick Gurney Masterman, who, having been unable to win a seat in the lower house on his appointment, resigned his portfolio a few days ago.

Francis Dyke Acland, Parliamentary Under Secretary to the Foreign Office, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Montagu as Financial Secretary of the Treasury.

Cecil Bisshopp Harmsworth, member of Parliament for South Bedfordshire, has been made Under Secretary for the Home Office.

Walter R. Rea, M. P., and Arthur C. T. Beck, M. P., have been appointed Junior Lords of the Treasury.

These new appointments will involve by-elections in the cases of Messrs. Montagu, Rea, and Beck, but, in view of the party truce, they are not likely to be contested.

The correspondence between Premier Asquith and Mr. Masterman shows that Mr. Masterman tendered his resignation as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster after his defeat at the by-election in Ipswich last Summer, but that the Premier declined to accept it. Mr. Asquith expresses profound gratitude for Mr. Masterman's services and says he hopes the severance of his relations with the Government will be of short duration. He invites the retiring Chancellor to retain his membership on various committees which are dealing with war matters.

The Hon. Edwin Samuel Montagu was appointed Under Secretary of State for India in 1910. He is one of the youngest members of the Asquith administration, having been born in 1879, the second son of the first (late) Lord Swaythling. He was formerly Parliamentary Secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Cecil B. Harmsworth is one of the famous Harmsworth brothers, being a younger brother of Lord Northcliffe. He is the third son of the late Alfred Harmsworth, who was a well-known barrister, and was born in 1869. Unlike his eldest brother, the owner of The Times, Daily Mail, and many other papers, he is a Liberal in politics, and entered Parliament in 1906 as member for Droitwich. Afterward he was private Parliamentary Secretary to the President of the Board of Agriculture. He is one of the editors of The New Liberal Review.

For a Minister to fail of re-election to the House of Commons after appointment and then to fail to obtain another seat is unusual, but it had been rumored for some time that Mr. Masterman wished to retire.

BREAK IN BIG MAIN SOUGHT.

$25,000 in Damage Claims for Eighth Avenue Flood.

Repair gangs from the Water Department did not succeed yesterday in finding the break in a thirty-inch water main at Forty-second Street and Eighth Avenue, which poured 1,500,000 gallons of water into the street from 10:30 o'clock on Tuesday night until the water gates of the main were closed at 4:30 yesterday morning.

Street car traffic was resumed on Eighth Avenue at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The block pavement had been ripped up by the flood, and later by workmen seeking to repair the broken pipe, and the avenue was closed to vehicles all day between Forty-second and Forty-third Streets.

Representatives of the Controller's office and of the Water Department made a house-to-house canvass all day to find out what claims for damages would be made against the city. It was said the claims would be between $25,000 and $30,000.

Merritt E. Smith, Chief Engineer of the Water Department, said he did not consider the six hours required for stopping the leakage was an excessive length of time, considering the conditions.

DENOUNCES INQUIRY INTO BEDFORD HOME

President Wood Says He'll Quit, as Investigation Has Hurt Girls' Reformatory.

UPHOLDS PUNISHMENT PLAN

Inmates Are Released from Discipline as Soon as They Obey the Rules, He Asserts.

President James Wood of the Board of Managers of the State Reformatory for Women at Bedford Hills, gave notice of his intention to resign as head of that institution when he testified yesterday before the Investigating Committee of the State Board of Charities, at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street. He said the charges made against the reformatory had injured it greatly and had been unjust to the Managers, who were trying to perform a public service under great difficulty without hope of reward.

"The erroneous impression created by the investigation of Bedford Reformatory will never be corrected," he said. "That the institution is not and never was ideal we admit, but it has accomplished more and better work than any similar corrective agency we know of. Its managers give their time and service without pay. The matter touches me deeply, and I have made up my mind that it is not worth while for me to continue to give my time and service to an institution where an investigation like this is possible. I shall resign at some time after this inquiry is concluded."

Dr. J. Richard Kevin of Brooklyn, acting Chairman of the Investigating Committee, assured President Wood that he had not been attacked personally and that the members of the committee considered his work at the Reformatory correct in every respect.

Secretary Hebberd of the committee asked if it was necessary to imprison women in the disciplinary department for periods averaging twenty-three days.

"The girls are released as soon as they conform to the discipline; it depends upon them," replied Mr. Wood.

The President of the reformatory questioned the facts on which Miss Florence Halstead of 258 Riverside Drive based her testimony, supporting charges of Dr. Rudolph F. Diedling, State Commissioner of Prisons, that insufficient and improper food had been the chief cause of trouble among the inmates. Miss Halstead said she resigned as matron because of these conditions.

"You will remember I did not attack the testimony of Miss Halstead," said President Wood. "I will tell you why. Miss Halstead is highly nervous and supersensitive; a person who is not fitted by nature to do the work she undertook. I do not question her motives; I believe she honestly tried to tell things exactly as they impressed her, but because of her peculiar temperament and because of her idiosyncrasies, she was incapable of presenting things in their true relation."

In answering the charge that the inmates mutilated the walls of their rooms with nails and tacks to put up pictures, the head of the Board of Managers said:

"We want to cultivate the taste of the girls in things attractive and beautiful, and for this reason we permit them to adorn their room in their own way. The walls are not damaged to any extent. We bought illustrated periodicals and permitted them to cut out the pictures for wall decoration."

When Miss Katharine B. Davis was appointed Commissioner of Correction by Mayor Mitchel she did not resign as Superintendent of Bedford, but obtained leave of absence for four years from the Board of Managers. President Wood said this was contrary to law. Later the managers discovered, he said, that they were only authorized to grant a leave of absence for two years.

Miss Annie Godwin, an agent of the Church Mission of Health, testified that she had inspected the reformatory once a month, and had found the food and general conditions there good. The women and girls never told her of unjust treatment, she said, though they made a confidante of her.

The investigation closed yesterday and the committee announced that it would make its report later.

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TOO MANY COUNTIES.

When the suggestion was made in these columns that the threescore and more of county governments be reduced in number to six, or eight at the most, it was expected that the proposal would meet with the opposition of both the politicians and the office holders, who are frequently one and the same. It was too much to hope that the beneficiaries of the existing order would approve a plan to change it and thus deprive them of a livelihood or perquisites. Incumbent on them, however, was it to give reasons why the change should not be made in view of the self-evident fact that reducing the number of political units or subdivisions should mean economy and added efficiency.

The main plea put forward against the suggested change is that it would, in some mysterious way, interfere with the government of local communities by the people of the respective localities. This can hardly be advanced by members of the Legislature in good faith, since the statute books are full of enactments in which the State authorities have habitually exercised all the governing power in the counties which the Constitution would permit them to take over. They have left as little as possible for the people of the localities to do in the way of self-government. Under the proposed system the Legislature and the State Executive would not be allowed to interfere in any local matter affecting one of the subdivisions. Only the people concerned would have any say regarding it. In other words, so far from depriving citizens of the right of self-government, it would restore it to them. They would elect their own officers to carry out their wishes, and these public servants would be free from interference.

As has already been stated, there is no especial sanctity about county lines. Originally there were only ten counties in the State. These were divided and repeatedly subdivided until, a century ago, there were four-fifths as many as there are now. There was good reason for the dividing. At the time most of it was done it took a week or more to go from one end of the State to the other. There were no railways, or telegraphs, or telephones, or good roads. Travel and the transmission of intelligence from one place to another were extremely slow and difficult. It was hard for persons only a few miles apart to get acquainted with one another, and there was none of that conscious community of interest that is now felt in places far apart, which gives to their inhabitants a wider political and social horizon. So it became almost a necessity, as new settlements were made and new centres of activity created, to create new counties. Subsequently other considerations entered until, in 1859, there were sixty counties in the State. The politicians thereafter took good care that these many little entities of government, which served their purposes so well, should not have their boundaries disturbed. The only changes made in county boundaries in the past fifty-six years were because of the extension of the limits of this city. In every case, excepting that of New York County since the creation of Bronx, the boundaries or limits are purely arbitrary and artificial. Here three rivers form a natural boundary which travel links are rapidly obliterating.

There is absolutely no uniformity with regard to the counties. They differ amazingly in area as well as in population, valuation of property, and all the other standards that should attach to units of government. Nor does there seem any ground for belief or hope that many of the counties will grow to larger political stature. A round dozen of them have each less population than they had in 1860, and several others have been practically stationary in this regard since that time. One-third of all the counties either lost population between 1900 and 1910 or remained stationary, and the only ones showing any significant gains were those containing large cities. In these circumstances it is not surprising that the attempt to provide uniform or parallel forms of administration for such diversified units has been a failure.

The consolidation of a number of county governments into one would not be attended by any insuperable obstacles. It is as simple as the merging of several county governments into that of a single city. Provision can easily be made for the several indebtednesses and for the custodianship of documents that should be of record. This last-mentioned matter could, in fact, be made more convenient than it now is in many cases, the different county seats not having been selected because of their accessibility. A much better system, and at less expense, could be arranged for the building and upkeep of highways than is now the case, and, of course, more efficient methods for the care of the poor, aged, and infirm and for the prevention of crime and the prosecution of criminals. These are only a few directions in which the larger and more uniform unit would be efficient. Again, as six or eight county governments would cost less than threescore, the taxes would be less.

The real matter at issue is, will the proposed system provide better and more economical government for the people of the State? If it will, it ought to be put in operation. If not, why? Let us have the real reasons, if any there be.

WOMEN AND WAR.

Mrs. BLATCH's good humor would disarm a corps. At the same time she offers a bone and we propose to pick it. She offers a common and unrefuted suffrage argument when she tells us what women could have done to stop the War of the Ten Nations if they had been armed with the vote. Maybe, when the suffrage question comes up for decision at the polls this year, some silly man may be beguiled by this argument. Did FRANZ JOSEF submit that question to the suffrages of Austria? Did the sturdy masculine voters of Germany have a chance to pass on the question whether they should give their lives to the support of Austria's aggression on Servia? Did even the free-born citizens of England and France have a chance to decide whether GREY and VIVIANI had a right to expose them to the 42-centimeter shell?

Can Mrs. BLATCH believe that women would ever have a chance to vote on the question of war or peace? Men have no such chance; they rarely have even a chance to vote on naked questions of social betterment. The best the women can do under woman suffrage is to vote for candidates, as men do; a toilsome process of reform, which long experience has shown us produces doubtful results.

THE COTTON POOL.

The $100,000,000 cotton loan pool is being wound up after having received applications for only $28,000. As an attempt to lend the larger sum it was a failure. As a device to cure the psychological troubles of the cotton market it was an even greater success, the patient having recovered rather by smelling the bottle than by taking its contents. Looking backward, what a remarkable series of unnecessary troubles and remedies there has been in the cotton trade. It began with the curse of too much cotton. The bounty of Providence bestowed upon the unsuspecting planters some millions of bales of one of the necessaries of life. On the decline in the price per pound supervened the war and the closing of the Exchanges, with the impossibility of making sales or of collecting the price. Thus the planters were embarrassed by the two things for which they had prayed—a large crop and the checking of speculation.

In dealing with this situation the entire list of fads and follies was resorted to. The cry of "Buy a bale" was an appeal to charity and was every sort of blunder. Then followed the cry, "Sell a bale," started by those who had advanced money on the crop and wanted repayment. "Burn a bale" was the next cry, in order that the weight of excess production might be taken off the market. That at least was an attempt at self-help, and, whatever its many errors, was better than the cry of "Coin the cotton," which came from officials. They ought to have known that the issue of hundreds of millions of dollars of currency upon the collateral of cotton would have disturbed the money market, and all prices, for the sake of relieving the cotton market, and there would have been too much cotton still. The one sensible cry came from the daughter of a Washington statesman, who started the cry, "Use the cotton," and there was a movement to make it fashionable and to spread its use for substitute materials. Cotton thus taken off the market would have done good and would have been permanently disposed of, besides laying the basis of wider future demand. The final cry took a long look ahead. It was proposed to make it a prison offense to raise cotton. In South Carolina it was not only proposed, but done. Last week the foolish law was repealed. Here and there in the South the night riders passed a law of their own, and neighbors were disciplined by mobs for selling their cotton too cheap or for planting more than the lynchers approved.

The cotton pool was provided to relieve the Southern bankers who were said to be overloaded with cotton loans which they could not collect, and the planters who, it was said, could not borrow at home. Whatever the need for the pool, real or fancied at the time it was organized, it vanished before two events, the opening of the Exchanges and the rise in the price. It is hard to say how intimately the two events were connected, but it is sure that the rise in the price was related to the war and has not run its course. The war increases the demand far more than it decreases the supply. It is hardly possible to calculate the demand for cotton for the millions on the firing lines. Their use is the hardest and dirtiest possible, with the worst opportunities for personal cleanliness. In the Boer war it was found necessary to burn uniforms after a month's use. That is now being done as far as possible, as an alternative to plague. There is not wool enough in the world to refit the armies monthly. The demand will fall more upon cotton than upon flax. There are trade calculations that a uniform requires 33 pounds of wool as it comes from the sheep. A billion sheep would hardly supply the soldiers. Nothing is more sure than that the armies cannot have wool and must take cotton. They may take so much cotton that civilians will be driven to linen or silk. In any case, there is no longer heard the cry of too much cotton. The price has risen a third and is now above the cost of production. The cause of the cotton fright is also the remedy of it. The cures proposed by the lawmakers and the faddists were all worthless. The benevolence of the bankers was harmless, perhaps needless. All that the case required was patience and opportunity for the working of natural forces.

THE IMMIGRATION BILL.

The Immigration bill will come before the House of Representatives today. It has already passed once and has been vetoed by the President. It is called an "immigration bill," but that title is not descriptive. It does not deal with the immigration problem, much less attempt to solve it. It proposes to admit immigrants, but to exclude certain classes; and these classes include those who are fleeing here from oppression under monarchical Governments and those who, unable to obtain a chance in life under the educational systems abroad, are coming here to obtain education for themselves and their children.

Under the first of these heads the bill proposes to exclude men who have attempted to overthrow the Governments under which they lived abroad; men like CARL SCHURZ, FRANZ SIGEL, JOHN MITCHEL. This provision is inserted under the pretense that it is aimed at anarchists. But Sir HARRY VANE could not have come here if Massachusetts had had such an immigration law; nor GOFFE and WHALLEY. Under the other head the bill proposes to exclude men who have been denied an education and are coming here to get the benefits of one for their children.

Should this bill be passed over the President's veto, it will mark a reversal in a national policy as old as the nation; it will mean the end of an epoch. It does not deal with the principles of the immigration question as such, in fact it evades them, but it does establish a principle. The principle is that hereafter we shall welcome immigrants, provided they already have an opportunity in life and provided they are not actively hostile to monarchical Governments. The door is closed against the ambitious and willing illiterate and against the reformer and patriot. We will admit those who can do us some good and have never disturbed anybody; we will exclude those to whom we can do good and those who have fought for freedom. Is it a principle we shall feel proud of establishing?

A BLOW TO BLACKMAIL.

Again has the United States Supreme Court come to the rescue against the fanatical enforcement of a bungling law. This time it is the miscalled "white slave law," which as interpreted and enforced has been a law making the Government an accomplice in the business of the blackmailer. The law was passed at a time of hysteria, when magazine and other publications had led to the belief that there existed a huge international syndicate dealing in women. No such syndicate has ever been discovered; individual criminals do conduct this horrid traffic, and are constantly being detected and punished under State laws.

The Mann law, through some oversight in wording, was immediately perverted into an instrument for blackmail. It punished immorality as soon as it crossed a State line. What was a police court offense at most if committed at the end of a trolley ride became a Federal crime if committed at the end of a railroad journey. The blackmailers immediately saw their opportunity. All that was necessary was for the blackmailer to decoy her victim across a State line and then threaten him with the terrors of the law. She had at her command, in the pursuit of her nefarious calling, Federal District Attorneys and Marshals. Her previous character, her consent, had nothing to do with the crime.

The Supreme Court has now administered a check to this Government-aided blackmail business by a decision that the woman can be punished as well as the man. Justice HOLMES supposes the case of a blackmailer inducing her victim to accompany her to Jersey City from New York, and declares that in such a case she would be within the penalties of the law. He hints that it might be as well to "abandon the illusion that the woman is always the victim." This decision draws the teeth of the blackmailers, and this industry, which the Mann law has fostered and developed, will languish if the blackmailer finds Government aid withdrawn and a prison sentence awaiting her instead of a sympathetic hearing in the Grand Jury room. It is not the first time by many that the Supreme Court has settled a ridiculous law by simply applying the rule of common sense.

SWEDEN'S MANAGEMENT.

The informing and comprehensive analysis of Sweden's neutral status and economical arrangements, published elsewhere on this page, follows a similar article, published by THE TIMES on Jan. 19 last, on Sweden's abnormal importations since the beginning of the war. In his provisional answer to the American note of protest concerning British seizures of American ships, Sir EDWARD GREY quoted American figures showing a greatly increased Scandinavian trade with us. These two special articles sum up the case for Sweden.

The statement published today from a Swedish political expert refers to the shortage of supplies due to the stopping of traffic with Sweden during the first months of war, and further, to that nation's desire to stock up against future uncertainties. The first article by a statistical expert noted that the abnormal Swedish demands upon the United States were largely due to the closing to Sweden of the European markets in staple goods. Those who suspect that Sweden, Norway, and Denmark are purveying supplies to Germany will take these statements under consideration.

The Scandinavian countries are subject to great pressure by the belligerents that cannot but be detrimental to their trade relations with the world. It is but natural that the joint protest issued by the three northern Governments, when the Powers of the warring alliances broadened their definitions of what shall constitute contraband, should have been followed by the meeting of their Kings at Malmoe, and their agreement upon a firm defensive alliance to maintain their neutrality and their rights as neutrals.

THE TIMES has just signed a contract for a supply of news print paper for one year. The contract calls for 25,000 tons, 50,000,000 pounds of paper, sufficient for printing 400,000,000 eight-page papers the size of THE TIMES. This is exclusive of the paper used in the picture supplement.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Advice and Warning Both Good.

Dr. KUNO FRANKE, in the letter printed on this page yesterday, made what with little or no exaggeration can be called an absolutely correct statement of the position with respect to the European war that should be taken by every man in his position. One could, indeed, express wonder that the direction of his sympathies is seemingly determined more by the accident of birth, by racial affinities, than by a study of the facts in the case, for such study, in the settled judgment of the great majority of Americans, themselves originally at least as well disposed toward Germany as to England or France, leads to an opposite conclusion. But the wonder would be academic, for we all know how human judgment is and must be influenced by the ties and claims of "blood," and that only in pretense do we admire the "Roman father" who ignores them in order to preserve an abstract consistency.

That Americans of German birth or descent should view the German cause with a partial eye is objectionable to none, but when Americans of any sort act and talk in apparent forgetfulness that this is their country, when they separate themselves from the rest of the population, when they subordinate its interests to those of any foreign nation, when they openly propose and secretly plot the abandonment of our neutrality under the specious plea of preserving it—then they prove that, in spite of an oath of allegiance voluntarily taken, they are still aliens, and aliens open to just suspicion as to what their conduct would be in case of trouble between the land that has their bodies and the one where their heart remains.

All these mistakes and errors Dr. FRANKE avoided and accurately characterized and condemned. "As a man of German blood," he wrote, "I might welcome the help which would accrue to Germany by such a conflict between the United States and England," meaning the conflict that at least possibly might follow the adoption by us of the measures vehemently advocated by many of our hyphenated citizens. "But," he added, "as an American citizen I cannot possibly support a policy which would bring the terrors of war to our own country."

And with all the emphasis he could command, Dr. FRANKE warned the misguided persons whose counsels he refused to follow that the discriminations against Germans here of which they asserted and he denied the existence would certainly be produced, and deservedly, if they persisted in conducting themselves, not as Americans, but as Germans.

An Ancient Error Perpetuated.

Such an occurrence as the breaking of the water main at Eighth Avenue and Forty-second Street revealed for far from the first time not only that big pipes under heavy pressure can burst with disastrous consequences, but that the department officials and their employés are without the information as to the position of these vastly important conduits and the valves for controlling them that is required for keeping the effects of a break within moderate limits.

Occasional accidents to any water system are probably inevitable in an imperfect world, but there is no sufficient excuse for the fact that in this case, as in so many others of the same sort, the water had to be allowed to flow for hours, with constant extension of the flooded area, simply because the knowledge as to how and where to shut it off was not promptly available.

For several generations we have been burying under our streets pipes big and little, used for some half a dozen purposes, but the work has been done on no definite plan, and so frequently without the making of proper records that now nobody knows just what there is under the pavements. This enormously complicates the making of ordinary repairs and connections, with results to our pavements that are costly to our pockets and humiliating to our pride.

It is a late day for bringing order out of the confusion, and the expenditure that would be required is appalling, but we seem to be learning nothing from past and present woes, and are going on laying pipes in the old bad way. The opportunity which the building of the subways afforded for effecting at least a partial reform has been quite neglected, as involving some immediate expense. The penalty will be the paying out of many times as much money in the future.

His Story Hard to Believe.

An almost incredible part of the story told by the man who tried to destroy the Canadian Pacific Railway bridge at Vanceboro is that in which he makes the assertion or claim that the dynamite used was brought to him from the Canadian side of the bridge by an accomplice whom he did not know.

The effect of this story, if true or believed, would be to deprive the American authorities of the right to charge VAN HORN with the unlawful transportation of explosives—one on which he could be held, and for which he could be punished, if all others failed. It will be hard, or impossible, however, to explain why, if there was in New Brunswick somebody able and willing to obtain dynamite and to carry it out on the bridge, that somebody did not perform the rest of the task. He would have been at least as competent to do it as VAN HORN, for the latter certainly showed no special skill in the handling of explosives. On the contrary, he is revealed as a clumsy blunderer, for the damage he did was trivial, and all he accomplished was to bring about his own prompt arrest by the village constables. Indeed, so badly was the job performed that there is almost ground for suspecting that VAN HORN's purpose was not the destruction of the bridge, but the raising of a troublesome question of extradition, in the hope of causing a break in the relations between the United States and Canada or Great Britain.

The expectation is stupid enough, to be sure, but it is quite worthy of a dynamiter's mind, and to such a mind may well have seemed plausible.

Offering Reward for Folly.

Now that the British military censors are not devoting as much of their time as formerly to unnecessary exercises of their power, they might use some of the leisure thus gained for preventing such mistakes as the offer by a London shipping journal of a reward to any merchant vessel that sinks a German submarine.

That is a clear incitement of civilians to belligerent action of a kind sure, if taken or attempted, to lead to stern reprisals. For a merchantman attacked by a submarine or other war craft, the part of wisdom is to run away if the chances of escape are fairly promising, and otherwise promptly to surrender. Thus lives will be saved and property may be, but fighting from an unprotected vessel even so vulnerable a foe as a submarine is a next to hopeless scheme, and one, or several, successes at it would be dearly bought, since the result would be a great increase of danger to all other passenger or cargo boats.

ROSY GERMAN REFUGEES.

Lady Ross Contrasts Them with Those She Has Seen from Belgium.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An article in The Tribune of Wednesday, Jan. 27, has struck me so forcibly that I venture to ask a small part of your valuable space to express my surprise at the view taken and the turn given by German-Americans on the subject dealt with. The article is a description of the German women and children refugees from Kiao-Chau on their way home. They were described as rosy, bright-eyed, and brave. Not difficult to be brave under the circumstances, it seems to me. These refugees are unanimous in praising the Japanese and their generous treatment of those in the conquered fortress. Evidently they have been well treated and are now on their way home.

Truly the minimum of suffering in this war, if these rosy, bright-eyed women could have a look at their Belgian sisters newly escaped from the treatment meted out to them by the Germans they might realize how lucky they are. No wonder all people were surprised at their appearance and expected to see "dejected, huddled-up, ragged mortals." Let them go to meet a refugee train in England. No lack of misery there! The German courage is well known, no one questions it—but one can hardly feel that these refugees have had to draw upon the national courage to any great extent. They say, and no doubt with perfect truth, that the Japanese were the most chivalrous of captors. Their men are now in those captors' hands, suffering no hardships, and they themselves are on their way to their own country. They have a country to go to, are well, and have their children with them. The refugees I have seen escaped to England in rags, half starved, not knowing where their men are, with every reason to fear the worst, having suffered untold miseries, utterly homeless but for the hospitality of England, their own homes in ruins, a future difficult to face.

At a time when Europe is being swept by horrors it would seem to my mind hard to wax maudlin over these women and children, who are being tenderly cared for and taken back to their own land in safety, while their men are prisoners of war with a gallant and courteous foe.

Another question one asks one's self is, why such an outburst of hatred against England for "inciting the yellow men to fight against them," if these same men are so gallant and generous? Unless my native country has greatly changed of late she is far too clear-sighted and tender-hearted to pour out her much overtaxed sympathy on a band of prosperous, well-fed refugees, who are suffering only a temporary separation from their men folk, during times such as these, when the refugees who escape from the land laid waste by the compatriots of this cheery lot are to be seen in their thousands, utterly crushed, penniless, and homeless, families separated never to meet again. These are the refugees I have seen.

P. E. ROSS.

New York, Feb. 3, 1915.

TWILIGHT.

When day has wearied of her brilliancy,
As some fair woman of her diadem,
She hides the glory of each sunbeam
gem
Behind the twilight of the land and sea.

Now, in the calmness of the sterner
gray,
She counts her triumphs in humility;
Her mighty hold upon humanity—
Her influence along the earth's dark
way.

No humbler moment knows all Time
than this,
When, shorn of lustre, standing stark
and drear,
Day reaps the harvest of her brief
span here,
The honest measure of her woe and
bliss.

Sunlight and shadow in full concord
blent;
Daylight and darkness, standing face
to face,
Shorn of their gems, give earnest
count of grace—
Part, right and left, Life's peace and
discontent.

LURANA SHELDON.

WHOLE-WHEAT FLOUR.

More Nourishing and Economical Than the White Product.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice that the Chicago bakers have voted to advance the price of bread from 5 to 6 cents. Naturally as flour advances the cost of producing bread must advance. Considering the uncertainty as to the length of the European war, and that unquestionably the coming season's crop of grain will be far below normal in Europe and that prices of wheat will naturally continue far above normal through the coming crop year in our country, and considering that the war has caused much unemployment in our country, making economy more necessary for many, public attention should be directed to the economy in the use of graham bread made of the whole-wheat kernel, as it can be produced cheaper and is more nourishing. The whole-wheat kernel contains practically the entire chemical elements of the human body and in the proper proportion. More pounds of graham flour are obtained from a bushel of wheat than of white flour, and its manufacturing cost is less.

As a young man I worked five years in the flour mills as a practical miller just before the mills substituted rollers for the millstone for grinding. I made graham flour from soft Winter wheat. The operation was most simple. After the wheat had been cleaned and brushed it was run through the millstones and spouted direct to the sacking bin, ready for the baker. In white bread there are different degrees of nutrition, according to the grade of flour, but all lacking the full and balanced nutrition of the whole-wheat graham flour. At least fifty-eight pounds of graham flour should be produced from a bushel, sixty pounds, of standard wheat, as against forty to forty-seven pounds of white flour. The difference in yield of the white flour goes into feed, which naturally sells for less; so, therefore, the white flour must sell higher than if all sold as graham flour. The baker should easily be able to hold the graham loaf within the 5 cents on the basis of present wheat prices.

D. C. IMBODEN.

New York, Feb. 2, 1915.

TIMES MAGAZINE'S NEW FORM.

Generally Approved by Its Readers as Superior to the Old.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of your new magazine form, I, as one reader, rather like it, excepting for the fact—revealed even in this, your first issue—that I have observed such a form seems to invariably result in cutting out small, bright bits of reading, verse, &c., which enliven a paper, leaving it as a whole rather heavy. I, as one reader, am apt to lay it aside for some other and more leisureful time, and that time seldom comes. With more little things as entrees I am beguiled into reading the whole supplement at first unfolding.

E. E. D., (Ten-Year Reader.)

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your Sunday Magazine Section has finally arrived at a stage when it really justifies its name. I shall be very much mistaken if this change does not meet with practically unanimous consent by your readers. There hardly seems possible to advance one single argument against it, whereas all its advantages are only too obvious. Congratulations.

H. A. ENGER.

Scotia, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May one of your readers, of many years, congratulate you upon the Magazine Supplement which greeted her this morning. It is most convenient in shape, the type is excellent, and of course, the stuff is good—always good.

A.

Glen Ridge, N. J., Jan. 31, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I simply must tell you that I like the new make-up of your Magazine Section. It stamps the articles with a deserved importance which they do not get from the ordinary newspaper page. THE NEW YORK TIMES "for mine" every time!

SEYMOUR EATON.

New York, Feb. 2, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to commend most strongly the change in your Magazine Section on Sunday. It is much more readable in its present form, and as it is always well worth reading, it is a pleasure to have it so attractively arranged.

I have had the thought many times of commending you for several things, but just have not done so. Your editorials on the war, your editorial on the Kaiser's birthday, and your several editorials on Billy Sunday have been thoroughly satisfactory to me and to others of my acquaintance.

It is a pleasure to say complimentary things, especially when they are so well deserved.

JAMES ABBOTT.

New York, Feb. 2, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Good work; I vote aye.

FRANCIS V. GREENE.

New York, Jan. 31, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The form in which you have presented the Magazine Section of THE TIMES is most attractive, and I congratulate you on the change, which I feel will appeal to your readers.

It is a decided improvement over the full-length sheet formerly used, and which was inconvenient to handle and hard to read.

You have made so many useful changes in the make-up of the paper that today it seems to me the most attractive and readable of our great papers.

I take the liberty of writing how pleased I am personally by this new favor to your subscribers.

JOHN J. DUNN.

Diocesan House, 462 Madison Avenue, New York, Feb. 1, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please continue the Sunday Magazine Supplement in the form it was last Sunday. I have saved it every Sunday since the war began, and in the old form it is so awkward to handle.

The new form is splendid, and I hope you will find it convenient to continue it. Perhaps later on you can supply us with a cover.

ALICE M. BARNES.

New York, Feb. 1, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to congratulate you on the Sunday Magazine Supplement. In its new dress it is perfect.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

New York, Jan. 31, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The excellence of both the new form and arrangement of THE NEW YORK TIMES SUNDAY MAGAZINE deserves all praise. Not only is this publication in this form more easy to handle, giving greater convenience in the reading, but, as I should like to believe, the time will come when your esteemed paper will be entirely published in this form, following the example set by several of the larger publications in prominent European cities. This would make reading in crowded trains more convenient; and, as your editorial article called attention, facilitate filing. All success to the new magazine.

HERMANN HOEXTA.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The new method of the publication of the Magazine Section in THE SUNDAY TIMES is splendid, and I'm sure I'll be one of many who think so. It will make the preservation of these sections much more convenient, as I take much delight in saving these sections after reading them at my convenience.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1915. S. K.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In re new form TIMES Magazine Section, I like the old form much better.

J. D. CRARY.

Brooklyn, Jan. 31, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If you are looking for opinions I think the new form of THE TIMES Magazine Section is clumsy and hard to handle and inferior in every way to the old form. M. S.

New York, Feb. 1, 1915.

SWEDEN'S SCANDINAVIAN LEADERSHIP.

Alliance With Norway and Denmark Was Necessitated by Abnormal Trade Conditions and the Need of Maintaining Neutrality.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES
By A SWEDISH POLITICAL EXPERT.

In common with a majority of the other countries of Europe, Sweden has had a full measure of experience in the difficulties confronting neutral powers while a world struggle like the present European conflict is in progress, and has learned that, even if it may prove effective in averting bloodshed, neutrality does not by any means insure a nation against the other vicissitudes of war. Aside from operations of a purely military character, the groups of belligerent powers are carrying on a commercial warfare of constantly increasing intensity. It is characteristic, perhaps, that both parties to the struggle, as time goes on, appear to become more and more indifferent to the injury incidentally inflicted on neutral countries.

Geographically situated so that it might provide easy transit for shipments both to Russia and to the German Empire, Sweden, as a matter of course, has become the object of lively interest to both groups of warring nations in their dual concern of securing advantages to themselves and placing obstacles in the way of the enemy. Sweden, however, from the very beginning has maintained an attitude of strictest neutrality and of loyal impartiality toward both sides in the struggle. It is the object of this article to set forth as briefly as possible the manner in which the neutrality of Sweden has been made manifest.

Immediately after the war broke out in August last year the Swedish Government proclaimed its intention to remain neutral throughout the conflict. Simultaneous action was taken by the Government for the strengthening of the country's defenses, in the firm conviction that only if there was behind it the armed strength with which to enforce it would the neutrality of Sweden be respected. A move of the most profound significance—the first in our endeavors to create in Scandinavia a neutral "centre" and to gird ourselves with a greater strength to make our peaceful intentions effective—was made on Aug. 8 of last year, when the Foreign Ministers of Sweden and Norway appeared in the representative assemblies of both peoples and delivered identically worded explanatory communications in which was embodied a statement to the effect that the Swedish and Norwegian Governments had agreed to maintain their neutrality throughout the war at any cost, and that the two Governments had exchanged mutually binding and satisfactory assurances with a view to preventing any situation growing out of the state of war in Europe from precipitating either country into acts of hostility directed against the other.

In the meantime, neutral commerce and shipping during the months that followed were exposed to most serious infringements by the warring powers, such as the closing of ports by mines; limitations in the rights of neutral shipping to the use of the sea (mare libre) and of other established routes of maritime trade; arbitrary broadening in the definition of what shall constitute contraband of war, &c. As an instance it may be stated that England for a time treated magnetic iron ore as contraband of war and that Germany still persists in so regarding certain classes of manufactured wood. In both these instances Swedish exports have suffered severely. On initiative taken by the Swedish Government in the middle of last November the Governments of Sweden, Denmark, and Norway lodged identically worded protests with the envoys of certain of the powers engaged in the war against measures taken by them which threatened serious disturbance to neutral traffic.

One further step—of the utmost importance through what it accomplished toward establishing firmly the position of the neutral States in the North—was the meeting between the Kings of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark at Malmö on Dec. 19 last. This meeting was especially designed to provide an opportunity for taking counsel together regarding means which may be resorted to for the purpose of limiting and counteracting the economical difficulties imposed on the three countries through the war. The meeting at Malmö served not only to give most powerful expression to the common determination of the northern kingdoms to remain neutral, but it became the means also of agreeing upon and adopting a modus vivendi for continued co-operation between the three countries during the war for the protection of interests they have in common.

In this manner Sweden has led in a movement to establish for the northern countries a potential policy of neutrality with the practical aim of limiting and reducing to a minimum the economical difficulties consequent upon the existing state of war.

From what already has been said it appears clearly, too, how completely without justification have been the accusations which have been voiced from time to time in the press of countries that enter into either of the belligerent groups—that Sweden, now in one respect and now in another, had shown partiality to the adversary. Thus, suspicion has been cast, with no justification whatever, on the circumstance that during the last month Sweden has imported large quantities of necessaries which would have been both valuable and helpful to the belligerents. And yet, this increase in the Swedish imports is very readily explained on the ground that it was necessary, partly, in order to make up for an existing shortage in supplies due to stopped traffic during the first months of the war, and, partly, to insure ability to fill Swedish demands for some time to come. A country which desires to remain neutral is not in a position to submit to dictation from any of the belligerent nations, but this very thing is frequently interpreted by one party to a struggle as involving an understanding with the other.

But Sweden's peaceful resolve and her fixed determination to maintain her life as a nation against all attempts at encroachment would count for little if behind her word there did not exist the strength to make it good and material resources to fall back on when the demand comes. That these exist in Sweden will be shown in the following with some data of Sweden's economics.

With a population of 5,700,000, distributed over an area of 448,000 square kilometers, (170,977 square miles,) as compared with 9,415,000 square kilometers (3,025,600 square miles) in the United States, Sweden, in comparison with European countries in general, is very sparsely inhabited. The possibilities for growth and development, however, are great owing to natural resources, which are both rich and varied. Of Sweden's area, 40,000 square kilometers (15,266 square miles) is cultivated land. The value of the annual production of grain is estimated at about 340,000,000 kroner, (about $91,300,000,) offset by an import of grain which exceeds the export by about 70,000,000 kroner, (about $18,900,000.) From this it appears that agriculture as yet retains its place as the principal industry of the country. With the bigger half of the country's area timber and and the rivers well adapted to logging, Sweden quite naturally has become one of the foremost countries in the world in the export of lumber, wood pulp, and manufactured wood. Another natural product of Sweden, and one of the utmost importance, is iron ore, of which there was exported in 1913 to the value of about 69,000,000 kroner, (about $18,500,000,) chiefly from the large mineral fields in the northernmost part of the country. Besides this production of raw material, Sweden has important manufacturing industries which thrive as a result of the abundant supply of water power, an extensive network of railroads, and a shipping industry which is in a state of flourishing development.

The total output of our Swedish industries (mining not included) in 1912 was appraised at a net (manufacturing) value of 1,778,000,000 kroner (about $481,600,000.) Of this total, 476,000,000 kroner (about $128,600,000) represents foodstuffs and luxuries, 353,000,000 kroner (about $95,400,000) wood products, &c.; 222,000,000 kroner ($60,000,000) textile products, and so on.

A few figures will illustrate Sweden's exchange of products with foreign countries. In 1912 the foreign trade of Sweden reached a total of 1,554,000,000 kroner (about $420,000,000.) The imports aggregated 794,000,000 kroner (about $214,600,000,) and the exports 760,000,000 kroner (about $205,400,000,) thus showing a relatively advantageous trade balance. Of the imported values, 28 per cent. was foodstuffs and luxuries, 45 per cent. raw materials, and 26 per cent. articles manufactured either wholly or in part. Of the exports 14 per cent. was foodstuffs and luxuries, 23 per cent. raw materials, and not less than 63 per cent. articles of manufacture, finished completely or in part.

The principal industrial products represented among these exports are enumerated here:

	Kroner.	
Wood products ...	1,912,000,000	*$516,700,000
Pulp and paper....	134,000,000	36,000,000
Metal products	105,000,000	28,400,000
Machinery	56,000,000	15,400,000
Matches	16,000,000	4,300,000
Pottery products ..	15,000,000	4,000,000

*The amounts in this column are close approximates.

With regard to our exports, there have been especially large increases in those of pulp and machinery. The principal types of machinery which figure among the exports of Sweden are milk separators, oil motors, telephone apparatus, electric engines, and ball bearings. In these exports are plainly indicated the inventive genius of the Swedes and their aptitude for technical and industrial pursuits.

With reference to the Swedish railroads, this fact is deserving of mention: Sweden leads all Europe with 2.5 kilometers to each 1,000 inhabitants, (United States has 4.14 kilometers.) The mercantile marine of Sweden has experienced powerful growth in recent years. In 1912, with a net tonnage of 805,000, it held the sixth place among the merchant fleets of Europe, being ahead of, among other countries, Spain, Russia, and the Netherlands. Especially has the growth in Sweden's merchant marine been pronounced since 1904, when the first regular ocean lines with Swedish vessels were established. Today Swedish steamship lines are maintaining regular traffic with all parts of the world. Thus, among other things, Sweden has established freight lines, with steamers plying to both the east and west coast of North America. Quite recently, despite the financial crisis brought on by the war, a company has been formed with the object of establishing passenger traffic with Swedish steamships of high speed between Gothenburg and either New York or Boston.

After scrutinizing these figures the reader ought not to be surprised at the assertion that Sweden is exceptionally well situated from an economical point of view, and, perhaps, is among the countries which have been least affected by the economical crisis consequent upon the war. The national debt of Sweden, which was created very largely with a view to financing the construction of the Government railroads and for other productive purposes, is at present only 720,000,000 kroner, (about $194,500,000.) This is only 126 kroner (a small fraction above $34) for each inhabitant, while the corresponding figure for France in 1913 was 591 kroner, nearly $160;) the Netherlands, 282 kroner, ($70.62;) Great Britain, 290 kroner, (70.57;) Germany, 276 kroner, ($70.40;) Italy, 270 kroner, ($70.30,) &c. Against the national debt of 720,000,000 kroner (about $194,500,000) Sweden has Crown assets at this time appraised at 1,761,000,000 kroner net, (nearly $476,000,000.)

Another evidence of the splendid financial condition of Sweden is afforded in the fact that since the war broke out and countries which under normal conditions might be looked to for loans had closed their markets to foreign nations, the domestic market has been able to supply fully all, both public and private, demands for funds. Thus, when the Swedish Government, early last October, sought a loan of 80,000,000 kroner at home, this was fully subscribed in three days. Nor have municipalities or private banks encountered any difficulty in placing bonds for amounts of considerable size in the domestic market. The only loan for which the Swedish Government has contracted abroad during the crisis was for $5,000,000 and this was placed in New York for the purpose of facilitating payments for large purchases of American grain.

At least a few words with particular reference to the commercial intercourse between Sweden and the United States. According to statistics from the year 1912, the imports of Sweden from the United States were of the aggregate value of $60,000,000 kroner, (about $16,200,000), while the exports aggregated 32,000,000 kroner (about $8,600,000). The principal imports were: Cotton, 17,000,000 kroner (about $4,600,000); oils, 12,000,000 kroner (about $3,240,000); copper, 6,200,000 kroner (about $1,675,000;) machinery, 5,000,000 kroner (about $1,350,000); grain and flour, 2,300,000 kroner (about $621,000); bacon, 1,700,000 kroner (about $460,000). The principal articles of export in the same year were: Pulp, 12,400,000 kroner (about $3,350,000); manufactured iron and steel, 8,100,000 kroner (about $2,200,000); iron ore, 3,600,000 kroner (about $973,000); paper, 2,100,000 kroner (about $568,000); elastic gum refuse, 1,900,000 kroner (about $514,000); matches, 1,300,000 kroner (about $350,000).

Since the outbreak of hostilities in August last year there has been a tremendous increase in trade between Sweden and the United States. The tonnage employed in this trade has been multiplied many times in order adequately to care for the traffic. Sweden has sought to secure in the United States a multiplicity of necessaries which under normal conditions have been obtained from the belligerent countries. From the United States, too, there has come an increased demand for many Swedish products.

It is to be hoped that a large portion of this commerce, which has been the artificial outgrowth of unusual conditions, will continue, even after the present world crisis shall happily have become a thing of the past. Surely, it would be to the mutual advantage of both countries to develop and strengthen their direct trade relations.

MISS DESTINN TO BE AN ARABIAN'S BRIDE

Singer Says So in Taking Out Citizenship Papers—Dinh Gilly May Be the Lucky Man.

HE IS HELD ON HER ESTATE

Metropolitan Star Says Her Marriage May Be Announced Almost Any Time Now.

Emmy Destinn, soprano of the Metropolitan Opera, swept into an ante room of the Naturalization Bureau shortly before 11 o'clock yesterday morning to declare her intention of becoming an American citizen. With her were Ottokar Bartik, the ballet manager of the Metropolitan, and Marcus Braun, a friend. In the room at the time were three negroes from the British West Indies, and three Italians from Palermo laboriously making out their papers.

Miss Destinn was clad in a long Persian lamb coat and a jaunty little hat. Mr. Bartik walked about the room looking for droughts and finding none permitted Miss Destinn to take a chair. The singer was quite at home and smiled genially on everybody. Then came County Clerk Schneider and invited her across the hall to his private office. She followed him and a minute later she was surrounded by photographers. Would she permit a picture? As many as they pleased. Three cameras were set up and the long tube with the flash light powder was made ready.

A window was lowered to let the smoke out, but Mr. Bartik sprang in front of Miss Destinn and said it would never do.

"Why she might get cold," said Mr. Bartik.

Miss Destinn pulled up the collar of her coat and shuddered. Colds are the only things she is afraid of. Once she had her picture taken with fourteen lions and when she was asked if she was afraid, she replied that lions were not nearly so bad as colds. It was explained that the window was opened to let the smoke out when the flash was set off. Mr. Schneider glanced inquiringly at Miss Destinn, but Mr. Bartik was determined. He kept in front of Miss Destinn with his hands spread out.

"I guess you had better close the window," said Mr. Schneider.

Then Miss Destinn, Mr. Schneider, Mr. Bartik and Mr. Braun gathered about a desk and the work of making out the first citizenship paper was begun. Sometimes she answered the questions herself and sometimes one of her friends answered them because she did not catch the meaning. When the paper was finished it showed that Miss Destinn was 36 years old, that she was born in Prague, Austria, of Bohemian parents, that she had brown hair and eyes, that she was five feet six inches tall, and weighed 145 pounds.

Then the reporters wanted to know if she was going to marry an American, the question being prompted by her statement that she thought all American men very, very handsome. Miss Destinn answered the question frankly.

"No," she said.

Then she was asked if she was going to marry at all, if the man had been chosen, and, if so, who he was and all about him. Miss Destinn would only answer in part. She said:

"Yes I shall marry. The man? Well, he is an Arabian; but I shall not speak his name. My friends know him and so do those who sing with me in the Metropolitan."

The lucky man, it was agreed, was Dinh Gilly, who is interned at present on Miss Destinn's 4,000-acre estate near Prague. The Austrians won't let him go away for fear that he will join the ranks of their enemies. Mr. Gilly is a baritone and is the only member of the Metropolitan Company who was kept away this year.

"But it is not because of the war that I am going to be a citizen of this country," Miss Destinn said. "I like this country so much. It is very beautiful here, and the women—they are very beautiful, too. After I am married my home shall be here. The announcement of my marriage may come in a month; maybe it will not come until later."

In five years, if Miss Destinn doesn't change her mind, she may become a full-fledged citizen, providing she doesn't marry an alien, when her country will be the country of her husband. Such is the law in this land.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., who is sailing for Paris on Feb. 10 to take up her hospital work there, will have with her Miss Barbara Rutherfurd, her daughter, and Miss Jane B. Wallach, and also her brother, Joseph Harriman.

Mrs. Russell Wellman Moore will give a musicale and tea this afternoon in the ballroom of the Plaza.

Mrs. William Alexander is to give a tea on Sunday afternoon at the St. Regis, at which stereopticon views of scenes in the Far East, from photographs which Mrs. Alexander took while on a trip to the Orient, will be shown. The Russian Balalaika Orchestra will play.

Mrs. E. H. Harriman gave a dinner for forty last night at her residence, 1 East Sixty-ninth Street, and afterward 150 additional guests came in for dancing and a midnight supper.

Mrs. John R. Drexel gave another in her series of small dinner dances last night at her town house, 1 East Sixty-second Street.

Mrs. James Speyer will entertain the members of the Authors' League of America at a tea in March at her residence, 1,058 Fifth Avenue.

Mrs. Edward R. Stettinius of 16 East Seventy-third Street will give a luncheon on Feb. 10 for Miss Ethel Alston Cabell of Richmond, Va., and Miss Amy Bradish Johnson. Miss Cabell has been the guest of her uncle, J. Frederic Tams, at Tuxedo.

A number of dinners will take place this evening before the dance in aid of the Roloff Janson Fresh Air Fund at the Vanderbilt. The hostesses will include the Misses Ethel Carhart, Margaret C. Overton, and Helene Underwood.

Price unchanged
Supply ample

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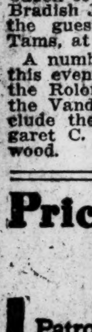

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MRS. E. A. STEVENS HOSTESS

Gives Big Theatre Party and Dance for Her Debutante Daughter.

Mrs. Edwin A. Stevens of Bernardsville, N. J., and New York, gave one of the largest theatre parties of the season last night, followed by a supper and dance at Sherry's, for her débutante daughter, Miss Emily Lewis Stevens. The party for the play numbered 150, and after seeing "Watch Your Step" they were taken in buses to Sherry's, where supper was served in the tapestry suite, and where they were joined by 200 additional guests asked for the supper and dancing.

The theatre guests included Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bloodgood Peck, Mr. and Mrs. Henry V. Poor, the Misses Mildred and Noemi G. Townsend, Jeannette Olyphant, Isabella Taylor, Constance Peabody, Frances Peck, Pamela Poor, Grace Pierce, Mary Pyne, Janet H. Robb, Anna Alexandre, Esther Auchincloss, Mary Stevens Chapin, Elsie Stevens, Priscilla Bartlett, Marie Louise Redewald, Frances Scratchley, Mary Jay Schieffelin, Marion Tiffany, Symphorosa Bristed, Florence and Edith Blair, Catherine Coit, Ruth Cutting, Theodora Dunham, Alexandra Emery, Margaret Erhart, Virginia Fiske, Josephine de Gersdorff, Edith McKeever, Dorothy and Virginia Mitchell, Jean Morris, Margaret La Farge, Violet G. King, Marie B. Johnson, Adrienne Iselin, Louise R. Hoadley, Miriam Harriman, Helen Hamilton, Priscilla Griffin, Eleanor Greene, Sylvia Holt, and Sylvia Hyde.

Also John Kean, 2d, Shepard Krech, A. Norton Miller, Charles H. Marshall, Hamilton Armstrong, Wadsworth Lewis, Watson Emmet, H. Gallatin Pell, Frederick W. Kobbé, Frederick Boyd, Robert Neeser, Thomas A. Harris, George Gilder, Fischer Goodhue, Reginald Francklyn, Harvey Ladew, Johnston Redmond, Reginald Rives, Henry E. Steers, Frederick Juilliard, Emlen Drayton, Morris Pryor, R. B. Duane, G. Macculloch Miller, Jr., Robert Breese, Le Roy King, O'Donnell Iselin, Nicholas Tilney, Arthur R. Jones, Oliver C. Harriman, Cecil St. George, Elliot Cobb, Cleveland Cobb, G. B. Post, Jr., W. Averell Harriman, Hamilton Fish, Whitney Kernochan, W. J. Schieffelin, Jr., Robert Poor, and Chalmers Wood, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Stevens and their children, since leaving Castle Point, Hoboken, have made their home in Bernardsville, but are at 471 Park Avenue for the season.

ORCHESTRA CONCERT TOUR

Metropolitan Plans Trip Under Toscanini at Season's End—4 Singers.

It is likely that at the conclusion of the Metropolitan Opera Company's season this Spring the orchestra of that organization will go out on a concert tour under the direction of Arturo Toscanini. Arrangements to that effect are being actively discussed now at the opera house, and it is considered practically certain that the tour will be undertaken. Beside the orchestra, a quartet of the Metropolitan singers will figure on the programmes. Although its personnel is not definitely decided upon, the singers most prominently mentioned in connection with the scheme are Frieda Hempel, soprano; Sophie Braslau, contralto; Giovanni Martinelli, tenor, and Pasquale Amato, baritone.

It has been the practice for some time past for the members of the Metropolitan Opera House orchestra to play several engagements after the season closed, but these engagements have been as the accompanying orchestra in some of the Spring music festivals that are held annually in large cities in this section of the continent. Last year the orchestra played several such engagements under the direction of Richard Hageman.

The fact that Arturo Toscanini is to conduct is considered of especial significance. Mr. Toscanini said last year that when his contract with the Metropolitan expired this Spring, he would not renew it, but would take the opportunity of getting free of the routine of the operatic field, and make a tour through Germany and other countries of Europe as a concert conductor, retaining only his engagement at Buenos Aires for opera.

One of the Metropolitan Opera authorities said a few weeks ago that the war had made this project practically impossible, and Toscanini would very probably sign a new contract under the conditions, as this country is now the only place where important doings in music can hope for success. The fact that he is to go out with the opera orchestra as a concert organization seems to indicate that he has given up the idea of going abroad, and adds confirmation to his reported intention of remaining with the Metropolitan.

The bookings for the tour are only in a preliminary state, and it is not known yet just how far the itinerary will reach, whether it will be confined to this section of the country or will be extended to the West, possibly even taking in an engagement at the exposition on the Coast. It will be the first time the institution has attempted a similar project on so large a scale.

MANTELL IN "MACBETH."

Second Play of His Repertoire at the Forty-fourth Street.

For the second play of his engagement at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre, Robert Mantell presented "Macbeth" last evening, giving his excellent performance in a rôle that has been part of his repertoire since he played it for the first time in America nearly ten years ago at the Garden Theatre.

His is a carefully studied interpretation. The playing is subdued throughout. It is monotonous vocally, but it gains good force from the suggestion of unhappy doggedness with which Macbeth pursues his way through the accumulating horror. Mr. Mantell reaches his best moments in the hour when word comes to him of Lady Macbeth's death.

The scene of the murder of Duncan in the castle at Inverness is made melodramatically effective in this production and the banquet scene is impressive, though it would easily be more so in a less cluttered setting. Mr. Mantell still maintains that the ghost of the murdered Banquo should make its actual and visible appearance at the feast, but if this must be, it would seem as if a trifle more ingenuity might be applied to prevent the disconcerting sight of the actor sauntering through the tapestry curtains and adjusting himself comfortably each time in the rays of the spectral light.

The inadequacy of the production in the matter of staging is most keenly felt in the final scene when Macbeth and Macduff do battle to the accompaniment of a noise intended for the clash of many nearby swords and battle-axes, but suggesting nothing so much as evidence of radical difficulty with the steam-pipes in the castle.

Fritz Leiber does good work in Macduff's critical scene, and Guy Lindsley reads well the part of Malcolm. Florence Auer sings her way through the rôle of Lady Macbeth, and her surprising cadences seem to bear little relation to the burden of her speech.

"Macbeth" is announced for five repetitions in the course of the engagement. "Hamlet" is the bill tonight, and Genevieve Hamper will be the Ophelia.

Laura Maverick Sings.

Laura Maverick, an American mezzo-soprano, gave a recital last night at Aeolian Hall. Her programme included songs in French, German, and English. The singer's vocal gifts are moderate, with a fairly good natural voice as a basis. But there was no considerable development of the gift, and in style and personality the singer made no great impression. Her accompaniments were very tastefully played by Carl Hahn, two of whose songs were played. Fay Foster accompanied the final number, a song of her own composition.

Weber's "Euryanthe" Is Sung.

At the Metropolitan Opera House last night Weber's "Euryanthe" was sung, with Mmes. Hempel, Ober, and Garrison and Messrs. Sembach, Weil, Middleton, and Bloch in the cast. Mr. Toscanini conducted.

BOSTON OPENS NEW PALACE OF ART

Evans Memorial Galleries Rounds Out the Boston Museum Design.

NOTEWORTHY LOAN EXHIBIT

Masterpieces Owned by Mrs. Evans on View—One Gallery Devoted to American Painters.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—Boston's new palace of art, the Robert Dawson Evans Memorial Galleries for Paintings, with its long wing joining the rear of the older section of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and its imposing façade on one of the most beautiful sections of the Fenway, was formally opened this evening with a reception to the subscribers and invited guests of the Museum. The public will be admitted without charge tomorrow morning and during the following week, after which it will be open on the terms that have prevailed in the smaller building.

The opening was signalized by the greatest exhibition of paintings ever held in this city. Added to the permanent collection of the Museum were more than 100 of the most famous pictures of Boston. Noteworthy among these were the pictures loaned by Mrs. Maria Antoinette Evans, who built the gallery in memory of her husband, which were shown in Gallery V. These were twenty paintings by Rubens, Van Dyck, Bol, Jan van Ravesteyn, Mierevelt, Verspronck, Pourbus, Bruyn, Tassaert, Vigée-Lebrun, Nattier, Reynolds, Romney, Gainsborough, and Lawrence.

The Hanging Committee, which consisted of Holker Abbott, Thomas Allen, John E. Peabody, William C. Endicott, and Arthur Fairbanks, Director of the galleries, took a week to place the pictures, and the arrangement is generally in chronological sequence.

Among the other pictures shown this evening were Jean Francois Millet's "Shepherdess," Eduard Manet's "Girl with a Guitar," loaned by Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears; Duret's "Street Singer," Velasquez's portrait of Philip IV. of Spain, Wohlgemuth's "Death of the Virgin," Turner's famous "Slave Ship," Gainsborough's full length "Portrait of John Eld," Snyder's painting of "The Boar Hunt," which was loaned by J. Templeman Coolidge; Hogarth's "Portrait of a Lady," loaned by Mrs. T. Jefferson Coolidge; Van Dyck's portrait of himself, loaned by George R. White; Murillo's "Portrait of a Man," loaned by W. Lowell Putnam, and the anonymous loan of a head by Philippe de Champaigne.

Gallery VI., which is devoted exclusively to American painters, contains many portraits by Copley, Stuart, and West. Gallery VIII. is devoted to the works of Sargent, Hunt, Homer, Frank Duveneck, George Fuller, Elihu Vedder, John La Farge, George Inness, James McNeill Whistler, Charles H. Davis, and a score of other famous Americans, representing all the schools of painting of this country. There are many famous pictures in other rooms of the galleries, the section devoted to French art containing a large display. Among the French artists represented are Meissonier, Millet, Delacroix, Gorot, Daubigny, and Gérome.

The new building, while complete in itself, is a unit of the general scheme of design for the completed Boston Museum as adopted by the Trustees in 1906, on the recommendation of the Building Committee, appointed four years before. Like the Huntington Avenue building, the addition contains two floors above a basement, the ground floor being thirteen feet in height and the main floor varying in height in the different rooms. The Fenway front is 325 feet, with a depth of 105 feet, and this is devoted to the collections of pictures and prints. The connecting wing is 155 feet long between the buildings and fifty-five feet wide, and contains a gallery of tapestries above and a lecture hall below.

Following out the scheme of general design, as shown on the Huntington Avenue wing, the exterior walls of the addition are faced with Crotch Island granite, and those which in the completed museum will front on courts with straw-colored brick. The façade on the Fenway presents a colonnade of twenty-two Ionic columns, fifty feet high, surmounted by an attic ornamented by three reliefs. These each contain two figures, representing respectively Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture. The central relief, by Bela L. Pratt, represents Sculpture; the eastern, representing Architecture, is by Robert Recchia, and the western, representing Painting, is by F. W. Allen.

There are twelve picture galleries on the main floor, all en suite, and of different size. Eight of these are lighted from the ceiling and the others by windows. The top-lighted galleries are thirty-four feet wide, two being square and the others fifty-six feet long; the galleries at the end of the building are thirty-six feet wide by eighty feet long. The rooms south of the corridor are twenty feet wide, and on the east there are two smaller galleries twenty-nine feet long. The corridor saparating the northern suites from the southern is lighted from the ceiling and is hung with pearl-gray material. The eastern half forms the Sargent Gallery, hung with water colors by John S. Sargent, and the western half the Boit Gallery, with water colors by Edward D. Boit.

A feature of the building is the great Tapestry Hall, which is thirty-three feet wide, one hundred feet long, and forty feet high, and is lighted by twelve windows on a side, twenty-seven feet above the floor. The lecture hall is of the same general dimensions and will seat 450 persons, and with its inclined floor allows all the audience a good view of the stage.

The lighting and ventilation arrangements are said to be superior to those of any other museum of art in this country, and all were designed especially for the Evans Memorial, of which Guy Lowell was the architect.

Fourth of Lafayette Fund Dances.

There was a large attendance of society last night at the fourth of the Lafayette Fund dances, given under the auspices of the Paul Jones Club at the Hotel Vanderbilt. The entertainment features were arranged by Mrs. H. F. Osborn, Jr., and Miss Josephine Osborn. The Della Robbia Room was transformed into an Italian garden. Mayor and Mrs. Mitchel occupied one of the boxes.

Much Suffering Among the Poor

Hundreds are appealing to us for the bare necessities of life. Some need coal, others clothing, and still others food. Many families threatened with dispossess must have immediate help or they will be thrown out in the cold.

Contributions of any amount will help to relieve distress prevalent among the poor.

Will you help now as liberally as you can? Send contributions to George Blagden, Treasurer, Room 210, 105 East 22nd Street.

New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., President.
R. Fulton Cutting, Chairman,
Finance Committee.

$4,200 FOR PAINTING BY GEORGE FULLER

American Artist's "Leading the Calf" Brings Top Price at Williams Collection Sale.

$34,600 IS NIGHT'S TOTAL

"Shepherdess, Sheep, and Landscape," by Jacque and Michel Sold for $3,700; a Weir, $1,000.

There was a good-sized audience and good prices at the first half of the sale of the collection of paintings of the late Ichabod Williams of New York, sold under the auspices of the American Art Association in the grand ballroom of the Plaza last evening.

The work of an American artist, George Fuller, Associate National Academician, brought the highest price of the evening, "Leading the Calf," going to Seaman, agent, for $4,200.

Before putting this picture up Mr. Kirby spoke of it as being the finest example of the work of the artist, whom he called the Rembrandt of America. In looking up the records of Mr. Fuller's work he had found that only nine of his pictures had ever been put up at public sale in New York, which means in this country. Of these a study for "Romany Girl," which comes up in the sale this evening, was sold at the Thomas B. Clarke sale for $4,100, going to Sir James Ross of Montreal, where it was placed in a public gallery. "Dorette," which was in the Evans sale, went to the Corcoran Art Galleries, and "The Quadroon," in another sale, was bought by George A. Hearn.

The picture sold last night shows a boy and a calf coming down a country hillside, scattered trees on either side, all enveloped in a golden haze.

"Shepherdess, Sheep, and Landscape," by Charles Jacque and Georges Michel, which brought the second highest price of the evening, $3,700, also going to Seaman, agent, showed a large tree in the centre of the scene, the shepherdess asleep at the foot of it, her sheep lying and standing around her. A memorandum on the back by Jacque says that Michel sketched in the scene and Jacque himself finished the picture.

Interesting in the sales was that of "The Muse of Music," by J. Alden Weir. It was bought by the Lotus Club for $1,000, and will adorn its clubhouse. It shows the dignified, seated figure of a young woman with serious mien. She wears draperies of white, open at the breast and shoulder. Her well developed right arm rests upon the arm of her chair, the hand on her cheek, one finger touching the wavy auburn hair. Her left hand is thrown over her lute. There is a dark background which brings out the figure in strong relief.

The returns for the fifty-eight pictures were $34,600. Following is a list of the pictures bringing some of the higher prices:

After the Christening—Matthew Maris; Knoedler & Co.	$600
An Indian Madonna—Ralph A. Blakelock; G. S. Palmer	410
Landscape, (water color)—Alexander H. Wyant; Bernet, agent	475
Girl in White—Alfred Stevens; Knoedler & Co.	320
The Pool—G. Bonnemaison; M. P. Davis	310
Interior of Church at Alkmaar—Johannes Bosboom; R. C. & N. M. Vose of Boston	1,250
The Siesta—Jacob Maris; Knoedler & Co.	330
Abduction of Rebecca—Roybet; T. Stillwagon	335
Returning from the Fields—Adolphe Monticelli; Lorenz, agent	2,600
Sisters—Arthur B. Davies; Alexander Morton	575
Winter Landscape—John Henry Twachtman; Seaman, agent	600
On the Seine—Will H. Low; W. D. Breaker	300
A Sunny Afternoon: Port of Algiers—Samuel Colman; Miss E. R. Wellington	385
The Wissahickon—William Trost Richards; Theodore H. Marburg	350
Landscape—C. F. Hill; William Swift	400
Old Tower at Cairo—Prosper Marilhat; Hugh S. Williams	710
Morning on the Scheldt—Paul Jean Clays; S. Taylor	2,650
Autumn on the Delaware—Worthington Whittredge; Miss E. R. Wellington	350
Evening, High Sierras, California—James David Smillie; T. S. Williams	500
"Where Late the Wild Flower Bloomed, the Brown Leaf Lies"—Jervis McEntee; H. B. Jones	460
Catherine de Medicis in Counsel—Louis Emile Adan; Seaman, agent	575
The Heights of Montmartre—Georges Michel; Cornell	570
Quimper, (water color)—Samuel Colman; C. W. Kraushaar	325
On the Dutch Coast—Frank Mura; Cornell	875
The Winning Card—Egidius van Tilborgh; Seaman, agent	800
Holland Landscape—Salomon Ruisdael; W. E. Benjamin	410
Winter: Holland—Aelbert Cuyp; Irving Brokaw	1,075
Drawing the Net by Moonlight—Aart van der Neer; Bernet, agent	300
River in Holland—Jan van Goyen; W. E. Benjamin	750
Beach at Scheveningen—Jan van Goyen; W. E. Benjamin	725

The remainder and most important pictures of the collection, including two large Corots, will be sold at the Plaza this evening at 8:15.

BUYS A MILLET PAINTING.

Mrs. W. W. Kimball of Chicago Now Owner of "The Shepherdess."

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—"The Shepherdess," by Millet, ranking with "The Angelus," "The Gleaners," and "The Man with the Hoe," was added to the art collection of Mrs. W. W. Kimball here today. Mrs. Kimball would not make known the cost of the painting, which was purchased from Knoedler in London, according to Mrs. Kimball, and is among the first of the artistic masterpieces to make its way toward America as a result of the war.

Under present conditions art lovers, both in London and on the Continent, much prefer the money to almost any paintings, said Mrs. Kimball.

Staffordshire Figurines Sold.

A large number of historic Staffordshire figurines with other small antiques, a Massachusetts collection, was sold at the Anderson Galleries yesterday afternoon, bringing $2,612. There was a large attendance and brisk bidding. A Staffordshire recumbent horse, five inches high, with an oval base and finely crackled, went to Louis Sands for $56, and a pair of double brass candlesticks with scroll arms for $31. Two other horses, a pair of old door porters, in pewter, went to Charles Davis for $40. H. W. Partridge, Robert Talmage, J. F. Crowley, J. S. Higbie, and G. T. Dunstan were other buyers.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

Some of Those Sailing Today on Arabic and Oscar II.—Arrivals.

The transatlantic steamships sailing today and some of their passengers are:

ARABIC, (Liverpool.)—Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Arnold, F. J. Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Ball, Mrs. Madeline Banchor, F. F. Billingham, Donald F. Bowen, Mrs. J. Thedore Cash, Mr. and Mrs. P. Hay Currie, the Rev. J. W. Darbey, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. B. De Masquita, Mrs. J. W. Dunstan, Frank Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Greeley, J. W. Hayward, William Henry, Lester Kress, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Lewin, J. R. Patterson, Mrs. J. W. Robinson, Mrs. Marian Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Beckwith Campbell, A. S. Sidebottom, Mrs. Stanley Washburn, and Miss E. H. Whyler.

OSCAR II, (Copenhagen.)—John W. Brewster, Leon Becker, Oliver D. Colvin, Edgar Burke, the Rev. Emil Engelhardt, Valdimar Generosoff, Mrs. J. C. Knapp, Rudolf Suvantola, Otto Wiese, Albert H. Wehde, John Wickstrom, and H. C. Walby.

On the Patria, in yesterday from Naples, came the Countess F. de Bernard, and the Marquis Orrigo Tacoli, First Secretary of the Italian Embassy, Washington.

GERMANS GIVE OPERETTA.

Miss Christians Makes Debut at Irving Place—A Bjoernson Comedy.

There were three premieres at the Irving Place Theatre last night—two of them plays, and the third the initial appearance on the stage of Miss Margareta Christians, the daughter of Herr Rudolf Christians, the director of the theatre. Miss Christians appeared as a charming surprise to New York German threatregoers under the stage name of Eva Seetzen, but could not dodge an ovation of applause under that near-anonymity.

Miss Christians took the leading rôle in the one-act operetta, "Brüderlein Fein," ("Fine Little Brother,") the words of which were written by Julius Wilhelm and the music by Leo Fall. In the little musical play, musical in its Viennese dialect as well as in its songs, Miss Christians played and sang the part of Tony, wife of the old cathedral choirmaster, Josef Drechsler, (Richard Feist,) on the evening of the fortieth anniversary of their wedding. The scene of twilight reminiscences of the aged pair of lovers, shading into night, brightens suddenly with a musical interlude in which Youth (Lotte Engel) knocks at the door of their home and, entering, sits in the window seat and, smilingly, watches the re-enactment of the first home-coming of the now transformed and rejuvenated bridal couple. The portrayal of the young and old wedding celebration alike overflows with delicate mirth, hobnobbing closely at every point with quaint charm and tender sentiment.

The second play of the evening, "Die Neuvermählten," (The Newlyweds,) is one of the youthful comedies of Bjoernstjerne Bjoernson, a two-act playlet, produced under the direction of Heinrich Matthaes, who likewise last night played the part of the old and conservative father of the newlywed wife.

The play deals with the heroic efforts of the young husband to win his childlike wife from too-daughterly attachment to her doting parents and other antique conventions of her richly funereal home to a state of mind and heart more consonant with her new condition. With the help of the young wife's dearest friend, who clings to the couple after their forceful sundering from the parental hearth, and whom the young wife presently begins to regard as her best-hated rival, the domestication of the doting daughter is successfully accomplished. Flora Arndt as the ingénue daughter, Gustav Paul Schuetz as the husband who would not remain merely a son-in-law, Herr Matthaes and Lette Fraedrich as the old parents, and Aranka Eben as the saving friend were well received.

BILLIE BURKE OPERATED ON.

Taken Ill on Stage in Boston and Brought to Sanitarium Here.

Billie Burke, who has been appearing in "Jerry" at the Hollis Street Theatre, in Boston, was operated on last evening at 6 o'clock at Mrs. L. C. Anderson's Sanatorium, at 207 West Seventieth Street. Florenz Ziegfeld, Jr., Miss Burke's husband, said later that Dr. Joseph B. Bissell of 46 West Fifty-fifth Street performed the operation and that his patient was doing very well.

Miss Burke was taken suddenly ill during the performance on Tuesday night and was unable to finish. Mr. Ziegfeld was telephoned to and with Dr. Bissell went to Boston, and as soon as possible yesterday morning brought her back to this city and took her to the sanatorium. Mr. Ziegfeld said that the company now playing with his wife in "Jerry," which is under the Frohman management, would remain in Boston until it was known how soon Miss Burke would be able to play again. He expected, however, that she would be able to resume her tour in a few weeks at the most, as the operation, the nature of which could not be learned, was not a serious one.

BOURTZEFF SENT TO SIBERIA

Revolutionary Who Returned to Russia to Enlist Is Punished.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 3.—Vladimir Bourtzeff, well known as a Russian revolutionist, was sentenced today to deportation to Siberia. Bourtzeff, who had been living out of the country, espoused the cause of the Russian Government at the outbreak of the war and came to Petrograd to enlist in the army.

He was arrested on Sept. 29. The charge against him, on which he has just been convicted, was lèse majesté. The accusation was based upon articles which Bourtzeff contributed to a Paris periodical.

LE BOUTILLIERS WIN POINT.

Kosofsky Restrained from Using Name "Boutellier & Co."

Supreme Court Justice Lehman yesterday temporarily enjoined Aaron M. Kosofsky from using the trade name of "Boutellier & Co." The suit was brought by Philip and John A. Le Boutillier, who had been interested in the firm of Le Boutillier Brothers. The injunction prevents the use of the trade name pending the trial of the suit. In granting the injunction Justice Lehman said:

"It suffices to say that there can be absolutely no doubt that the defendant Kosofsky has adopted the name of Boutellier & Co. with the purpose of building up a business reputation founded upon the reputation earned by the old firm of Le Boutillier, that the use of the name was cleverly calculated to deceive the public into the belief that the good sold by Boutillier & Co. were in fact sold by the old firm of Le Boutillier Brothers, and that the use of the name has resulted in confusion. I recognize that the object of the statute is to give the individual the right to protect his own name and reputation."

Alexander Cameron.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 3.—Alexander Cameron, one of Richmond's richest retired capitalists, died this afternoon at his East Franklin Street home following a third paralytic stroke on Friday last and the development of pneumonia fever on Sunday. Mr. Cameron was born in Grantown, Scotland, Nov. 1, 1834. He came to America with his mother when 13 years old and located in Petersburg, Va. At the age of 34 he came to Richmond. Mr. Cameron entered the tobacco business and organized the firm of Alexander Cameron & Co., which later became Cameron & Cameron. They operated plants for manufacturing plug and smoking tobacco and cigarettes in Richmond and Petersburg and in Austria, and ten years ago these plants were sold to the American Tobacco Company. Surviving Mr. Cameron are his widow, four sons, three daughters, and a brother.

Joseph L. Barbour.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 3.—Joseph L. Barbour, one of the leading members of the Connecticut Bar, a former Speaker of the House in the State Legislature, and well known as a Republican campaign speaker, died suddenly in his law office today. He was 69 years old. Mr. Barbour was counsel for the defense in nearly every big criminal case in Hartford County in the last thirty years and lost few clients to State prison. His last achievement was taking up an eleventh-hour invitation last week to speak in place of ex-President Taft and a Boston lawyer, both of whom failed to appear at the annual banquet of the Connecticut Bar Association.

Edward L. Ferguson.

Edward L. Ferguson, the last of the old-time steel engravers who used hand tools, died yesterday at the General Memorial Hospital in his fifty-sixth year. He was born in Illinois and had lived in this city for twenty years, making his home at 16 West Twelfth Street. Mr. Ferguson was a member of the Salmagundi Club and took a prominent part in its art activities. He was a thirty-third degree Mason. About a year ago he disposed of his noteworthy collection of etchings and engravings. Mr. Ferguson was a widower, his wife having died last year.

Dutton's
FOR VALENTINES

See Dr. Cupid
Office hours, 8:30 to 6
681 FIFTH AVE.
Near 54th St.

ALBAN J. CONANT, ARTIST, DIES AT 93

Painter of the Famous "Smiling Lincoln" Stricken Suddenly in His Studio Home.

NOTED MEN HIS SUBJECTS

His Last Portrait Is of Major Anderson Beside "First Gun at Sumter"—Archaeologist and Poet.

Alban Jasper Conant, veteran artist and writer, painter of the famous portrait of the "Smiling Lincoln," died early yesterday morning from heart disease, in his ninety-fourth year, in the studio building, 55 West Tenth Street, where he had made his home for the last thirty years. He was the last of the older artists—J. G. Brown, John La Farge, William Beard, and others, whom he numbered among his intimate friends.

The artist's death was unexpected. He had been around as usual the day previous, but a cold which he had had for the last week, owing to his advanced years, hastened his end.

With Mr. Conant at the time were his two surviving children, Mrs. Conant Smith, who had recently taken an apartment in the building to have her father with her, and Alban Jasper Conant, Jr. The funeral will be held at the house tomorrow morning at 9:45 o'clock and the interment will be at Kensico.

Mr. Conant was a friend of President Lincoln, of whom he painted several portraits. The "Smiling Lincoln," made when its subject was running for President and in a jolly mood, is best known. It is now in the Philipse Manor at Yonkers, with portraits of the Presidents of the United States. The artist was making his home in Washington at that time, and he painted portraits of Gen. Sherman, Justices of the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court of the United States, and Cabinet Secretaries. He also painted portraits of Henry Ward Beecher, Dr. James McCosh of Princeton, Bishop H. C. Potter, and of de Soto. The McCosh portrait is in the Metropolitan Art Museum.

In the hall of the house in which the artist died hangs his last work, completed in 1910. It is a large picture, the "First Gun at Sumter," and is a portrait of Major Anderson, in civil war uniform, standing beside a gun resting upon its carriage. There was difficulty in getting accurate detail for this picture, as there was no civil war gun and carriage to be found. Gen. Mordecai obtained the plans and specifications of the civil war guns in Washington for the artist, and the picture is correct in every detail. The Stars and Stripes are to be seen at one side of the gun. A smaller replica of the portrait is at West Point.

Other portraits which were among the last painted by the artist was his fourth picture of Henry Ward Beecher and one of Judge Philemon Bliss, which is in Jefferson City, Mo. Much of the early part of his life Mr. Conant spent in St. Louis.

The artist was born in Chelsea, Vt., Sept. 24, 1821. He was graduated from the Gouveneur Wesleyan Seminary in 1844 and took the degree of A. M. in the Madison University, Hamilton, N. Y., and attended the University of Missouri in 1871. He was curator of the University of Missouri for eight years and founded the School of Mines and Metallurgy, of which he was the Supervisor for three years. In 1880 he was appointed Délégué Correspondant Institute Ethnographique in Paris.

This appointment was in line with one of his interests, archaeology. In his busy life he found time to write "The Archaeology of the Missouri Valley," which was translated into several languages; "Footprints of Vanished Races in the Mississippi Valley," as well as "My Acquaintance with Abraham Lincoln," and some poetry.

Mr. Conant was first married in 1845 to Sarah M. Howes of Chelsea, Vt., who died in 1867, and his second wife was Brianna C. Bryan of San Francisco, to whom he was married in 1869 and who died in New York several years ago.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. LAURA BEVAN SMITH, widow of Franklin W. Smith of Boston, Mass., and St. Augustine, Fla., died on Tuesday at her home in Dinard, France. She was the mother of Mrs. Nina Larre Duryea, the divorced wife of Chester B. Duryea, the son of the late Gen. Hiram Duryea.

WILLIAM H. FORBES, a pioneer in the lithographing business in New England, died in Boston yesterday, aged 75 years.

The Rev. GEORGE CLARK RANKIN, editor of The Christian Advocate of Texas, the publication of the Methodist Episcopal Church South in that State, died on Tuesday at his home in Dallas, in his sixty-eighth year.

LUDWIG R. MILLER, 73 years old, who served throughout the civil war in the 173d Regiment, New York Volunteers, and for many years employed by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, died yesterday at his residence, 353 Monroe Street, Brooklyn. He was a member of Middleton Post C. A. R.

JOSEPH K. GARDNER, a member of the firm of D. P. Gardner & Son, sash and blind manufacturers, of 49 Fleet Place, Brooklyn, which was founded by his father, the late David Pierson Gardner, in 1846, died yesterday at his residence, 118 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Gardiner was a member of Principal Lodge, No. 48, I. O. O. F.

Mrs. SUSAN AMELIA BOSTWICK, wife of Ernest P. Bostwick, died yesterday at her residence, 742 McDonough Street, Brooklyn. She was born in Manhassett, L. I., seventy-five years ago.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

LILIENTHAL, Felix F.—GOLDSTEIN, Selma G.—Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Goldstein of 154 West 120th St. announce the engagement of their daughter, Selma G., to Mr. Felix F. Lilienthal of New York. Reception Feb. 14 at their home, 3-6. No cards. Baltimore and other Southern cities please copy.

Married.

BROOKS—LYON.—Bessie Blackwell Lyon to John Nixon Brooks, on Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1915, at 4 P. M., at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Amos M. Lyon, Douglaston, L. I.

DYKMAN—MERRICK.—On Wednesday, the 3d February, 1915, at Christ Church Cathedral, New Orleans, by the Rt. Rev., the Bishop of Louisiana, assisted by the Very Rev., the Dean of Christ Church, Susan Brewer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Thomas Merrick of New Orleans, with Jackson Amman Dykman.

FOOTE—PERRY.—On Wednesday, Feb. 3d, 1915, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, by the Rev. J. Howard Mellish, Nina, daughter of Louise T. and the late Cornelius Perry, to the Rev. Robert Bonner Bowler Foote.

JONES—DUANE.—On Tuesday, Feb. 2, 1915, at the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, New York, by the Rev. Henry Lubeck, Katharine, daughter of Katharine E. and the late James May Duane, to William Strother Jones, Jr.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Watch Your Hands Because Others Do

You should watch your hands, if only because others are watching them. Be the first to see that they are red and cracked. Keep others from discovering the fact by the prompt use of VELOGEN.

VELOGEN has a pleasant way of soothing and smoothing the skin. It does what nature would do if it were always ideal summer weather. It is the winter lubricant to take the place of perspiration.

VELOGEN gives you the soft hands of leisure even if you must scrub, sweep and wash dishes. At night, rub VELOGEN into your hands. To sleep in cotton gloves hastens the softening.

All drug stores sell VELOGEN—25c a tube.

GORER OF LONDON
now holding an Exhibition of Important Examples of
OLD CHINESE PORCELAIN
in which is featured the collection formed by the late
HENRY SAMPSON, Esq.
comprised of rare Monochromes and soft paste Blue and White.
In the Galleries of the American representatives
DREICER & Co
Jewels
FIFTH AVENUE at FORTY-SIXTH
NEW YORK

Married.

Brooklyn.

STERN—BERTON.—Feb. 1, Bertha Berton to William E. Stern.

Newark.

PIDCOCK—TRUMPORE.—Feb. 2, Margaret A. Trumpore to Charles W. Pidcock, Jr.

Died.

ARKIN.—Mrs. Gussie Arkin died at her home, 143 West 140th St., Wednesday, Feb. 3. Funeral takes place at 354 Joseph Av., Rochester, N. Y., at 10 A. M. Feb. 4, 1915.

BURKE.—On Feb. 1, Luke A., beloved husband of the late Catherine M. Burke. Funeral from his late residence, 112 West 119th St., Thursday, Feb. 4, at 9:45 A. M., to the Church of St. Thomas the Apostle, where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated. Automobile cortege.

CONANT.—At 55 West 10th St., New York City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 3, 1915, Alban Jasper, in the 94th year of his age. Services at 55 West 10th St. on Friday morning at 9:45. St. Louis papers please copy.

DAY.—Fanny Spencer, wife of Jeremiah Day, at her residence, Catskill, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1915. Funeral 3:30 Wednesday.

DEMAREST.—John A., Feb. 1, at his home, 130 Park Av., Leonia, N. J., husband of Isabella Melville Demarest. Funeral service Thursday at 8 P. M. Interment private.

DE WITT.—On Feb. 2, 1915, Peter De Witt, son of George Gosman De Witt, late of Nyack, N. Y., in the 76th year of his age. Funeral service at St. Bartholomew's Chapel, Madison Av. and 44th St., Feb. 4, at 11 A. M.

DE WITT.—Saint Nicholas Society of the City of New York, Office of the Secretary, No. 1328 Broadway, New York. The members of the Society are requested to attend the funeral services of their late fellow member, Peter De Witt, at St. Bartholomew's Chapel, Madison Av. and 44th St., on Thursday, Feb. 4, at 11 A. M.
VERNON M. DAVIS, President.
CLARENCE STORM, Secretary.

DOANE.—Entered into rest, Eva Medora, daughter of the late A. Sidney Doane, M. D., at her residence, 352 West 28th St. Services at the Church of the Messiah Thursday, Feb. 4, at 10:30 A. M.

FANNING.—On Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1915, Helen M., daughter of the late John H. and Mary Brewster Fanning. Funeral service at Mt. Morris Baptist Church, 5th Av., between 126th and 127th Sts., on Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

GARTNER.—A. Gartner, beloved husband of Regina Gartner of 413 McDonough St., Brooklyn, went to sleep peacefully on Feb. 2, 1915, in his 88th year. Interment Thursday morning.

HAYES.—Feb. 1, at his residence, 61 West 184th St., Dennis Hayes, husband of the late Ellen Hayes, (nee Turner.) Funeral Thursday at 10 A. M., then to the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Marion Av. Interment Calvary. Kindly omit flowers.

KISSAM.—Suddenly, on Feb. 2d, 1915, at the Presbyterian Hospital, New York City, William Allen Kissam, son of E. Amanda and the late John R. Kissam, aged 38 years. Friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Thursday eve., Feb. 4th, at 8 o'clock, at the residence of his mother, E. Amanda Kissam, Creed Av., Queens, N. Y.

LATHROP.—Feb. 3, John Howland Lathrop, Jr., aged 18 months, son of Rev. and Mrs. John Howland Lathrop, 98 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LISHMAN.—Feb. 3, Harry, aged 55. Funeral chapel Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co., 8th Av., 19th St., Thursday, 9:30 A. M.

LYNCH.—Minnie G., at Portchester, N. Y., widow of George E. Lynch and daughter of the late Archibald, Jr., and Sarah A. Phillips. Services at her late residence, 216 King St., Friday at 8 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station at 6:41 P. M.

MAZZEI.—Mrs. Elizabeth, (nee Hoper,) beloved wife of Robert L. Mazzei, died Tuesday, Feb. 2, at her late residence, 22A Roosevelt Av., Jersey City. Notice of funeral hereafter.

NITCHIE.—On Tuesday, Feb. 2, Elizabeth W. D., wife of Henry E. Nitchie. Services Thursday evening, Feb. 4, at 7:30 o'clock, at 129 Embree Crescent, Westfield, N. J.

O'SHEA.—At Newport, R. I., on Jan. 27, Timothy O'Shea, for over fifty years a faithful friend and servant in the family of Daniel B. Fearing.

REEVES.—At Montclair, N. J., on Feb. 2, 1915, Elizabeth Stevens, widow of William E. Reeves. Funeral services on Thursday, Feb. 4, at 3:30 P. M., at the residence of her brother, James C. Stevens, 272 Claremont Av. Interment private.

ROEMER.—On Feb. 3, 1915, Mary Wilhelmina Roemer, beloved mother of Mrs. Rosa Howard. Funeral from residence, 301 West 109th St., Friday morning at 10:30. Solemn requiem mass at Corpus Christi Church, 121st St. and Broadway, at 11 o'clock. Philadelphia and Chicago papers please copy.

ROGERS.—At Orange, N. J., Feb. 1, 1915, William J. Rogers, in his 72d year. Funeral services will be held at his home, 58 Reynolds Terrace, Thursday, Feb. 4, at 3:30 P. M.

SHANLEY.—Feb. 3, John, beloved husband of Mary Shanley, (nee Hogan,) native of Finnelaughta Parish of Annaduff, County Leitrim, Ireland. Funeral from late residence, Rocklyn Avenue, Lynbrook, L. I., thence to St. Raymond's Church, Lynbrook, where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul Saturday, Feb. 6. Time later.

SLOOG.—Anna, aged 59, beloved mother of Mrs. Nathan Weil, 2 West 86th St., and of Maurice Sloog and Rosette Weil, on Feb. 1, at her residence, 17 Rue de Chartres, Neuilly, France.

SMITH.—On Feb. 2, peacefully, at Dinard, France, Laura Bevan, the beloved mother of Mrs. Nina L. Duryea and George Stuart Smith and widow of the late Franklin W. Smith of Boston, Mass., and St. Augustine, Fla.

SMITH.—Margaret V., wife of Phineas, at Plainfield, N. J. Funeral on Feb. 4, on the arrival of 3 P. M. train from New York.

VON BARGEN.—On Monday, Feb. 1, 1915, at his residence, 1,597 Avenue A, Charles H. Von Bargen, in his 38th year. Relatives and friends, also members of Samaritan Council 1,859, Royal Arcanum, are invited to attend the funeral services at the Chapel of Our Saviour, Seamen's Institute, 25 South St., on Friday, Feb. 5, at 1 o'clock P. M.

WEBB.—At his residence, 92 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, Tuesday evening, Feb. 2, Benjamin F. Webb, husband of the late Matilda E. Webb. Funeral private.

WEBER.—Ralph Louis, beloved son of Louis and Emma Weber, suddenly. Notice of funeral hereafter, 8 East 93d St.

WEILER.—New York City, Feb. 3, 1915, Frank M., aged 73 years, beloved husband of Laura Weiler, nee Bushong, at his late residence, 27 Audubon Av., New York City. Funeral services will be held at Reading, Penn. Interment will take place in Charles Evans's Cemetery, Reading, Penn., Saturday morning, Feb. 6, 1915.

WILSON.—Feb. 2, David Wilson. Funeral service at his late residence, 277 14th St., Brooklyn, Friday, 1 P. M.

ZABRISKIE.—On Feb. 4, at his late residence, 333 East 18th St., J. Albert Zabriskie. Notice of services later.

ANDERSON.—Hannah, 1,885 Amsterdam Av., Feb. 1, aged 53.

BECKHARD.—Madeline, Feb. 2. Funeral 368 West 50th St., today, 2 P. M.

GEYER.—Emanuel, 1,630 1st Av., Feb. 1, aged 47.

GROSS.—Adam, 2,878 Heath Av., Kingsbridge, Feb. 2.

HAYDEN.—James A., 89 Morton St., Feb. 1. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

HUEGENIN.—Gustave A., 139 West 100th St., Feb. 2, aged 7.

HYDE.—Louis, Feb. 1, aged 63. Funeral 276 West 132d St., today, 10 A. M.

JACKSON.—Bertha, 980 Fox St., Bronx, Feb. 2. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

KALB.—George, Sr., 439 West 40th St., Feb. 1.

KEHOE.—Jean R., Stapleton, S. I., Feb. 2. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

Died.

KELLY.—Edward, 245 East 39th St., Feb. 1. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

KENNEDY.—Bridget M., 142 East 33d St., Feb. 1. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

LAVIN.—John, 269 West 38th St., Feb. 1.

LEAVEY.—Thomas, 200 West 37th St., Feb. 1, aged 75.

LINNEMAN.—George, 262 West 153d St., Feb. 2, aged 50.

McPARTLAN.—Catherine, 117 East 77th St., Feb. 2. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MEEHAN.—Thomas F., 654 Southern Boulevard, Feb. 2. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MINAGH.—Mary, 148 8th Av., Feb. 2. Funeral today, 9:15 A. M.

MULHARE.—Mary, 524 1st Av., Feb. 2. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

PFLUGER.—Annie, 2,469 Frisby Av., Feb. 2. Funeral service today.

RADER.—Julia, 435 West 38th St., Feb. 2. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

THRALL.—Caroline, Tottenville, Feb. 2. Funeral service today.

TOLAN.—Jane, 371 West 23d St., Feb. 1. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

WARE.—Margaret, 336 1st Av., Feb. 2. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

WHELAN.—Edward, 1,703 Lexington Av., Feb. 2. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Brooklyn.

BAAS.—William, 252 3d Av., Feb. 2. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BATTERSBY.—Bridget, 1,742 44th St., Feb. 2. Funeral tomorrow.

BOSCH.—John, 929 Franklin Av., Feb. 2.

BOSTWICK.—Susan A., 742 McDonough St., Feb. 3, aged 75.

DECKER.—Cornelius, 195 Division Av., Feb. 2, aged 79. Funeral private.

DEGNAN.—Mary A., 20 De Sales Place, Feb. 2. Funeral Feb. 6, 9:30 A. M.

DI MEO.—Semone, 80 Rockaway Av., Feb. 2. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

DREW.—Nora, 45 St. John's Place, Feb. 2, aged 75.

FLANNERY.—Anna M., 615 Greenwood Av., Feb. 3. Funeral notice later.

GARDNER.—Joseph K., 118 Lafayette Av., Feb. 3. Funeral notice later.

GROUMANN.—Herman J., 566 Seneca Av., Feb. 2, aged 45.

GUY.—Mary, 311 Gold St., Feb. 1, aged 68.

HUNT.—Joseph S., 84 Adelphi St., Feb. 2, aged 67. Funeral service today.

JENTZ.—Margarethe M., 574 Wythe Av., Feb. 1, aged 28. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

JONES.—Sarah A., 430 2d St., Feb. 1.

LEAHEY.—Margaret J., 101 Huron St., Feb. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

McNAMARA.—Loretta, 52 Flushing Av., Feb. 1, aged 9.

MALONE.—William, 101 3d Av., Feb. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

MARSH.—Oscar N., 219 Pennsylvania Av., Feb. 1, aged 84. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

MILLER.—Joseph, 218 Ten Eyck St., Feb. 1, aged 60.

MILLER.—Ludwig R., 353 Monroe St., Feb. 3.

MITCHELL.—George, 211 East 3d St., Feb. 1. Funeral service today.

NOBLE.—James F., 214 7th St., Feb. 1. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

NOONE.—Mary, 210 Flatbush Av., Feb. 1. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

O'CONNOR.—Nellie, Long Island College Hospital, Feb. 2. Funeral tomorrow.

PADOVANO.—Alfonsa, 319 4th Av., Feb. 1, aged 63.

PRINTY.—Bridget M., 296 Warren St., Feb. 1. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

SCHIELER.—Charles, 270 Pennsylvania Av., Feb. 1, aged 34. Funeral today.

SEXTON.—Margaret, 140 Jefferson Av., Feb. 1. Funeral today.

SHORT.—Edward, 18 Ellery St., Feb. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

STEPHAN.—George, 95 Marion St., Feb. 2, aged 67. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

TOUSSAINT.—John J., 909 St. John's Place, Feb. 1, aged 65.

WALTER.—Gustave, 1,082 Greene Av., Feb. 1, aged 71. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

WESTLAND.—Esther, 497 Greene Av., Feb. 1, aged 20.

WILLIAMS.—Elizabeth M., 229 Ainslie St., Feb. 2. Funeral tomorrow.

WOHLPART.—Michael, German Hospital, Feb. 1. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

AHLERT.—Anna M., Hoboken, Feb. 2, aged 24.

ALTAI.—Henry S., 63 Renner Av., Newark, Feb. 2.

AULTY.—Elizabeth, 48 Trenton St., Jersey City, Feb. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

BREAKEY.—Richard G., Sr., 196 Reservoir Av., Jersey City, Feb. 2, aged 84. Funeral tomorrow.

BYER.—William E., Jr., 162 Magnolia Av., Jersey City, Feb. 2. Funeral today.

CALLAGHAN.—Michael, 123 Willow Av., Hoboken, Feb. 1. Funeral today, 8 A. M.

CORCORAN.—William, 506 Grove St., Jersey City, Feb. 2.

COURT.—Thomas A., 130 Grant Av., Jersey City, Feb. 2.

DRESBACH.—Wilhelmina, 176 Pavonia Av., Jersey City, Feb. 1, aged 79.

FORSCHNER.—John, 419 Central Av., Newark, Feb. 3. Funeral notice later.

FRANCIS.—Ruel, 388 Summer Av., Newark, Feb. 2. Funeral service today.

GROSCH.—Charles W., 174 South Orange Av., Newark, Feb. 2, aged 59.

HEALEY.—Ellen, 13 Fairmont Av., Newark, Feb. 2.

HELMICH.—Ralph, 711 Hoboken St., West Hoboken, Feb. 1.

HOLLWAY.—Margaret, 114 Franklin St., Jersey City, Feb. 1, aged 54. Funeral today.

HUTTON.—James, 24 Jones St., Jersey City, Feb. 3, aged 8.

HYDE.—William H., Newark, Feb. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

JONES.—Eliza, 149 Lincoln St., Jersey City, Feb. 1, aged 74.

KELLY.—Martha, 20 Willow Terrace, Hoboken, Feb. 1, aged 10.

KIERNAN.—Patrick, 142 Monmouth St., Newark, Feb. 2. Funeral tomorrow.

KIVLON.—Edward F., 716 Bloomfield St., Hoboken, Feb. 1. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

LANDECK.—Frederick R., 339 Palisade Av., Jersey City, Feb. 1, aged 67.

McLAUGHLIN.—Ronald, 102 South 12th St., Newark, Feb. 3, aged 13 months.

ROBERTSON.—Mary J., 102 Malvern St., Newark, Feb. 2, aged 72. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

TURBETT.—Frances A., 260½ Walnut St., Newark, Feb. 2.

VOGELSANG.—Annetta I., 33 Hecker St., Newark, Feb. 3. Funeral notice later.

Long Island.

BALGE.—Ludwig, Bayside, Jan. 31, aged 63.

EHL.—John J., Maspeth, Feb. 1, aged 7 months.

HARRINGTON.—John A., Flushing, Feb. 2. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

KESLER.—Allen, 233 Broadway, Astoria, Feb. 1. Funeral today.

KISTINGER.—John A., Far Rockaway, Jan. 31, aged 56.

MAHER.—John P., 28 Walling St., Astoria, Feb. 1.

MASONE.—Fannie, Jamaica, Jan. 31, aged 2.

MICHEL.—William R., Glendale, Jan. 31, aged 3 months.

MILLER.—William, Flushing, Feb. 1, aged 82.

MORGAN.—Georgie A., Jamaica, Jan. 31, aged 66.

REUCH.—Lillian, Jamaica, Jan. 31, aged 66.

ROMAN.—Martin, Far Rockaway, Jan. 31, aged 60.

RUE.—Jennie G., Richmond Hill, Feb. 1.

SCHAUFFELE.—Frederick, Jamaica, Feb. 1, aged 48.

WARNECKE.—Johanna, Corona, Jan. 31, aged 79.

Westchester County.

BIANCO.—Meline, Peekskill, Feb. 1, aged 4 months.

HOLMES.—Jothan S., Bedford Hills, Feb. 2, aged 88. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

WICHT-GERHARD.—Anna, Yonkers, N. Y., Feb. 1. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

In Memoriam.

KOEHLER.—Conrad, in memory of; died Feb. 4, 1911.

LUNNY.—James J., mass, St. Columba's Church, Newark, N. J., today, 8 A. M.

O'CONNOR.—Margaret, mass, St. Aloysius's Church, Newark, N. J., today, 8 A. M.

SMITH.—Frank J., mass, St. Michael's Church, Newark, N. J., today, 8 A. M.

STAPLETON.—Catherine E., mass, St. John's R. C. Church, Jersey City, today, 9 A. M.

UNDERTAKERS.

FRANK E. CAMPBELL

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AMERICAN LEAGUE HAS SHORT SESSION

Adopts Schedule, Decides to Retain Player List of 25 Men for Each Club.

The shortest meeting of the American League on record was held yesterday at the Hotel Belmont, when the club owners got together and finished their routine business in about two hours. The schedule for the coming season was adopted, which shows that the renovated Yankees will open the season in Washington.

The most important action taken by the League was to throw down the gauntlet to the Federal League in regard to cutting down the player limit. The National League has reduced the player limit to twenty-one players, but yesterday the American League decided to make no change, and all the clubs may carry twenty-five players.

After this action it is expected that the National League may rescind its former action and permit the clubs to carry twenty-five players. No action was taken yesterday in regard to restricting the training season from March 1. The National League adopted this policy, but the question was ignored by the American League.

It is expected that several of the American League clubs will go South about the middle of February and thereby steal a march on the National League clubs.

At the meeting yesterday Col. Jacob Ruppert and Capt. T. L. Huston were introduced to the other club owners. Both made brief talks and stated that they were glad to be identified with the American League.

No action was taken in regard to the request of the Class AA leagues about removing the draft rule, and President Johnson stated that the National Commission would decide the matter at its meeting, which will be held in Chicago on Saturday.

A new rule was adopted by the League which provides that the players on each club will be entitled to a season pass for all League parks good for two persons.

Because Manager Bill Donovan did not appear, no action was taken in regard to any trade with the Yankees. It is expected that Donovan will come to town today and make several purchases for the Yankees. Charles Somers, of Cleveland, was not at the meeting, but was represented by Ernest Bernard. Most of the American League owners left town last night, but it is expected that President Lannin and Manager Bill Carrigan of the Red Sox will remain here until the negotiations for new players have been completed.

AMERICAN LEAGUE GAMES.

Yankees Open Season on April 14 at Washington.

The American League will open its 1915 campaign on Wednesday, April 14, with Chicago at St. Louis, Cleveland at Detroit, New York at Washington, and Boston at Philadelphia, according to the schedule announced yesterday. The chart provides for 154 games by each club, as usual, and the season will end Oct. 7 with Boston at New York, though the other teams will have completed their quota before that date.

Since May 30 and July 4 fall this year on Sunday, the holiday double-headers are appointed for the following Mondays. On May 31, St. Louis plays at Cleveland, Detroit at Chicago, New York at Washington, and Boston at Philadelphia. The July 5 double-headers find Chicago at St. Louis, Cleveland at Detroit, Philadelphia at New York, and Washington at Boston. The Labor Day games are Cleveland at Chicago, St. Louis at Detroit, Washington at Philadelphia, and New York at Boston. St. Louis gets the June 17 holiday at Boston.

As was the case last year, the conflicts have been reduced to four, so far as the National League is concerned, and again they are all in Chicago, on Sundays. Chicago leads in Sundays at home, with fourteen, and is tied with the four Eastern clubs with thirteen Saturdays at home.

YOUTH BEST WITH FOILS.

Bartholomew Ducassi, 17 Years Old, Wins Novice Tournament.

Bartholomew Ducassi, a slim 17-year-old student at the New York Military Academy, last night won the novice foils tournament held under sanction of the Amateur Fencers' League at the Crescent Athletic Club, Brooklyn. Entering the final round with four defeats and one victory in five matches, the youngster, who has been fencing only a year, made a clean sweep of his three contests in the final round.

Capt. Vantier, fencing instructor at West Point, and also at the New York Military Academy, predicted that Ducassi would triumph, and the boy lived up to all that was expected of him. In his first final bout Ducassi scored over H. H. Davis of the West Side Y. M. C. A. by a count of 5 to 4. Next he defeated W. F Straukamp of the Crescent A. C. by a score of 5 to 3, and finally he disposed of C. Montgomery, New York Turn Verein, 5 to 1.

Davis finished second, with victories over Montgomery and Straukamp and a defeat by Ducassi.

Straukamp, after winning five bouts in the preliminaries, fell down badly in the final, losing three times.

Harvard Hockey Team Triumps.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—Harvard defeated Massachusetts Agricultural College at hockey tonight, 4 to 0.

New Haven Wins at Hockey.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 3.—The New Haven Arena hockey team defeated Massachusetts Institute of Technology here tonight, 8 to 0.

RICE STARTS ROWING AGAIN.

Thirty 'Varsity Candidates Out at Columbia—Two Injured.

Thirty 'Varsity candidates turned out for the first rowing practice of the new term at Columbia University yesterday afternoon. Since the outdoor Fall rowing ceased the practice on the machines has been desultory, but from now on the men will be expected to report daily and the long grind prior to the Spring races continued without a break.

The showing of freshman candidates was more disappointing. Only eighteen of the first year men reported to Coach Rice out of the sixty that first signified their intention of coming out for the freshman eight. Coach Rice has threatened drastic action unless the class makes a better showing in the next few days.

Work on the machines will continue daily until about the middle of March when Coach Rice hopes to take his squad out on the Hudson. In other years Coach Rice has permitted his men to take a day off when the Hudson is too rough for rowing, but this year he plans to put the sweepswingers on the machines on those days.

Lees, a strapping freshman, who had been stroking one of the freshman combinations last Fall, reported to Coach Rice that he had fallen and broken his collar bone during the examination period and would be unable to row for at least a month. This fact added to the discouragement felt by the coach over the poor showing made by the freshmen. Tichborne, who rowed in the freshman eight last Spring, reported that he had sprained an ankle on the icy pavement and would not be able to row for three weeks. These are the only cripples on the squad.

Coach Rice made no effort to boat a 'Varsity combination. In what he termed Crew A, Rice boated Meyers, stroke; Sanborne at No. 7 and Bratton at No. 6. The other positions, he said, were not filled with any idea of permanency. Meyers stroked the junior eight last Spring, and is a capable oarsman, although he lacks weight. Sanborne rowed No. 5 in the 1914 combination, while Bratton's position is the same as a year ago.

NAME WOMAN HANDICAPPER.

A. A. U. Selects Miss Mehrtens for Important Official Position.

Miss Katherine F. Mehrtens, President of the National Women's Life Saving League, yesterday accepted the position of official handicapper of the women swimmers registered with the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union. Although it became known only two days ago that a woman handicapper would be appointed, there were almost a dozen applications for the position, and because of her close connection with the sport Miss Mehrtens was the first choice.

In addition to handicapping the women, Miss Mehrtens will act as a Commissioner and will sit with the local Registration Committee when it meets next Thursday night to weed out of the amateur ranks all the watermaids who are professionals. There are six now under charges of having at some time accepted money for exhibiting on the stage.

The Amateur Athletic Union will invest Miss Mehrtens with all the power needed to conduct swimming affairs among her sex properly. She will be official "modiste" of the parent amateur body and will personally see that the costumes worn by the fair amphibians comply with the A. A. U. rules and are of dark material and reach from the neck to the toes.

Because of her position as President of the National Women's Life Saving League Miss Mehrtens must devote considerable time to this branch of sport, and it is the opinion of President Frederick W. Rubien of the Metropolitan Association that she is the ideal selection for the position of handicapper and Commissioner.

COLUMBIA SWIMMING DATES.

University Team's Prospects in Water Are Bright This Season.

Manager E. H. Edinger announced Columbia University's swimming schedule last night. Five dual meets are scheduled besides the intercollegiates—three at Columbia with Princeton, Harvard, and Pennsylvania, and two away, with Yale and Annapolis, at New Haven and Annapolis, respectively. All five meets come within two weeks, beginning on Feb. 13 with the Yale meet and ending with the clash with the Middies on Feb. 27. The intercollegiates follow one week later at New Haven, making the schedule the hardest a Blue and White aquatic combination has had to face in years.

Columbia's prospects in the water sport are particularly bright this season. With such stars as Herbert Vollmer, last year's scholastic champion in the century, and Herbert, a Horace Mann product, the Morningside team appears formidable. Besides swimming the relay, Vollmer will compete in both the 100 and 220 yard swims, while Herbert will swim in the 50-yard distance. Coach Kennedy has developed some promising material in the plunge and fancy dive events. Francis McDonald, the former track Captain at Columbia, has been converted into a fancy diver for the Blue and White team. Bridges, a novice, has been consistently diving 65 feet. The schedule follows:

February 13, Yale at New Haven; 16, Princeton at Columbia; 20, Harvard at Columbia; 22, Pennsylvania at Columbia; 27, United States Military Academy at Annapolis; March 5, individual championships at New Haven.

League Hockey at Rink Tonight.

St. Nicks and the Irish-Americans will play tonight in the only Amateur Hockey League game of the week at the St. Nicholas Rink, Hobey Baker and his teammates realize that they will have to win the game to remain in the running with the Boston A. A. for the championship. While the St. Nicks expect to win, they are not underestimating their opponents' strength. The Winged Fist seven has improved, and now seems to be one of the best-balanced combinations in the league. Jimmy Cree, the Indian player, has shown to better advantage in the last few games and Coach O'Brien says he will be a hard man for the St. Nicks to stop tonight.

The team of McGill University of Montreal, which will play Yale in the big game of the week at the local arena, will leave for New York tomorrow night. The Canadians are said to have one of the fastest teams of recent years and are looking forward to beating the New Haven collegians.

MILE-A-MINUTE BOAT WILL APPEAR SOON

So Says Designer of Blackton Hydroplanes at Motor Boat Club Dinner.

For the first time in its ten years of existence women were present at the annual dinner of the Motor Boat Club of America, which was held in the assembly room of the Automobile Club of America last evening. The social side of the affair, due in part to the fact that the club has one woman, Mrs. J. Stuart Blackton, as an active member, was emphasized by a dance, which followed the more serious side of the occasion.

From a sporting standpoint, it was perhaps one of the most important meetings the club has had, for with it came the prediction by Chris. Smith of Algonac, Mich., designer of the wonderful speed boats of Commodore Blackton's fleet, notably Baby Reliance and Mrs. Blackton's Speed Demon, that the mile-a-minute boat was not only in sight, but probably would show that speed before the end of the 1915 racing season came to a close. Coming from such an authoritative source and in such a public fashion, hopes of the accomplishment of this supreme speed test seem rosy indeed.

The announcement was most enthusiastically received by the seventy-five motor boat enthusiasts who were at the dinner. So too was the proposition to establish a one-design class of racing boats for the purpose of arousing additional interest in the sport of motor boat racing. It is proposed to establish a 21-foot class with these boats similar to the one-design boats which have been so popular with owners of sailing craft, the expense of which will be so small as to encourage lovers of speed racing to enter the game on even terms. The new class will be known as the 999 class, for the reason that the cost of the boats will be but $999, a feature which is almost certain to bring many new elements into the sport. That they are beginning to be interested was shown incidentally in the only set speech of the evening, made by Commodore J. Stuart Blackton, when he announced that the membership of the club had increased by 200 per cent. in the last two months.

In that brief address, largely of a technical character, Commodore Blackton stated that he wished to correct a misunderstanding as to the conditions for membership in the club. The impression had gone abroad that builders of boats and engines were not eligible to membership. On the contrary, there were excellent reasons why men in these trades should be eligible, and they would be welcome, as they were in a measure the backbone of the sport and its promoters. It was the professional boat driver in racing and a voice in the club affairs against which the mandate was aimed, as the object of the club was to keep it a distinct and absolute amateur organization, with no cash prizes. Reputable men in the trade would be not only eligible, but heartily welcome, so long as they were clubbable.

Another important announcement made by Commodore Blackton was that, as a result of his visit to Havana, a syndicate of Cubans had enthusiastically taken up his proposition for a motor-boat regatta by agreeing to build a boat to race for a cup which President Menocal of the Republic of Cuba had offered as a prize at an international regatta to be held next Winter. This syndicate craft would be raced against a boat to be constructed or selected to represent the United States, the Menocal Trophy to be a challenge affair, which would insure an international race between representative boats of the two republics over a series of years. It is proposed to hold the race immediately after the races which are to be held annually at Miami, Fla., which Commodore Blackton considered the ideal spot in America for speed-boat racing.

At the conclusion of Commodore Blackton's thoroughly sporty revelations as to what was to be doing in the motor-boat world in the coming year, Henry R. Sutphen presented to Mrs. Blackton, in a daintily worded speech, a replica of the Gold Challenge Cup, the emblem of the American championship, which her craft, Baby Speed Demon, had won at the last Lake George regatta, when it made the remarkable average speed record of 53.73 miles an hour. Mrs. Blackton as graciously spoke in thanks for this present, admitting an unwillingness to allow the triumphs of her boat to be passed over without suitable recognition of the debt she owed to its driver, Robert Edgren, who had handled the craft with such courage and skill.

Cotillion Ride at Durland's.

One of the largest crowds of the Winter season visited Durland's Riding Academy last night. There was the usual cotillion ride, commanded by Charles T. Krauss, which was followed by a miniature horse show. The first class was for ladies' saddle horses. The blue ribbon went to Miss Hobcoe's His Honor, Mrs. Jesse Hampton's Gold Leaf taking the second prize.

A polo bending contest created much interest. The contestants were judged by H. Rose, points to count on handiness and speed, for a silver cup presented by Henry Deegan of Brooklyn. Archie Kenny on H. S. Crossman's Comet was awarded the first prize, the second going to the Paradise Farm's Golden Rod, ridden by Joseph E. Meyer.

V. Flannery's Kildare took the honors in the jumping class, which included a regulation pigpen. T. Kinney's Madge's Pride was second.

Local Elks Beat Newark Elks.

Balk line and pocket billiard representatives of the New York Elks in the Elks League made a clean sweep of their four matches with the Newark team in the local clubhouse last night. All four games were runaway affairs for the Gothamites. In the first 18.2 balkline match William Gershel, the crack local player, won from W. F. Koch of Newark by a score of 150 to 30. Gershel's average was 5 5-27, and his high runs 30, 13, and 11. Koch averaged 1 21-26, and his best runs were 8, 5, and 4. E. Robinson of New York captured the second balkline contest from Tony Kaltenbach of Newark by 150 points to 31. Robinson was in fine form, and had runs of 34, 20, and 18 to his credit, and his average was 4 18-33. Kaltenbach made a very poor showing, and his leading clusters were only 4, 3, and 2.

Karl Ambruster of the New York Elks had a hard time winning the opening pocket billiard match from C. H. Leick, Jr., who was downed by 100 points to 92 after making a hard fight for victory. J. B. Donnelly beat George King in the second tilt.

MOTOR BOAT KNOWLEDGE.

Visitors Keen Questioners, and They Find Lots to Interest Them in Show.

Just because the spectacular features of the Motor Boat Show are craft that cost well up in the thousands, it does not follow that it takes a long pocketbook to own one of these sporting craft. They merely represent the rich man's side of the game. Visitors all give these crusing boats the "once over," and then get about among the exhibitions of the motors themselves or the smaller craft, boats fit for a day's run on river or lake, or even on the ocean, and do their buying there. These are the things that are within the reach of most anybody's pocketbook, for a canoe with a motor in a well in its midship can be had in its entirety for as little as $115.50; a boat with a two and a half horse power motor, a sail, and oars for $185, and an ordinary flat-bottomed boat with a detachable motor could be acquired by the very economical at an outlay of $95. The limit at the other end of the route, with speed engines, elaborate equipment, and craft of any length or beam desired, runs as far into the thousands of dollars as the most enthusiastic yachtsman would care to go. There is positively no limit.

Midway between these are the day cruiser class, in which, after all, the real interest in the show centres for most visitors. Of these there are examples that run in price from $650 up to $2,500, which latter price will give to the motor boat enthusiast a stable and serviceable craft with a standard engine, all in the way of comfort that one could ask for in a boat of the runabout type, with some degree of elegance as the last-named price is reached. It is among boats of this type or motors to fit boats already owned that the principal business of the exhibitors at the show has been done. Even among the newest of the firms to enter the field as manufacturers of motor-boat engines there is as genuine satisfaction with the business outcome of the show as among the best known of the makers. One of this class, whose exhibit is at the back of the Garden and overshadowed by the more pretentious exhibits about him, said yesterday:

"I have sold an engine a day and got the cash on every day of the show so far, which is the best evidence as to what people who brave this weather to come to the show come here for. Personally, I have done better than I expected to, as I was here simply to show my product in an effort to break into the business. Visitors are here to learn, and if you can convince them you have the goods, you can sell them."

That is really the keynote of the whole show: "Here to learn." Minutes are not wasted by visitors. Demonstrations are watched with acutest interest, whether of the spectacular sort, like the manipulation of a searchlight, or the essentially practical, like the explanation of some minor accessory that promises better service from a motor, the saving of gasoline, or the wearing qualities of a spar varnish. The visitor is a prober, and he goes deep in his probing and keeps the experts on the qui vive to meet and answer doubts, objections, and suggestions relative to the subject that happens to be in hand.

Much attention has been paid to the educational side of the show for that reason. The lectures on such subjects as "Motor Boat Types and Their Uses," "How to Meet Engine Failures," "Latest and Most Novel Life-Saving Equipment," "The Atlantic Deeper Waterways Project," and kindred topics, have daily held the attention of those who come to learn. All that is free to the visitor, as are the moving pictures shown in the assembly room, mostly on subjects relating to the show, as was yesterday's, which had to do with Mr. Coffyn's hydroaeroplane trip about New York Harbor and the taking of photographs from the deck of the water-air craft. The literature distributed is almost entirely of the technical sort, and greedily sought after for the lessons it teaches, even though one of the most popular bits of bookish stuff is one describing a motor-boat tour up the Hudson and through the Canadian lakes, into which is woven a little love story, which appeals to motorists, who, perhaps, may have had experiences of their own, and therefore makes Henry R. Sutphen, Vice President of the National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers, as well as of the Elco Company, who gives the brochure away, very popular. There is certainly a liberal education in things nautical in the pamphlets one has pressed on him by the makers of boats and their fittings, which helps make motor boating one of the most popular, as it is one of the most healthful, of outdoor sports.

Kingsley Wins Seventh Victory.

The Kingsley School basket ball team continued its string of successes yesterday afternoon when it defeated the Princeton Seminary quintet in a fast and closely contested game at Orange, N. J., by the score of 38 to 32. This makes the seventh consecutive victory for the Kingsley team. The line-up:

Kingsley.	Position.	Princeton.
Frost	Right forward	Dimmitt
Tremaine	Left forward	Donnelly
Bingham	Centre	Miller
Sperry	Right guard	Jordan
Field	Left guard	Emmons

Goals from field—Frost, (6,) Tremaine, (7,) Bingham, Sperry, Field, (2,) Donnelly, (6,) Dimmitt, (3,) Miller, (2,) Jordan. Goals from foul—Tremaine, (4,) Dimmitt, (8.)

Trinity School's Fifth Victory.

Trinity School basket ball team yesterday defeated the Berkeley School quintet on the latter's court by the score of 17 to 1. This makes the fifth victory Trinity has won out of the last six games the team has contested. The junior team of Trinity School, which has been winning consecutively for the last three years, added another victory to its list by defeating the Berkeley School second team by the score of 33 to 2. Line-up of the 'Varsity game:

Trinity.	Positions.	Berkeley.
Lawson	Left forward	Williams
Phinney	Right forward	Romaine
Warner	Centre	Shaefer
Hopping	Left guard	Cole
Zabriskie	Right guard	Agrue

Goals from field—Lawson 5, Phinney 2, Warner 1. Goals from fouls—Lawson 1, Williams 1.

Close Game of Basket Ball.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Feb. 3.—In a basket ball game with a thrill every minute Lehigh tonight defeated University of Pittsburgh, 29 to 28. Lehigh's victory came with a wonderful rally in the last five minutes of play, when Kirkpatrick, Crichton, and Geyer made sensational long shots. The first half ended 12 to 11 in the visitors' favor. Both teams were unsteady in field goal shooting, and while Lubic led the way in caskating foul tries, Brewster's work was more brilliant, and his percentage better.

WHEELER SKATING LEADER AT SARANAC

Montreal Athlete Wins One Championship and Is Second in Two Races.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Russell Wheeler of Montreal, who won the amateur indoor championship at Cleveland last week, secured a long lead in the race for the outdoor title in the international amateur races here today, taking first in the half-mile and second in the 220-yard dash and in the three-mile. Anton J. Osickey of Cleveland is close behind Wheeler in the race for points, capturing first in the three-mile and second in the half-mile.

Horton, the Saranac Lake schoolboy, who set a world's record for the 220-yard hurdle on ice a year ago, won the 220-yard event today, after fighting his way through preliminary heats and semi-finals. Horton struck a corner block and fell a few feet from the tape in the qualifying heat of the half-mile and did not compete in the finals.

The best race was the three-mile event, in which Cody of Toronto forced the pace for eleven of the twenty-seven laps, Wheeler staying close to the Torontoan until the last lap, when he spurted into the lead, and looked for the moment like a sure winner, but Anton Osickey of Cleveland came from behind with a rush, swung past Wheeler, and won by ten yards in time that was fast for the conditions of eight above zero.

Edmund Lamy, once amateur champion, now professional, skated a half-mile backwards against time, doing the distance in 1:34 3-5 and breaking the world's record for the event, 1:36 2-5, held by Mason of Montreal. The 440, one-mile, two-mile, and 220-yard hurdles will be skated by the amateurs tomorrow.

The summaries follow:

220-Yard.—Won by E. C. Horton, Saranac Amateur Skating Association; R. L. Wheeler, Montreal Amateur Athletic Association, second; Edward Roe, Toronto, third. Time—0:20 3-5.

Half-Mile.—Won by R. L. Wheeler; A. J. Osickey, Cleveland, second; A. B. Hennessey, Saranac Amateur Skating Association, third. Time—1:00 2-5.

Three-Mile—Won by A. J. Osickey; R. L. Wheeler, second; H. H. Cody, Toronto, third. Time—2:25.

Half-Mile, for Boys of 16.—Won by George Pasho, Saranac Amateur Skating Association; S. Gershel and A. Gershel, both of New York, tied for second. Time—1:31 3-5.

One Mile, for Boys of 18.—Won by George Pasho; A. B. Hennessey, second; Louis Fortune, Saranac Amateur Skating Association, third. Time—3:12.

Baker and Rafter Win on Ice.

J. Bojark, champion skater of France, entered the one-mile handicap Class A skating race at St. Nicholas Rink last night, and, although D. M. Baker of the Bedford Y. M. C. A., who has been winning frequently, gave the French champion a handicap of seventy-five yards, the latter did not win, and the best he could do was to finish third. Bojark uses an exceptionally long skate and is accustomed to outdoor racing, which accounted for his poor showing last night. D. M. Baker, starting from scratch, furnished thrills for the spectators as he skated lap after lap at top speed and passed every member of the field of a dozen skaters, to whom he had given big handicaps. Kuehne of the New York A. C. and Reiner, unattached, were looked upon as strong men in this event, but a spill spoiled their chances of winning.

R. Rafter won the one-half-mile novice race after getting a bad start in the final. Rafter made a couple of false starts, and as he came back to the starting line after one of them the pistol cracked, and before Rafter could get started the other contestants were several feet away, but Rafter kept skating and finally overhauled and passed the other skaters. The summary:

One-Mile Handicap, Class A.—Won by D. M. Baker, Bedford Y. M. C. A., (scratch;) W. M. Taylor, Empire City Wheelmen, (15 yards,) second; J. Bojark, (75 yards,) third. Time—2:58 2-5.

One-Half-Mile Novice.—Won by R. Rafter; W. J. Duffy, second; C. G. Baker, third. Time—1:42 2-5.

BAN ON STALLING TACTICS.

Billy Roche Will Disqualify Either Welsh or Shugrue if Guilty.

Jimmy Johnston, matchmaker of the Garden A. C., will enforce the anti-clinching rule next Tuesday night when Freddie Welsh and Joe Shugrue clash in a ten-round bout. Johnston intends to make the boxers show their best, and to prevent any "stalling" tactics by the contestants the matchmaker has instructed the official referee to strictly enforce the rules and to assert his authority the first time either boxer is open to violation of the same. Billy Roche, who will referee the contest, will instruct both men before they shake hands that he will not tolerate any holding or rough work during the bout, and the first man refusing to abide by the rules will suffer a disqualification.

With Kid Black and One-Round Hogan as sparring partners Welsh returned to Oceanport, N. J., last night to polish off his training for the match. Welsh returned from Akron, where he boxed Griffiths Monday night without a mark on him, and his condition should be perfect for the Shugrue contest.

Want Corri to Referee Big Fight.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 3.—Eugene Corri, official referee of the Sporting Club of London, England, has been agreed upon as referee for the fight between Jack Johnson and Jess Willard at Juarez, Mexico, on March 6, according to an announcement made here today. A cablegram has been sent to Corri asking his acceptance.

To Send Champions Here.

Alfred J. Lill, Jr., President of the Amateur Athletic Union, yesterday notified F. W. Rubien, Chairman of the A. A. U. Championship Committee, that the New England Association would send the winners of its championships on Feb. 27 at Lowell to the senior national indoor championships at Madison Square Garden on March 4.

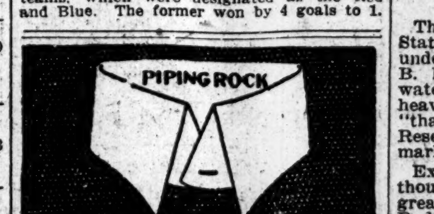
College Boy's Shooting Record.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Feb. 3.—Edward Bjornson, a member of the West Virginia University team in the Intercollegiate Rifle League, established the individual record for the league today when he scored 199 out of a possible 200. West Virginia is shooting against the Michigan "Aggies" this week. The previous record was made by Joseph Dawson, a member of the West Virginia team two years ago.

Caruso a Winner on the Tan Bark.

Musical circles were well represented at the Central Park Riding Academy last night, when Mr. Kane's Caruso won the steeplechase, which was the feature of the regular Wednesday night music ride.

Bedford Academy polo team was to have played the trio which represented New York, but one of the Brooklyn players was unable to appear, and the Central supplied both teams, which were designated as the Red and Blue. The former won by 4 goals to 1.



Long on good points. Class? Well rather.

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The leading men's wear stores have Ide Silver Collars or can get them for you—but if you have the slightest bother, write us for a list of our dealers nearest you.

GEO. P. IDE & CO., Makers, TROY, N. Y.

TIGERS BEAT CRESCENTS.

Princeton Squash Tennis Players Win Return Contest, 4 to 3.

Princeton Club squash tennis players defeated the representatives of the Crescent Athletic Club in the return match yesterday on the Princeton courts after an interesting struggle by 4 matches to 3. The series was long-drawn-out, four of the matches requiring extra games to reach a decision. In the contest between Alan Tobey of Princeton and J. F. Cavanaugh of the Crescents each of the three games were set with extra aces.

John Macklin, the professional of the Crescent Athletic Club, won the extra game from Tom Montgomery of the Princeton Club. The match was scheduled for best four out of seven games. In the first half of the contest at the Crescent courts Macklin won three games. Montgomery captured the first game of the second half of the series, and Macklin took the second and the match. The summary:

J. Taylor, Princeton, defeated W. W. Pell, Crescent, 17—15, 15—11, 15—7; C. Bull, Crescent, defeated A. W. Riley, Princeton, 7—15, 18—15, 17—15; W. M. McCoy, Princeton, defeated J. G. Cruse, Crescent, 15—8, 15—12; Alan Tobey, Princeton, defeated J. F. Cavanaugh, Crescent, 17—14, 14—17, 18—15; W. Scarborough, Crescent, defeated Dr. H. R. Saisell, Princeton, 15—2, 15—7; M. L. Curran, Crescent, defeated C. E. Sterrett, Princeton, 15—8, 17—15.

Heights Casino Wins in Courts.

The postponed team squash tennis match, between Heights Casino and Columbia University Club, played yesterday on the former's courts at Brooklyn, resulted in an easy victory for Heights Casino, by 5 matches to 2. The Brooklyn players were at the top of their form, and won in straight game matches. The only contest requiring an extra game was between H. C. Bulkly of Columbia, and R. E. T. Riggs of Heights Casino. This was the best contested match of the series, and brought out the best work of the pair. Riggs after losing the first game in hollow fashion, made a plucky recovery, but weakened at the end, and the Columbia man won out. The summary:

C. M. Bull, Jr., Heights Casino, defeated E. W. Putnam, Columbia, 15—12, 18—17; J. A. Williams, Heights Casino, defeated F. S. Keeler, Columbia, 15—8, 15—14; J. O. Low, Heights Casino, defeated Lyle E. Mahan, 15—9, 15—11; M. L. Cornell, Columbia, defeated F. Page, Heights Casino, 15—4, 15—2; H. C. Bulkley, Columbia, defeated R. E. T. Riggs, Heights Casino, 15—5, 17—18, 18—15; C. Truesdale, Heights Casino, defeated R. H. White, Columbia, 15—5, 17—15; T. H. Beardsley, Heights Casino, defeated R. E. Wigham, 15—8, 15—4.

BOUGHTON A PROFESSIONAL

Registration Committee Refuses Him Admission to A. A. U.

Charles Boughton of Central High School, Newark, interscholastic two-mile record holder, was refused registration in the Amateur Athletic Union in a decision handed down by the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association yesterday. In its verdict the board said:

"The Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union rejects the application for registration of Charles Boughton of Central High School of Newark on the grounds that the position he held during the Summer of 1914 in the Essex County Playground as Play Leader, makes him ineligible for registration in the Amateur Athletic Union."

This verdict was forecast two months ago when the Public Schools Athletic League, anxious to clear up the Newark athlete's status, asked the personal opinion of Chairman Jake Stumpf of the Registration Committee. Stumpf decided at that time on the evidence shown him, that Boughton was a professional.

Greeks Mourn for J. E. Sullivan.

A belated expression of sympathy on the death of James E. Sullivan was received from Greece by the Amateur Athletic Union yesterday. The letter of condolence was sent by F. Lambros, General Secretary of the Greek Olympic Committee, by order of Prince Royal of the Hellence, Duke of Sparta, and President of the Greek Committee on Olympic Games. It said in part:

"The Committee of Olympic Games was deeply moved at the sade news of the death of James E. Sullivan, which has filled the entire athletic world with sorrow. We had the opportunity to admire his energy by the participation of America in our Olympic games of 1906, and when he arrived at Athens we could see at close range the distinguished place he worthily occupied among all friends of sport and the veneration which was given him by all propagators of physical education. The loss of so eminent a personage is a bereavement common to all who see in athletics the realization of one of the noble and high ideals of civilization. It is purely an international bereavement, of which the only consolation is the hope that his fine example will serve as an incentive to progress in the future."

Cornell Captain Out of Athletics.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Capt. Oliver A. Beller of the Cornell track team will be unable to run for the Ithacans again. He said today that he would not train for the team either this Winter or next Spring. His reasons for this action are based on physical condition. Reller was badly hurt in a motor cycle accident near this city last Fall, and for a time it was feared that he would not recover. Reller was taken to his home in St. Louis as soon as he could be moved. He has recovered sufficiently to return to the university for the second term, but he is in no shape to run again. For two years he has taken second place in the hundred-yard dash at the intercollegiate meet, and has won many first places for Cornell in dual matches.

Great Neck A. C. to Branch Out.

GREAT NECK, L. I., Feb. 3.—John Dennelly, who is one of the fastest cross-country runners in the metropolitan district, has been elected Track Captain of the Great Neck Athletic Club. The club is considering the advisability of organizing a bowling team, track team, and gun club. The other officers elected were as follows: Joseph Quinn, President; Edward Breuer, Vice President; Isaac G. Wolf, Recording Secretary; Henry Englehart, Financial Secretary; E. S. MacFerran, Treasurer; E. E. Le Cluse, Abram Wolf, Leo Oates, Joseph Kortlander, Andrew Weiss, and George Guthell, members of the Board of Governors.

NEW YORKERS WIN IN GOLF AT PINEHURST

White, Carter, and Parrish Victors in First Round of Match Play.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 3.—Hamilton K. Kerr of Ekwanok and J. C. Parrish, Jr., of the National Club; H. M. Weaver of Bramshot, England, and Philip V. Carter of Nassau, Gardiner W. White of Flushing and Charlton L. Becker of Woodland, Robert Hunter of Weeburn and W. E. Code of Chesterfield move forward as the result of today's first round of match play in the annual February golf tournament.

Irving S. Robeson of Oakhill gave Parrish a 2 to 1 defeat, and likewise Weaver's win from Walter G. Clark of Wollaston and Hunter's victory over John H. Clapp of Chevy Chase ended on the seventeenth green. No unusual features marked the play in the next four divisions, but two pairs, R. R. Scott of Inverness and W. L. O'Connor of Indianapolis, Michael Sullivan of Detroit, and J. J. Evans of Lancaster played nineteen holes in the sixth and last flight, Scott and Sullivan winning.

In the second flight, T. W. Case of Auburn goes forward to meet W. E. Wilson of Atlantic City, R. A. Balfe of Brooklyn plays R. H. Hunt of Worcester, Silman McHie of Englewood meets the Rev. T. A. Cheatham of Salisbury, and S. A. Hennessee of Cooperstown is bracketed with Henry C. Fownes of Pittsburgh.

In the third division, Henry McSweeney of Seaview is the only survivor from the metropolitan district, and in the fourth G. T. Dunlap of Canoe Brook, and H. G. Streat of Wykagyl moved forward and will play together tomorrow.

In the fifth flight, F. G. Morse of Rochester, H. B. Smithers of Great Neck, Philip Barnum of St. Andrews, H. W. Smith of East Orange, and R. O. Derrick of Buffalo remain, and in the sixth and last division H. C. Morse of Rochester and George Motley of Rochester and J. B. Beekman of Plainfield remain.

GOLF RECORD FOR TRAVIS.

Plays Over the Lake Worth Course at Palm Beach in 71 Strokes.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 3.—Metropolitan golfers had a good day in the Lake Worth golf championship play today, and as a result of the postponed matches in the first round and the completed second round contests eight players survive in the five divisions.

Walter J. Travis, Garden City, with a round of 71, which sets a new amateur mark for the rearranged Palm Beach course, won easily from H. M. Forrest, Lakewood. Travis played out in 32, and finished the round after the match was decided.

A. F. Huston of St. David's and H. B. McClellan played a marathon contest of 23 holes, the former winning. Huston will play C. M. Brett in the second round, and the winner then meets Travis to bring the first division down to the semi-finals complete. Postponed matches are still to be played in three divisions, but it is expected to have all flights reach the finals tomorrow night.

Novelty in Dog Shows.

In order to stimulate interest in the breeding of the Boston terrier, the Bench Show Committee of the Boston Terrier Club of New York has provided a trophy, eligible to club members only, which is to be won in a series of competitive monthly shows to run from the February competition to that in December. The award of the cup, which will be made at the December show, will be based on the winnings of members at the monthly show, a first in any class to count 4 points, a second 3, a third 2, and a fourth 1.

For the purposes of this competition the classification will be: Class 1, puppy dogs under 6 months; 2, puppy bitches under 6 months; 3, dogs bred by exhibitor; 4, bitches bred by exhibitor; 5, puppy dogs from 6 to 12 months, inclusive; 6, puppy bitches from 6 to 12 months, inclusive; 7, open dogs; 8, open bitches. Classes 1 to 4 inclusive will be exhibited only at the February, April, June, and October shows, and Classes 5 to 8 inclusive at the shows in March, May, September and November, with a final competition for all classes at the December show, when the annual meeting of the club is held.

All shows will be at the Hotel Gregorian, 42 West Thirty-fifth Street, where entries may be addressed to Mrs. H. S. Morris, Secretary.

New Boston Terrier Standard.

Dr. Norman T. Harris of Chelsea, Mass., will speak on the new Boston Terries Standard, explaining the changes and the reasons for them, at the regular monthly meeting of the Woodmere Kennel Club at the Hotel Gregorian. All interested in the breed outside of members of the club are invited to attend this series of monthly talks in which different breeds of thoroughbred dogs are discussed, each time by recognized authorities on the breed under consideration. In connection with the address there will be a show of puppies over six months and under twelve months. Dr. Harris judging the Boston terriers, Fred Bauer the French bulldogs, Mrs. J. L. Conklin toy breeds, and Vinton P. Breese the puppies of all other breeds. The President, Mrs. M. C. McGlone, has offered a special cup for the best puppy in the show, and other specials have been donated by Mrs. F. D. Taylor, Mrs. A. Ruege, Mrs. J. L. Conklin, Mrs. G. Heinlein, and Messrs. H. Wilbur and J. E. Meade.

Square Edges Wins Dog Derby.

HOUSTON HOT WELLS, Texas, Feb. 3.—Square Edges, a pointer bitch owned by J. R. MacMillan of Lodi, Wis., and handled by Herbert Fishel of Washington, Ind., already winner of the National Derby, today captured the Open Derby of the Texas field trials. Second place was awarded to Miss Dan, a setter, owned by G. B. Robertson of Whaleyville, Va.

$500,000 FROM MOTORISTS.

January Returns for License in This State Show $200,000 Gain.

Motorists contributed more than half a million dollars during January, or nearly $200,000 more than the amount paid in the same period last year, despite a loss of approximately $40,000 due to a half fee provision for motor cars registered for four years previous, according to a statement issued yesterday by Francis M. Hugo, Secretary of State. Secretary Hugo's figures also show that more business was handled by the Automobile Bureaus during the first month of this year than during all of January and February in 1914, or the first three months in 1913.

Last month a total of $564,010.50 was collected from 65,455 owners and 32,733 chauffeurs. The New York office registered 40,103 owners, 29,079 chauffeurs, taking in 371,473.50, while during the same period last year 26,392 owners, 27,767 chauffeurs and $290,483 were the figures. The Buffalo branch handled 14,170 owners, 3,500 chauffeurs, collecting $110,450, against 5,418 owners, 1,290 chauffeurs and $48,590 contributed in 1914. The Albany Bureau registered 11,182 owners, 3,494 chauffeurs, from whom $88,899 was collected, although last year only 5,418 owners, 2,760 chauffeurs, and $56,025 were accounted for. The deficit due to half fees amounted to $39,140, of which sum $26,287.50 arose in New York, $6,752.50 in Buffalo, and $6,100 in Albany.

BOSTON TERRIER CLUB.

Plan to Reorganize and Revivify the Old Organization.

When Daniel P. Ritchey was decided on for the Presidency of the Boston Terrier Club of New York, at its reorganization, he agreed to accept the position only on condition that there should be a shaking up of "the dry bones" in the club and an extension of its work and influence among breeders interested in the type. To that end the club members agreed to suspend the initiation fee of $2 during the months of January, February, and March of this year. The immediate result was the addition of twelve new members in January. Mr. Ritchey has now supplemented this with an offer of a gold watch to the person who secures the largest number of new members during the year. The new officers of the club are:

Daniel P. Ritchey, President; Mrs. George H. Pell, Vice President; James E. Meade, Treasurer; Mrs. H. S. Morris, Secretary, and Mrs. F. Dix Taylor, Trophy Committee. Executive Committee, John Seeley Ward, Arthur Williams, and George F. Parker.

President Ritchey has appointed the following committees:

Bench Show—Active, James R. Waterhouse, Chairman; J. M. Dale, W. H. Sawyer, Dr. J. E. DeMund, P. J. Sullivan, G. O. Heinlein, W. F. Kubach, F. Dix Taylor, C. Constantine, and Mmes. W. R. Dunn, Jr., and M. C. McGlone. Honorary—A. G. Rohr, J. E. Carroll, F. A. Bearse, H. Bennung, F. J. Heilburn, S. R. Foster, C. F. Sullivan, Mrs. F. A. Dallen, and Mrs. J. N. Champion. Reception Committee—Arnold Ruege, R. J. Cahen, W. W. Reynolds, J. H. Goodwin, and the Mmes. H. Sanborn Smith, P. J. Sullivan, T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, J. F. Legg, J. C. Rossman, J. L. Conklin, A. S. Whitsell, W. S. Kubach, and J. Kjeldson.

Audit Committee—R. W. Block, H. Alexander, and A. S. Rosenberg.

The club has arranged to hold its eighth annual specialty show at the Hotel McAlpin on April 23 and 24, with an annual banquet following the closing of the show on the evening of April 24 at the Hotel Gregorian. Fourteen trophies have already been donated to the club for competition at all American Kennel Club Shows, beginning with the annual club show in April of this year and terminating with the annual show in April, 1916.

Metropolitan Delegates to A. A. U.

Justice Bartow S. Weeks, Jeremiah T. Mahoney, and Arthur McAleenan were named yesterday by the New York Athletic Club as delegates to the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union. Justice Weeks will sit on the Board of Managers, succeeding Paul Pilgrim, who resigned the position when he became editor of The Mercury Foot, the New York A. C. club journal. Prior to last year Judge Weeks was for twenty years The Mercury Foot delegate to the A. A. U. Then he was succeeded by Pilgrim. At the time there was much talk of dissension in the New York ranks.

Our money is made first by a factory profit on our entire clothing output, and by a trading profit on the 85% to 90% of the clothing sold in a normal way.

What becomes of the 10% to 15% of stock that's left is important only in that it be quickly converted into cash.

We find it needful only to name a low price and tell about it.

$15—for suits, the majority of which were from $22.00 to $28.00.

$20—for suits, the majority of which were from $28.00 to $35.00.

Winter overcoats. $15, $20 and $25 now.

Extra trousers. $5.00 to $8.00 formerly. $3.50 now.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores

at Warren St. at 13th St. at 34th St.

Carloads of Tires and Tubes.

Big Sacrifices on Greatest Stock in Town. 100 Makes—All Sizes.

New Shoes. $5, $7, $9, $12, $15.

Tubes........$1.00 to $3.00.

Also some "SWELL BUYS" in SKIDS for Winter Use. Try Us.

Sundries, Magnetos, Lamps, Etc.

At 1/3 Others' Prices

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ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Radium---The Secret of Hot Springs, Ark., Waters

The General Ideas Held Regarding These Springs Have Been Proven Correct.

The Interior Department of the United States Government has demonstrated, under a report made by Prof. Bertram B. Boltwood of Yale College, that the waters of Hot Springs, Arkansas, are heavily charged with radio-active gas, "that all springs on the United States Reservation are radio-active to a marked degree—."

Experience has demonstrated that the thousands of wonderful cures at this great Resort can be attributed to Radium, that the radio-active waters of the Arkansas Hot Springs stimulate cell activity, causing the system to throw off waste products.

These waters afford almost certain relief from Rheumatism, Gout, Malaria, Locomotor Ataxia (earlier stages), Bright's Disease (not too far advanced), Liver or Bladder Trouble, Dyspepsia, Skin or Blood disease, Catarrhal trouble, Women's diseases, or any ailments of a kindred nature.

It must be understood, however, that this delightful place offers attractions for the pleasure-seeker that are second to no resort in America.

The springs being owned and controlled by the U. S. Government, every consideration is shown to visitors. The charge for baths is strictly regulated, the hotel rates are extremely reasonable, accommodations practically unsurpassed, and many attractions are offered. There are splendid tennis courts, a golf course of 18 holes that is one of the finest in the country, baseball fields, mountain drives, dancing and social activities constantly active.

Situated high in the mountains, the climate is ideal the year around. Winter golf is one feature offered, as it is seldom cold enough to interfere with outdoor sports.

Write and get full particulars, handsome souvenir booklets, views of the city, and Government reports full of interest to you and your friends.

Cut out the coupon and mail it today.

Mr. Geo. R. Belding,
Sec'y Business Men's League, Hot Springs, Arkansas.

Please send, without cost or obligation on my part, full information and U. S. Government reports and recommendations regarding Hot Springs, Arkansas, Hotels, Baths, Prices, etc.

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Address ....

Town .... State........

Official American League Schedule, 1915

	AT CHICAGO.	AT ST. LOUIS.	AT DETROIT.	AT CLEVELAND.	AT WASHINGTON.	AT PHILADELPHIA.	AT NEW YORK.	AT BOSTON.
CHICAGO		April 14, 15, 16, 17 May 9 July (5,) (5,) 6, 7 Aug. 16, 17	April 18, 19, 20, 21 July 1, 2, 3, 4 Aug. 31, Sept. 1, 2	May 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 June 20, 22, 23, 24, 26 Sept. 29	June 12, 14, 15, 16 Aug. 4, 5, 6, 7 Sept. 21, 22, 23	June 17, 18, 19 Aug. 9, 10, 11, 12 Sept. 24, 25, 27, 28	June 9, 10, 11 July 30, 31, Aug. 2, 3 Sept. 16, 17, 18, 20	June 4, 5, 7, 8 July 27, 28, 29 Sept. 11, 13, 14, 15
ST. LOUIS	April 22, 23, 24, 25 June 27, 28, 29, 30 Oct. 1, 2, 3		April 26, 27, 28, 29 June 20, 22, 23, 24, 26 Sept. (6,) (6)	April 30, May 1, 2 May (31,) (31,) June 1, 2 Aug. 14, 15 Sept. 7, 8	June 9, 10, 11 July 30, 31, Aug. 2, 3 Sept. 16, 17, 18, 20	June 4, 5, 7, 8 July 27, 28, 29 Sept. 11, 13, 14, 15	June 12, 14, 15, 16 Aug. 4, 5, 6, 7 Sept. 21, 22, 23	June (17,) (17,) 18, 19 Aug. 9, 10, 11, 12 Sept. 24, 25, 27
DETROIT	April 30, May 1, 2 May (31,) (31,) June 1, 2, Aug. 14, 15 Sept. 7, 8	May 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 May 28, 29, 30 Sept. 3, 4, 5		April 22, 23, 24, 25 July 6, 7, 8 Aug. 16, 17 Sept. 9, 10	June 17, 18, 19 Aug. 9, 10, 11, 12 Sept. 24, 25, 27, 28	June 12, 14, 15, 16 Aug. 4, 5, 6, 7 Sept. 21, 22, 23	June 4, 5, 7, 8 July 27, 28, 29 Sept. 11, 13, 14, 15	June 9, 10, 11 July 30, 31, Aug. 2, 3 Sept. 16, 17, 18, 20
CLEVELAND	April 26, 27, 28, 29 May 28, 29, 30 Sept. 4, 5, (6,) (6)	April 18, 19, 20, 21 July 1, 2, 3, 4 Aug. 31, Sept. 1, 2	April 14, 15, 16, 17 June 27, 28, 29, July (5,) (5) Oct. 2, 3		June 4, 5, 7, 8 July 27, 28, 29 Sept. 11, 13, 14, 15	June 9, 10, 11 July 30, 31, Aug. 2, 3 Sept. 16, 17, 18, 20	June 17, 18, 19 Aug. 9, 10, 11, 12 Sept. 24, 25, 27, 28	June 12, 14, 15, 16 Aug. 4, 5, 6, 7 Sept. 21, 22, 23
WASHINGTON	May 11, 12, 13, 15 July 9, 10, 11, 12 Aug. 24, 25, 26	May 16, 17, 18, 19 July 13, 14, 15, 16 Aug. 27, 28, 29	May 9, 24, 25, 26, 27 July 22, 23, 24, 25 Aug. 21, 22	May 20, 21, 22, 23 July 17, 18, 19, 20 Aug. 18, 19, 20		May 6, 7, 8 June 1, 2, 3 Sept. (6,) (6,) 7 Sept. 29, 30	April 22, 23, 24, 26 June 30, July 1, 2, 3 Sept. 8, 9, 10	May 1, 3, 4, 5 July (5,) (5,) 6, 7 Aug. 13, 14, 16
PHILADELPHIA	May 16, 17, 18, 19 July 13, 14, 15, 16 Aug. 27, 28, 29	May 11, 12, 13, 15 July 9, 10, 11, 12 Aug. 24, 25, 26	May 20, 21, 22, 23 July 17, 18, 19, 20 Aug. 18, 19, 20	May 9, 24, 25, 26, 27 July 22, 23, 24, 25 Aug. 21, 22	April 27, 28, 29, 30 June 25, 26, 28, 29 Oct. 4, 5, 6		May 1, 3, 4, 5 July (5,) (5,) 6, 7 Aug. 13, 14, 16	April 22, 23, 24, 26 June 30, July 1, 2, 3 Sept. 8, 9, 10
NEW YORK	May 24, 25, 26, 27 July 22, 23, 24, 25 Aug. 21, 22, 23	May 20, 21, 22, 23 July 17, 18, 19, 20 Aug. 18, 19, 20	May 16, 17, 18, 19 July 13, 14, 15, 16 Aug. 27, 28, 29	May 11, 12, 13, 15 July 9, 10, 11, 12 Aug. 24, 25, 26	April 14, 15, 16 May 29, (31,) (31,) Aug. 31, Sept. 1, 2, 3, 4	April 17, 19, 20, 21 June 21, 21, 22, 23, 24 Oct. 1, 2		April 27, 28, 29, 30 June 25, 26, 28, 29 Sept. (6,) (6,) 7
BOSTON	May 20, 21, 22, 23 July 17, 18, 19, 20 Aug. 18, 19, 20	May 24, 25, 26 July 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 Aug. 21, 22, 23	May 11, 12, 13, 15 July 9, 10, 11, 12 Aug. 24, 25, 26	May 16, 17, 18, 19 July 13, 14, 15, 16 Aug. 27, 28, 29	April 17, 19, 20, 21 June 21, 21, 22, 23, 24 Oct. 1, 2	April 14, 15, 16 May 28, 29, (31,) (31) Sept. 1, 2, 3, 4	May 6, 7, 8, 10 June 1, 2, 3 Oct. 4, 5, 6, 7	

READY TO COLLECT 1,000,000 BUNDLES

2,000 Delivery Wagons Will Gather Packages of Clothing for Poor Today.

ENTIRE CITY TO BE COVERED

Mrs. Vincent Astor Arranges Cross Building for Reception of the People's Gifts.

American flags flying from the windows of apartment houses and residences today will mean, according to an arrangement that the drivers of all department store delivery wagons understand, that you have a bundle of clothes for Bundle Day, to be given to the deserving poor. These men will deliver the bundles to the headquarters in the Mark Cross Building, at 210 Fifth Avenue.

The committee's plans, as finally perfected, called for the handling of 1,000,000 bundles. Early responses from out-of-town sections, from which bundles were sent in by parcel post and express, indicated that the estimate was conservative.

Mrs. Vincent Astor, who, as a member of the Bundle Day Committee, was in charge of the arrangements for repair work, spent several hours yesterday going up and down stairs in the Mark Cross Building, arranging for the distribution of working squads. Mrs. Astor decided that there would be enough room to put to work over 200 men repairing shoes and over 1,500 men and women repairing clothing. Repairing will also be made in the building at 1,132 Broadway.

As the work of receiving will occupy several days, no distributions will be made today at headquarters. Notices to this effect were posted up, as it was feared a large number of people in need of clothing would gather in front of the building and impede the work of receiving bundles.

2,000 Wagons Ready.

In the work of "Bundle Day," 2,000 delivery wagons and trucks will be employed, including the delivery wagons of most of the department stores and those of the Adams, American, and Wells Fargo Express Companies. Mrs. Willard Straight, who has charge of transportation, announced last night that the first big onslaught against the accumulation of bundles would be made at the railroad terminals in Jersey City and Hoboken, and at the Pennsylvania Depot and the Grand Central Station. The wagons will call at these depots for bundles first, Mrs. Straight said, because early morning commuters would be counted on to pile up a large number of bundles.

Automobile trucks will be stationed at the Subway express stations so that persons bringing bundles downtown by way of the Subway would find it convenient to turn them over to collectors. The police stations, which are official receiving stations, will be visited by the wagons late in the afternoon. The work of collecting bundles may extend over a period of two weeks.

Buttons were given out yesterday to all authorized collectors bearing the words "Official, Bundle Day Committee." All wagons authorized to make collections will be decorated with banners bearing the legend "Bundle Day—1,000,000 Bundles."

At midnight more than 2,700 bundles had been received, all of them coming by parcel post, express, or through the donors personally.

Davis to See Rockefeller.

Jeff Davis, "Chief Gink" of the Hotel de Gink at Worth and Centre Streets, made a second effort to interview John D. Rockefeller, Jr., yesterday with a view of getting part of the Rockefeller estate at Tarrytown for a "gink farm" next Summer. He will try again today.

The Hotel de Gink "kitty" was drawn on yesterday for the cost of eight tons of coal for the furnace. Howard Bradstreet of the Mayor's Committee on Unemployment made an inspection of the hotel to make sure it was running along the lines proposed when it was opened. He said he was delighted with the way cleanliness was insisted upon. A tailor shop was opened in the hotel yesterday where torn clothing will be repaired.

A well-dressed man, thought to be an I. W. W. crusader out to make trouble, invaded the Hotel de Gink last night, where he jeered at an American flag hung conspicuously in one corner of the hoboes' quarters. Jeff Davis gave the hobo call to the "jungle defense" and in an instant six "jungle bulls" rushed the man to the street.

The Knickerbocker bread line attracted a much larger number of women yesterday than in previous days. The police gathered the women from the line and had them served together in a group under the awning of an adjacent store. There were 137 women and 2,300 men in line.

German-American residents of the Bronx met last night at the Areco Building to talk over the unemployment situation and methods of relief. They decided to hold a benefit concert and ball to raise funds for the unemployed at Ebling's Casino, 156th Street and St. Ann's Avenue, on March 10.

G. F. Von Kumner, of Jamaica, L. I., wrote to the Mayor's Committee on Unemployment yesterday asking that it consider a plan to have itself incorporated and then issue 30-year bonds which people might buy instead of making direct contributions. The bonds could be used, he wrote, to open relief stations for the unemployed. This plan, he held, would do away with Controller Prendergast's opposition to the use of city funds and would make it possible to give people shoes and clothing in return for "work" rather than to make them feel that they were accepting charity.

FINDS A FAMILY STARVING.

Brooklyn Police Captain Buys Food for Them—Gets Husband a Job.

When the sympathy of neighbors had penetrated the pride and poverty of William Lages yesterday his wife and their three children were nearly overcome from starvation and exposure in their three unheated rooms at 170 Harman Street, Brooklyn.

One of their neighbors sent to the Hamburg Avenue Station for help. Capt. Kuhne went to the house and found Mrs. Lages and the children, William, six, Arthur, four, and Frederick, sixteen months old, wrapped in the bed clothes, trying to keep warm. They had had no fire for a week, and all were in a stupor for lack of food. Lages was out looking for work.

After the Captain had summoned a physician to attend the family he bought food and coal for them. Capt. Kuhne, with several policemen, canvassed storekeepers and got promises from 107 of them to give Lages 10 cents a week for keeping the sidewalk clean in front of their places of business.

"I couldn't beg for food, though the neighbors have helped us sometimes," Lages told the Captain. Recently the entire family had lived on $2 a week made by Mrs. Lages, who did washing. Lages has had no work since he was laid off by the Hepner Press eight weeks ago. He is a pressfeeder, and was employed for nine years by the Mail and Express and for four years by The Cosmopolitan Magazine.

Police Sergeants Dine.

The grand ballroom of the Waldorf was resplendent with the blue uniforms of 600 members of the Police Sergeants' Benevolent Association, who, at their first annual dinner last night, broke into loud laughter when the toastmaster, Sergt. John T. Conway, advised them to "eat, drink, and be merry, for tomorrow we may all be transferred." However, Police Commissioner Woods relieved their minds by giving those due to report for duty at midnight the rest of the night off and promising not to transfer any of them in the meantime.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Fair Thurs.; Fri. cloudy and warmer, probably followed by rain; moderate variable winds.

Fla.—Fair and warmer Thurs.; Fri. fair; probably rain in n. w.; moderate variable winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair and warmer Thurs.; probably rain at night or on Fri.; fresh s. winds.

La.—Cloudy and warmer Thurs.; Fri. fair and colder; fresh to strong s. winds.

East. Tex.—Cloudy Thurs.; colder in the interior; Fri. fair and colder; strong s. winds, shifting to w.

West. Tex.—Fair and colder Thurs.; Fri. fair.

Utah—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Okla.—Unsettled Thurs.; colder at night; Fri. fair and colder.

Ark.—Rain and warmer Thurs.; Fri. fair and colder.

Tenn. and Ky.—Unsettled and warmer Thurs., probably followed by rain at night; Fri. clearing and colder.

Ohio—Cloudy and warmer Thurs., probably followed by rain at night; Fri. rain, fresh e. winds.

Ind.—Cloudy and warmer Thurs., probably followed by rain; Fri. clearing and colder.

Ill.—Cloudy and warmer Thurs., probably followed by rain at night; Fri. cloudy and colder; strong s. e. winds.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy and warmer Thurs.; Fri. snow or rain; strong s. e. winds.

Upper Mich.—Snow Thurs.; warmer in e. Fri., probably snow.

Wis.—Snow Thurs. and probably Fri.; strong s. e. winds.

Minn.—Snow Thurs. Fri., cloudy.

Iowa—Probably snow Thurs. Fri., fair, colder.

Mo.—Cloudy and warmer Thurs.; probably rain. Fri., cloudy and colder.

N. Dak., S. Dak., and Neb.—Snow Thurs. Fri., fair

Kan.—Cloudy Thurs.; colder in w. Fri., cloudy and colder.

HOW HARTMAN USED MACKENZIE MONEY

McGuire Tells of Investments from Hypothecation of Singer Sewing Machine Stocks.

PUT $150,000 IN TYSON & CO.

Payments Made to Mrs. Mackenzie, After Stock Was Gone, at Hartman's Suggestion.

William S. McGuire was a witness yesterday at the trial for grand larceny of Richard J. Hartman, former head of Tyson & Co., who, it is charged, obtained $635,000 from Mrs. Charlotte L. Mackenzie, daughter-in-law of George Ross Mackenzie, once head of the Singer Sewing Machine Company. McGuire, before Justice Weeks in the Criminal Term of the Supreme Court, admitted his part in the transactions, and asserted that everything he did was at Hartman's bidding. He was Hartman's lawyer at the time.

McGuire, who is a graduate of Princeton and the New York Law School, said he first met Hartman in 1911, and that Hartman introduced him to Mrs. Mackenzie at her home in December, 1911. At that time the proposition to buy Tyson & Co. was discussed, and Hartman said he could raise the money necessary for the purchase by the sale of Singer Sewing Machine Company stock. At every interview but one which McGuire had with Mrs. Mackenzie, he said, Hartman was present. McGuire received from Mrs. Mackenzie her power of attorney, and gradually he and Hartman got possession of her stock.

Following the hypothecation of the securities, McGuire said, the money was sunk in various enterprises, as follows: Tuscarora Mining Company, $132,000; Dust-roy Company, $75,000; Schuylkill & Canastota Railroad, $80,000, and Tyson & Co., $150,000. McGuire said he and Hartman paid back to Mrs. Mackenzie $150,000.

Harford T. Marshall, counsel for Hartman, formerly a close friend of McGuire's when they both were Assistant District Attorneys under Jerome, subjected the witness to a close cross-examination. McGuire said that following his resignation from the District Attorney's staff he became a member of the law firm of Hotchkiss & Barbour and that he remained a member of the firm until it was dissolved in 1913. He said he made from $25,000 to $30,000 a year with this firm. After the firm dissolved, McGuire said, he went to his farm near Brewster, N. Y.

"When you left town you told no one where you expected to go?" Mr. Marshall said.

"I instructed my stenographer, Miss Moore, to follow the advice you gave me," McGuire replied.

"The advice I gave you?" said Mr. Marshall. "What do you mean?"

"I mean that I never saw the office. You were one of the committee that arranged to send me to the country. I mean, that I told you, who were acting as my attorney, that I would follow your advice, and that I was available any time you wanted me."

"Where did I tell you this?"

"In the many conversations we had. You told me at my office, and you told it to me in your office, and you told it to me in Van Cortlandt Park in 1913 where I signed some papers you asked me to."

"Weren't you the Treasurer of Tyson & Co. after its purchase and reorganization?"

"Yes, I was Treasurer about a year and a half. The Assistant Treasurer did all the work, though."

"But you handled the money?"

"I did not."

McGuire said that after the last of her Singer stock was gone he paid Mrs. Mackenzie sums of money. He said that he made the payments at Hartman's suggestion, and that they were not dividends.

The trial will be resumed at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

BENEFIT FOR BOY SCOUTS.

Gen. E. A. McAlpin Says Appeal to the Public Is Necessary.

The United States Boy Scouts, with a membership of half a million, has outgrown the ability of private donors to support it and a benefit has been arranged for next Monday evening at the Century Opera House. There will be prize drills by the military and naval branches of the Scouts, and Burr McIntosh will deliver an illustrated lecture on "The United States and Its Menaces." Gen. E. A. McAlpin, Chief Scout, said of the benefit yesterday:

"A few public-spirited men with a liberality almost unprecedented have by their financial support, kept the organization together from its inception, but it has grown to such gigantic proportions that this appeal to the public has become absolutely necessary.

"Twenty thousand subscription souvenir tickets at 25 cents each will be offered to the public by Boy Scouts, and each person purchasing even one can feel a conscious pride in having promoted one of the most interesting military movements of modern times and in having helped to furnish funds for the treasury of an organization which may prove to be the future defense of our country."

SELECT JURY—HALT TRIAL.

Argue Point of International Law in Case of Alleged Jewel Thieves.

The trial of Antoinette Bonner and Joseph B. Kislinger, alias Joseph B. Brescher, who are charged with the theft of jewels valued at more than $150,000 from Maiden Lane jewelers, was halted yesterday just after a jury had been selected, pending Judge Crain's decision on a point of international law. The question relates to the right of the prosecution to amend the indictment on which the defendants were extradited from France.

The complaint against Miss Bonner and Kislinger was Francis E. Cocks, a jewelry salesman, from whom it is charged, the defendants obtained a diamond lavalliere on memorandum and disposed of it. Assistant District Attorney McCormick is seeking to have the indictment amended so as to substitute the name of Charles S. Seale as the complainant. Cocks had the jewels from Seale on memorandum when, according to the charge, the defendants got them from him.

HIS LEG WORTH $19,000.

Verdict for Man Kept from Escaping from a Wagon by a Car.

Charles P. Rogers got a verdict of $15,000 before Supreme Court Justice Whitmyer and a jury yesterday against the Knickerbocker Ice Company for the loss of a leg. Rogers also began a suit against the Third Avenue Railroad Company as being partly responsible for the accident. This suit was settled for $4,000.

Rogers was employed by the railroad company in the early part of 1913 and was working on the tracks between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets. He was crushed by an ice wagon. He was unable to get out of the way, he said, because a car of the company blocked the street. T. F. O'Sullivan was Rogers's attorney.

Humane Society Meets Today.

The Humane Society of New York will hold its annual meeting this afternoon at the Waldorf. Two Directors will be elected for three-year terms, to succeed James W. Nelson and Edwin V. Hutten, whose terms expire. David Belais, the President, will report to the society some substantial bequests that have been made during the year.

MISS BARNES LEFT $5,196,596 ESTATE

Stepsister of Woman Killed in Fall from Window Receives $4,536,487.

STEPMOTHER GETS $42,823

New York School of Applied Design for Women and Kindergarten Association Are Beneficiaries.

The accounting of the estate of Miss Cora F. Barnes, killed by a fall from the fourth floor of her residence at 6 East Sixty-fifth Street, on Sept. 29, 1911, was filed in the Surrogates' Court yesterday and shows a total of $5,196,596. The principal, all in personal property, amounts to $4,813,986; the increase is placed at $43,043 and the interest and dividends aggregate $339,566.

Mrs. Mildred B. Bliss, a stepsister and residuary legatee, has been paid $4,536,487. She has also received an emerald and diamond ring and an emerald and diamond collar, valued at $8,400, the report shows. Mrs. Anna B. Bliss, of 6 East Sixty-fifth Street, stepmother of the decedent, has been paid $42,823; the New York School for Applied Design for Women, $10,000, and the New York Kindergarten Association, $5,000. A Whistler painting, "A Woman Carrying a Jug," has been turned over to William Henry Bliss, husband of Mrs. Mildred B. Bliss. Robert Woods Bliss has received Whistler etchings valued at $700.

The debts paid are placed at $16,847; the administration expenses at $88,441; the transfer tax at $183,861; and the specific legacies paid out, at $129,223.

The Farmers Loan and Trust Company, sole executor, reports there is $660,109 yet in its hands, which will go to the residuary legatee, Mrs. Bliss, after accounting and other expenses are deducted.

The testator was the daughter of Demas Barnes, founder of the Centaur Company, manufacturer of Castoria, who left the entire stock of the company to his daughter. The main items of the estate are bonds appraised at $3,142,628; stocks, $624,190; cash, $786,324; mortgages, $203,933; furniture and furs, $14,107.

LEAVES $167,586 TO CHARITY.

Mrs. M. E. Webb Provides in Her Will for Ten Brooklyn Institutions.

The appraisal of the estate of Mrs. Matilda E. Webb, who died at her home, 92 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, on March 5, filed yesterday, shows she left $355,173.64. The testator leaves to ten charitable institutions in Brooklyn an equal share of the residue of her estate, amounting to $167,586.90.

Coincident with the filing of the appraisal yesterday was published in the newspapers the death of the testator's husband, Benjamin F. Webb. By the terms of Mrs. Webb's will her husband was to receive $10 of her estate.

Other bequests made by Mrs. Webb were two trust funds of $66,499.41 each for William F. Webb, her son, and Mrs. Lillian M. Etheridge, a daughter, respectively, to be given to them when each became 65 years of age; $5,000 each to two sisters, Elizabeth Esling and Annie Williams; a trust fund of $5,000 for another sister, Emma Louise Mallon, until she became 65 years old; Plymouth Church, $10,000, and $5,000 each to the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, D. D., and Dr. John A. McCorkle.

Benjamin F. Webb, the husband of Mrs. Webb, died on Tuesday night at his home in Brooklyn at the age of 79 years. He was formerly in the glue business in Manhattan for many years and retired in 1900.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Incorporated today:

Louis Lefkowitz & Bro., leather goods, $100,000; George Kram, Leopold Holiner, Louis Lefkowitz, 1,913 Lexington Avenue.

Delaware-Hertel Estates Company, Buffalo, realty, brokerage, construction, manage hotels, stores, $150,000; George A. Orr, Owen B. Augspurger, M. F. Dvinberger, Jr., Buffalo.

Wabak Chemical Corporation, alkalies, acids, organic substances, $50,000; W. Irving Glover, Allan K. Alexander, John M. Kenny, 115 Bway.

J. R. Gibney Co., crockery, glassware, silverware, cutlery, $50,000; Wm. F. Walsh, Gilbert L. Crowell, John R. Gibney, 33 West 12th St.

The Emit Schult Co., toilet articles, $40,000; Minnie Sartoriss, Minna M., and Emit Schult, 324 Freeman Ave., Long Island City.

Stevens & Stevenson Co., mercantile reports, collection, accounts, $25,000; John Clarke, Willard B. Stevens, Jas. Stevenson, Englewood, N. J.

Chas. K. Harris Feature Film Co., $25,000; Geo. P. Waitzfelder, Chas. K. Harris, Albert E. Lowe, 604 Riverside Drive.

Story & Reed, auto tubes, tires, supplies, motor vehicles, $25,000; Eaton V. Reed, Ernest D. and Elmer G. Story, 233 Bway.

The Hoyt, Wood Co., realty agency, brokerage, $30,000; Harry A. Bemis, John R. Hoyt, C. Palmer Woodbury, Woodmere.

Prudential Mortgage Corpn, Brooklyn, realty, stocks, bonds, securities, $25,000; Isidor F. Greene, Jos. and Arthur H. O'Malley, 1,251 Bergen Street, Brooklyn.

Neumatic Placing Co., pneumatic process, placing machines for concrete, $10,000; Jas. A. Graham, Philip F. and Isaac Levin, 198 Rutledge Street, Brooklyn.

G. T. Williams Co., Brooklyn, talking machines, records, devices, $10,000; George T., Lila E., and Swayne W. Williams, 251 North Grove St., East Orange.

Mortons Peekskill Day Line, Peekskill, navigating steam vessels on Hudson River and New York Bay, $28,000; Augustus Snowden, Odell and William Morton, 411 Dyckman St., Peekskill.

Jefferson Piano Co., musical instruments, $20,000; Nathan Kaplan, H. L. Geller, H. W. Trowbridge, 901 Ogden Av.

American Lobster Distributing Co., general agency, promotion, $20,000; Reginald J. Imperatori, A. Porter Lee, Mary C. Pickett, 21 West Eighth St.

Roulston Beckert Co., groceries, provisions, $10,000; John H. and Marion Beckert, Andrew Roulston, 2,860 Briggs Av., Bronx.

827 Melrose Avenue Realty Co., construction, $10,000; Josephine Wetherbee, Daniel L. Korn, Jacob Holzman, 2 West 88th St.

Star Crayon Mfg. Co., B'klyn., chalk, water colors, dies, baseballs, confectionery, $6,000; Hyman Berson, Morris Udkovich, Meyer Margolin, 61 South Fourth St., Brooklyn.

E-Z Shiner Co., personal property, merchandise, chattels, patents, inventions, $5,000; Charles J. Kennedy, J. Philip Van Kirk, Thomas F. Kenney, 964 Third Av.

The Bache Corp., exhibitions, carnivals, celebrations, $10,000; A. B. Newcombe, H. O. Benedict, Joseph St. Clair, 71 West 23d St.

Mendelsons, Inc., textiles, commission, $10,000; A. B. and C. S. Newcombe, J. S. H. Frank, 71 West 23d St.

Coastwise Lumber and Supply Co., merchandising, contracting, ship joining, furniture, $10,000; D. I. Distler, H. R. Sheahan, H. A. Spero, 195 Hopkinson Av., Brooklyn.

Helebe Co., advertising novelties, appliances, patents, $10,000; Roger J. Hessler, J. Charles Lenze, Thomas A. S. Beattie, 27 Cedar St.

Bradlee-Wood Co., soaps, cleaning fluids, disinfectants; capital, no par value; Wm. Sharp, Henry P. Wood, J. Lawrence Bradlee, 208 West 108th St.

Home Phonograph Co., $5,000; Walter I. Rigney, David and Rebecca Rifkin, 1,301 Prospect Av., Brooklyn.

The Robinson Co., men's clothing, $5,000; Max Povarchick, James Edw. McCormick, Jacob Marks, 180 East 123d St.

Chatfield Garage, Addison, autos, motor boats, supplies, $5,000; Alfred B. Chatfield, Charles H. Owens, Festus H. Wheaton, Addison.

Washington and Rensselaer County Cooperative Association, Johnsonville, farm products, food supplies, farm machinery, $5,000; M. J. Connolly, C. W. Kipp, D. Manchester, Hoosick Falls.

Shevlin Engrg. Co., tanks, stacks, flues, steel plate work, machinery, hardware, $5,000; John J. Jones, John P. Oneill, John J. Shevlin, 24 Warren St., Corona.

B. F. and G. Realty Co., $5,000; Otto M. Gabler, Richard W. Freedman, Philip V. Brown, 2 Wall St.

Lehigh, Buffalo Terminal Railroad Corpn., Buffalo, standard gauge locomotive steam railway, $50,000; Lyman D. Smith, Thomas N. Jarvis, John A. Middleton, 2,350 Broadway, New York.

Capital Reduction: Kaye & Einstein, Manhattan, $200,000 to $100,000.

Voluntary Dissolutions: Bronx County Agency, Bronx. Pembroke Mfg. Co., Rochester.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 3.—Charters filed: Dieners Cloak and Suit Store, Newark, to deal in cloaks and suits; capital, $100,000. Incorporators, Sofia Diener, I. Henry Coyne, Bernard Mindes, Newark.

Little Homestead Company, Trenton, farms and real estate; capital, $125,000. Incorporators, J. C. Van Horn, Frederick T. Walters, Julia McDonald, Trenton.

RAILROAD EARNINGS

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON for December—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Mileage	1,015	1,015	1,015
Gross	$653,435	$819,121	$860,399
Def. af. Tax..	17,486	*60,999	*139,077
Six mos. gross	5,170,413	5,418,597	5,579,334
Net af. tax..	758,562	645,038	1,385,847

*Surplus.

DULUTH & IRON RANGE for December—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Mileage	292	272	*20
Gross	$67,851	$118,450	$50,599
Def. after tax.	97,914	148,360	50,446
Six mos. gross	2,730,861	4,796,137	2,065,276
Net after tax.	1,021,134	2,365,889	1,344,754

ERIE for the six months ended December 31—

Gross	31,216,708	32,548,957	1,332,249
Net after taxes	6,830,056	7,011,361	181,305
Other income..	1,240,520	1,082,855	*157,664
Total income..	8,070,576	8,094,217	23,641
Surp. af. chgs.	771,501	429,862	*341,638

*Increase.

FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY for December—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Mileage	454	454	454
Gross	$526,596	$411,105	$524,356
Net after tax.	148,589	111,906	176,987
Six mos. gross	2,910,108	2,665,908	2,924,599
Net after tax.	881,124	614,837	1,097,556

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE for December—

Mileage	5,084	4,923	4,723
Gross	4,136,922	5,161,270	5,054,306
Net aft. tax..	830,654	1,083,794	1,239,900
6 mos. gross..	26,844,279	31,734,325	29,926,315
Net aft. tax..	5,428,890	7,308,684	7,676,287

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS for six months ending Dec. 31—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross	5,316,892	5,024,677	292,215
Net aft. taxes	1,505,229	1,336,310	168,919
Oth. inc. (deb.)	175,325	141,036	34,289
Total income..	1,329,903	1,195,273	134,630
Surp. aft. chgs.	262,978	154,107	108,871

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS LINES for the six months ended Dec. 31—

Mileage	3,865	3,817	48
Gross	17,202,212	17,480,572	*278,360
Net	5,523,508	4,933,339	590,100
Other income.	92,226	154,367	*62,140
Total income..	5,615,734	5,087,766	527,968
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,405,030	913,425	491,604

NEW YORK, SUSQUEHANNA & WESTERN for the six months ended Dec. 31—

Gross	1,906,028	1,979,730	*73,701
Net after taxes	563,977	469,232	94,745
Other income..	96,526	74,291	22,234
Total income..	660,503	543,524	116,979
Sur. aft. chgs.	143,933	52,472	91,461

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO for December—

Mileage	4,746	4,746	....
Gross	3,364,464	3,578,567	*214,103
Net aft. taxes	939,668	851,219	88,449
6 mos. gross..	21,340,176	22,862,641	*1,522,465
Net aft. taxes	6,401,667	6,719,355	*317,688

*Decrease.

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN for December—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross	883,388	1,182,664	1,281,092
Net	49,649	312,055	430,916
Def. aft. chgs.	93,279	*150,404	*290,322
6 mos. gross...	5,633,616	6,946,844	7,080,662
Net	874,806	1,694,878	2,262,121
Def. aft. chgs.	126,456	*697,953	*1,364,078

*Surplus.

VIRGINIA RAILWAY for December—

Mileage	503	503	474
Gross	434,864	549,899	456,195
Net after taxes	145,524	226,928	192,516
6 mos. gross...	3,053,619	3,564,125	2,859,131
Net after taxes	1,193,078	1,624,070	1,150,323

Miscellaneous Earnings.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY reports to the Interstate Commerce Commmission for October—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Total receipts from oper ...	3,065,513	3,251,324	*185,810
Exp. privileges.	1,582,124	1,716,244	*134,120
Total trans. rev.	1,483,389	1,535,080	*51,690
Non-trans. rev.	40,893	32,719	8,174
Total oper. rev.	1,524,283	1,567,799	*43,516
Total oper. exp.	1,598,554	1,467,892	130,661
Net oper. def..	74,271	†99,907	174,178
Taxes	19,095	16,386	2,709
Oper. deficit ..	93,892	†83,520	177,413
Four months:			
Total receipts from oper ...	11,741,743	11,972,650	*230,907
Exp. privileges	6,062,636	6,204,443	*141,807
Total trans. rev.	5,679,106	5,768,206	*89,099
Non-trans. rev.	174,374	123,216	51,158
Total oper. rev.	5,853,481	5,891,423	*37,941
Total oper. exp.	6,206,529	5,710,052	496,477
Net oper. def..	353,048	†181,370	534,418
Taxes	72,199	64,620	7,579
Oper. deficit ..	427,135	†116,750	543,885
Mileage:			
Steam roads...	37,863	33,634	4,229
Other lines...	7,016	4,972	2,043

*Decrease. †Surplus.

AMERICAN GAS CO. has issued a preliminary statement for year ended Dec. 31—

Gross earnings of affiliated companies	$3,764,837
Operating expenses..............	1,967,704
Fixed charges..............	1,007,894
Depreciation charges..............	173,420
Sundry income items..............	271,043
Total rev. of American Gas Co....	886,862
Expenses, interest, and taxes......	334,578
Surplus	552,283
Dividends of American Gas Co....	374,881
Net surplus..............	177,402

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO. reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission for October—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
To. rcts. fr. op.	4,161,378	3,989,915	171,462
Express priv..	2,052,318	1,990,267	62,051
Tot. trans. rev.	2,109,059	1,999,648	109,411
Non-trans. rev.	188,146	204,988	*16,841
Total op. rev.	2,297,206	2,204,637	92,569
Total op. exp.	2,131,484	1,985,422	146,062
Net op. rev...	165,721	219,214	*53,492
Taxes	36,000	27,335	8,674
Op. income....	129,483	191,811	*62,328
Four months:			
To. rcts. fr. op.	16,165,606	15,026,195	1,139,411
Express priv...	8,024,219	7,460,790	563,429
To. trans. rev.	8,141,386	7,565,404	575,982
Non-trans. rev.	758,202	769,560	*11,358
Total op. rev.	8,899,589	8,334,965	564,623
Total op. exp.	8,691,767	7,928,206	763,561
Net op. rev...	207,821	406,759	*198,937
Taxes	146,030	121,331	24,699
Op. income....	61,174	285,360	*224,185
Mileage:			
Steam roads...	70,056	57,259	12,797
Other lines....	3,164	3,362	*197

*Decrease.

AMERICAN LIGHT & TRACTION for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Earn. on stk. owned	3,714,959	3,751,976	3,688,867
Mis. ernings...	717,420	714,257	567,992
Gross earnings.	4,432,380	4,466,233	4,256,860
Expenses	157,292	123,107	117,657
Net earnings..	2,275,087	4,343,126	4,139,203
Surplus Dec. 31, 1913......	9,495,882	8,680,292	7,835,726
Total sur. Dec. 31, 1914.....	13,770,969	13,002,410	11,974,929
Divs. on pfd..	854,172	854,172	854,172
Cash divs. on com.	1,478,880	1,341,182	1,215,732
Stock divs. on com.	1,478,880	1,341,182	1,215,732
Tot. divs. 1914	3,811,932	3,536,537	3,285,637
Surplus Jan. 1, 1915	9,950,037	9,495,882	8,689,292

BUCKEYE PIPE LINE for year ended Dec. 31—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Net profits....	2,417,157	3,632,581	6,000,422
Dividends	2,800,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
Deficit	382,842	367,419	*2,000,422

*Surplus.

CAPITAL TRACTION CO. of Washington, D. C., for year ended Dec. 31—

Gross	2,255,992	2,310,166	2,265,214
Oper. exp.....	1,150,192	1,179,269	1,098,657
Net earnings..	1,105,800	1,130,897	1,166,557
Total income..	1,122,946	1,143,183	1,179,874
Interest	283,711	283,620	281,781
Taxes	305,238	136,559	13,967
Net income....	697,126	723,004	767,126
Dividends	660,000	720,000	720,000
Surplus	37,126	3,004	47,126

GREAT NORTHERN EXPRESS CO. reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission for October—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Total rcts from oper.	269,723	312,966	43,242
Exp. privileges	164,185	190,413	26,228
Tot. trans. rev.	105,538	122,552	17,014
Non-trans. rev.	5,134	5,113	*21
Total op. rev..	110,673	127,666	16,993
Total op. exp..	88,954	90,628	1,674
Net op. rev...	21,719	37,038	15,318
Taxes	4,073	4,203	129
Oper. income..	17,645	32,835	15,189
Four months:			
Total rcts from oper.	1,213,208	1,270,241	57,033
Exp. privileges	736,207	771,284	35,077
Tot. trans. rev.	477,001	498,957	21,955
Non-trans. rev.	20,101	18,831	*1,270
Total op. rev..	497,103	517,789	20,685
Total op. exp.	367,583	369,798	2,214
Net op. rev....	129,519	147,991	18,471
Taxes	17,002	16,812	*190
Oper. income..	112,517	131,178	18,661
Mile. stm. rds.	9,007	8,711	*295
Mile. oth. lines	566	566	...

MONTGOMERY, WARD & CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

Gross sales....	41,042,486	39,725,712	*1,316,774
Net	2,010,093	1,653,480	*356,613
Sur. aft. pf.div.	1,660,093	1,331,675	*328,418

*Increase.

NORTHERN STATES POWER for December—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross	471,664	417,537	399,529
Net after tax.	267,739	227,221	216,106
12 mos. gross.	4,505,246	4,058,142	3,695,985
Net after tax..	2,431,991	2,055,535	1,860,968
Sur. after chg.	1,024,714	....	....
Bal. aft.pf.div.	437,645	....	....

PACIFIC TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO. for the quarter ended Dec. 31—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross	$4,890,107	$4,667,512	$222,595
Net	1,131,931	1,134,085	*2,154
Interest	589,225	549,971	39,254
Net profits.....	542,706	584,114	*41,408
Dividends	480,000	480,000	....
Surplus	62,716	104,114	*41,398

PENSYLVANIA WATER & POWER CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

Gross	1,009,373	826,814	182,558
Net	855,552	709,767	145,785
Sur. aft. chgs.	411,977	302,662	109,315

SAN JOAQUIN LIGHT & POWER CORP. for the year ended Dec. 31—

Gross	1,847,874	1,739,311	108,563
Ex. and tax...	703,115	839,749	*136,634
Net	1,144,859	905,661	239,198
Int. chgs......	483,090	425,633	57,457
Surp	661,769	480,028	181,744

*Decrease.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Subordinated to Other Markets—Bonds Strong—The Violent Fluctuations in Wheat.

Events yesterday served to strengthen the impression that for a time interest in the stock market is likely to be subordinated to the bond market and even to the commodity markets. Certainly the spectacular fluctuations in the wheat market overshadowed anything which occurred in the stock market, where trading was much reduced and prices reactionary without on the whole being weak. In the bond market, on the other hand, there was very little if any falling off in the volume of the dealings and prices in most instances were strong. No new issues of importance were announced, but several were still expected shortly.

It developed that the Pennsylvania issue had been even more largely oversubscribed than had been reported on Monday and these bonds were strong at a level a full point or more above the public subscription price. The recently floated Morris & Essex bonds were also selling at a substantial premium over the issue price. Such instances are accepted as of good omen for further issues, which the financial community expects to be placed for the most part at prices which will serve to attract widespread support among investors. The advantage of placing new issues at prices which cause them to be readily absorbed is coming more generally to be recognized among issuing houses as well as among borrowers.

Foreign exchange rates moved down further coincidentally with the publication of preliminary figures of the country's foreign trade for January, which indicated that the credit balance for the month would largely exceed the $131,800,000 which was realized in December. Cotton exports continue in volume far ahead of this time last year and despite the high prices lately prevailing for wheat, exports of that cereal have continued in large volume. The violence of Tuesday's rise in that cereal invited the sort of reaction which occurred yesterday. It is natural that at such a level of prices even the surface movements should extend over a wide range. At some level a rise in price even of so necessary a commodity as wheat will put a controlling check on demand, but the violence of the alternate reaction and recoveries in wheat prices yesterday indicated that the market was not of one mind as to the point at which such a check would be put on the buying.

More definite scope was given yesterday to the arrangement by which one of our banking houses is to act as commercial agent for Great Britain. It was indicated that a very large amount of goods would be purchased under this arrangement, but it was said authoritatively this did not include any plan for the opening of a credit here for Great Britain. The financial community expects that for the time being the necessary funds will be provided through drafts on London, but eventually an arrangement with Great Britain similar to those which have been made with some other countries of Europe is thought to be very likely.

The transfer here of funds to be used in the purchase of supplies for Great Britain was thought to be one of the factors which have again been depressing exchange, which has fallen to within a fraction of the low point reached on the previous break. The first of the Russian bills whose sale was arranged a fortnight ago are now on their way here. It is thought likely that the entire credit of $25,000,000 will be availed of in the near future.

Stock Minimums Again Cut.

The Stock Exchange yesterday reduced minimum prices of American Cities preferred from 52 to 50, American Express from 90 to 85, American Locomotive preferred from 85 to 83, International Harvester Corp. from 70 to 65, International Harvester Corp. preferred from 110 to 105, Loose-Wiles first preferred from 98 to 95, Loose-Wiles second preferred from 88 to 85, Pressed Steel Car preferred from 100 to 98 and United States Realty and Improvement from 43 to 40.

LONDON MARKET STEADY.

Americans Open Over Parity, but Ease Off and Close Quiet.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The stock market varies but little from day to day, in the absence of speculation or arbitrage dealings.

The tone today was quietly steady, with a fair investment business in colonial stocks, some American gold bonds, and oil shares.

American securities opened a shade over parity, with Denver & Rio Grande, Canadian Pacific, and Union Pacific the most marked shares. The market eased off a fraction in the late trading, and closed quiet.

Prices Weak in Paris.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—Prices were weak on the Bourse today.

Three per cent. rentes 72 francs 75 centimes for cash.

Exchange on London 25 francs, 19 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	30 or Less.	30 to 60 Days.	60 to 90 Days.	Over 90.
Boston	4½	5	5	6
New York	4½	5	5	6
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4½	5	5	5
Richmond	4½	4½	5	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	4½
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4½	5	5½	6
Minneapolis	4½	5	6	6
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5½
Dallas	4	4	4½	5½
San Francisco	4	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty to ninety days......2½@2¾

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2¼	2	2¼	2
	60 Days.	90 Days.	4 to 6 Mos.	
On time	2¾	3	3@3½	

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Four to six months, best names......3½@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.84	$4.84¾	$4.83⅞
Cables	4.84⅛	4.84	4.84

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.83⅞	$4.84
Paris	5.19⅝	5.18⅞
Berlin	.87	.87⅛
Switzerland	5.21¼	5.20
Holland	.40⅝	.40¾
Italy	5.43	5.42½

New York Clearing House exchanges, $376,539,127; balance, $18,159,433; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $35,775.

The local banks have lost $5,699,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c premium; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 50c premium; Minneapolis, 40c premium; Cincinnati, par; Montreal, $5 premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 22½d, off ⅛. In New York, 48c, off ⅛c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 3, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	154,846
Same day last year	309,182
Year to date	5,718,672
Same period last year	11,514,925
Average price and change 50 stocks	62.14 — .30
Same day last year	72.53 — .28

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	64.68	Jan. 22	60.07	Jan. 2
Same period last year	73.80	Jan. 31	67.50	Jan. 3
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
28	28¼	200	Alaska Gold Mines	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
54	54½	9,800	Amalgamated Cop	54¼	54½	53⅞	54⅛	...
50	50¾	100	Am. Agricul. Chem	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	— ⅞
37½	37⅞	3,600	Am. Beet Sugar	38⅛	38⅛	37½	37⅝	— ⅝
27½	27⅝	4,500	Am. Can	28¼	28¼	27½	27⅝	— ¾
44⅞	45½	100	Am. Car & Fdry	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	+1¼
47½	47⅞	4,245	Am. Cotton Oil	45⅞	47⅞	45⅞	47⅞	— ⅝
24¾	25⅛	185	Am. H. & Leath. pf	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	—1
22⅝	23¼	700	Am. Ice Securities	23	23	22½	22½	+ ½
21⅞	22½	125	Am. Locomotive	22	22	22	22	— ⅜
61¾	62¼	800	Am. Smelt. & Ref	61⅝	62	61¾	62	...
102	103	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	+ ⅜
78	80	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	—1⅜
106½	107	6,850	Am. Sugar Refin	108⅞	108⅞	106	107	+ ⅛
110	114	170	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	114	114	114	114	— ½
120⅛	120½	1,200	Am. Teleph. & Tel	120⅝	120⅝	120¼	120¼	...
231	232	50	Am. Tobacco	232	232	232	232	— ¼
27	27¼	900	Anaconda Cop. Co	27¼	27¼	27	27	+ ⅛
94⅝	94⅞	1,400	Atch., Top. & S. F	94⅞	94⅞	94⅝	94⅞	+ ¼
97⅞	98½	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	98	98	98	98	— ¼
..	32	100	Baldwin Loco	32½	32½	32½	32½	...
..	101	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	101	101	101	101	...
70¼	70½	100	Baltimore & Ohio	70½	70½	70½	70½	— ⅜
70¾	70⅞	100	Baltimore & O. pf	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	+ ½
49½	49¾	3,500	Bethlehem Steel	49	50	48½	49½	— ⅛
87	87½	500	Bklyn Rapid Tran	88¼	88¼	87½	87½	— ¼
20¼	20½	2,200	California Petrol	20½	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ½
157	157½	1,812	Canadian Pacific	158⅝	158⅝	156½	157	— ⅛
34	34½	300	Central Leather Co	34¼	34⅝	34¼	34¼	...
43	44½	300	Chesapeake & Ohio	44	44	44	44	— ⅝
88	88¼	300	Chi., Mil. & St. P	88⅝	88⅝	88	88	— ⅞
35¾	36	810	Chino Copper	36⅝	36¼	35⅞	35⅞	...
100⅞	102	200	Cluett, Peabody pf	101	101	101	101	— ¾
118½	119½	100	Consolidated Gas	118½	118½	118¼	118½	—1¼
46½	48	220	Continental Can	46½	46¾	46½	46¾	...
9⅞	9½	200	Corn Products Ref	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+1⅞
43	45	400	Cuban-Am. Sugar	42	43⅞	42	43⅞	+ ⅛
88	88½	100	Deere & Co. pf	88⅛	88½	88⅛	88⅛	+ ¾
147	150	100	Delaware & Hud	149½	149½	149½	149½	— ⅝
6⅝	6¾	100	Den. & Rio Grande	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	...
10	11½	220	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	11	11	11	11	...
4⅛	6	500	Des Moines & F. D	4	4½	4	4¼	— ⅛
22⅝	22⅞	3,200	Erie	23	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅝
36	36⅝	700	Erie 1st pf	36¼	36¼	36	36	...
165	160	70	General Chemical	165½	165⅝	165½	165⅝	— ½
141½	143	300	General Electric	142½	142½	142	142	—1⅛
92⅝	93	100	General Motors	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	...
95	95¾	10	General Motors pf	96	96	96	96	+ ⅛
32⅝	32¾	1,400	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	33	33	32⅞	32⅞	...
96¼	97	200	Goodrich pf	96½	96½	96¼	96¼	— ½
115	115½	200	Great Northern pf	115	115	115	115	— ⅞
29¼	30	700	G. N. certs. ore prop	30½	30½	30	30	— ⅛
50⅝	51	300	Guggenheim Explor	51	51	51	51	— ½
18⅝	18½	100	Inspiration Copper	18¾	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅜
12⅝	12½	1,600	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅝
53½	53¾	1,300	Inter.-Met. pf	54⅜	54½	53⅝	53¾	—2⅜
112½	115	100	Int. Harv. N. J. pf	113	113	113	113	— ⅞
8	9	200	Int. Paper	8¼	8¼	8	8	...
57	57½	225	Kan. City South. pf	57	57	57	57	...
104	106¾	50	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf	104	104	104	104	...
96	98	100	Laclede Gas	97	97	97	97	— ¼
135¼	135¾	800	Lehigh Valley	135	135	135	135	— ½
116	118	100	Louis. & Nash	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	+ ½
57½	57¾	1,150	Max. Motors 1st pf	57½	57½	57	57½	...
21	21½	100	Max. Motors 2d pf	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅝
75⅛	75¼	11,080	Mexican Petroleum	74¾	75⅝	74¼	75¼	—1
75	80½	300	Mex. Petroleum pf	80	80	79	79	...
18⅞	19	220	Miami Copper	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ½
27	28	400	Minn. & St. L. pf	26	26	26	26	—1⅝
111	113	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	— ⅝
10¾	10⅞	1,600	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11	11	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅝
30¾	32	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
11¼	11½	5,100	Missouri Pacific	11⅝	11⅝	11	11¼	+ ¾
45¾	46¼	175	Montana Power	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	+1¼
99½	100	200	Montana Power pf	100	100¼	100	100¼	—4¾
123	125	420	Nat. Biscuit Co	127½	127½	124¼	124¼	+1
122½	126	125	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	126	126	126	126	...
12⅛	12⅜	300	Nevada Con. Cop	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
89½	89⅞	700	N. Y. Central	89⅞	89⅞	89½	89⅝	—1½
50⅛	51	800	N. Y., N. H. & H	50½	51	50	50	— ⅝
103⅞	104⅜	600	Northern Pacific	104	104⅛	103⅞	103⅞	— ½
105⅞	106¼	1,800	Penn. R. R	106	106	105⅞	105⅞	+ ¼
18	18⅜	1,100	Pittsburgh Coal	18¼	18¾	18¼	18⅝	+2½
89½	90	1,440	Pittsburgh Coal pf	89¾	90¼	89¾	90	— ½
29½	30½	100	Pressed Steel Car	30	30	30	30	+ ¼
..	100	100	Pressed S. C. pf. x d	100	100	100	100	— ¼
152¼	153	100	Pullman Co	152¼	152¼	152¼	152¼	—1⅞
22	23	300	Railway Steel Sp	22	22⅝	22	22⅝	— ¼
17⅝	17¾	2,200	Ray Con. Copper	17⅞	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ½
146⅜	146⅝	20,100	Reading	146⅝	146⅞	145¾	146½	— ½
72	76	400	Rep. Iron & S. pf	72½	72½	72	72	+ ½
4⅝	5	100	Rumely (M.) Co. pf	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅝
15	18⅞	100	St. Louis Southw	17	17	17	17	— ¾
13¾	14½	100	Seaboard Air Line	14	14	14	14	—2
202	204¾	350	Sears, Roeb. & Co	205	205	203	203	+ ⅛
25	26½	100	Sloss.-S. S. & I. Co	26½	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅞
85⅝	85½	2,400	Southern Pacific	85¼	85⅝	85¼	85⅝	+ ¼
..	..	100	So. Pacific t. r	97½	97½	97½	97½	— ⅜
16½	16⅝	1,100	Southern Railway	16⅝	16⅝	16¼	16½	+ ⅜
44½	45½	200	Standard Milling	45¾	45¾	45⅝	45⅝	— ½
43¼	43½	200	Studebaker Co	42	43¼	42	42	— ⅜
29⅝	29¾	2,330	Tennessee Copper	30⅛	30⅛	29⅝	29¾	—1
133	135¼	200	Texas Co	134	134	134	134	— ⅞
46	46¼	8,050	Third Avenue	46⅝	46¾	46	46⅛	...
5⅝	6¼	100	Union B. & P. Co	6	6	6	6	— ⅝
119⅞	120⅛	7,200	Union Pacific	120⅛	120¼	119¾	120	...
80⅞	81	500	Union Pacific pf	81	81	80⅞	81	— ⅞
57⅛	57½	700	U. S. Rubber	57¾	58	57⅛	57⅛	— ⅛
103¼	103⅞	200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	103½	103½	103½	103½	— ⅜
40⅜	40½	19,054	U. S. Steel	40¾	40¾	40⅛	40⅜	...
103½	103⅝	1,110	U. S. Steel pf	103½	103¾	103½	103½	— ⅛
53⅝	54	1,500	Utah Copper	53⅞	54⅛	53⅝	53¾	+1
21½	22	900	Va.-Car. Chemical	21	22⅜	21	21½	+ ⅛
2½	2¾	100	Wabash pf	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ½
20	20⅝	300	Western Maryland	20⅛	20⅛	20	20	+ ¼
64	64½	2,100	Western Union Tel	63¾	64⅝	63¾	64⅛	— ⅞
70⅝	72	300	Westingh. E. & M	70½	70⅝	70½	70⅝	—1
93½	94½	100	Woolw. (F. W.) Co	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	+1⅛
117	118	100	Woolworth pf	117½	117½	117½	117½	...
			RIGHTS.					
.27	.29	...	Alaska Gold	.27	.28	.27	.28	...
16-64	18-64	...	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	18-64	18-64	16-64	16-64	...

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	99	99½
2s, c, 1930	99	..
3s, r, 1918	101½	..
3s, c, 1918	101½	..
4s, r, 1925	109⅝	..
4s, c, 1925	110½	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	98½	..
Pan 2s, r, 1938	98½	..
Pan 3s, r, 1961	101½	..
Pan 3s, c, 1961	101½	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex	..	82
Allis-Chal	9	10
Do pf	34	36
Am Ag Ch pf	90¼	93
A B S pf	84	87⅝
A B S & Fdy	87	93½
Do pf	135½	138
Am C pf	94	95
A C & F pf	114	115
Am C pf	..	52
A Coal Pr	..	83
Do pf	107	109
Am Cot O pf	93	100
Am Exp	..	90
A H & L	5¼	5¼
Am Lin	9¼	10
Do pf	26	30
A Loc pf	..	85
Am Malt	5	7
Do pf	30½	32¼
Am Snuff	150	155
Do pf	104	107
Am St Fds	27	30
A T & C	58¼	..
A Tob pf	106¼	107
Am Wool	15½	20
Do pf	76	79
Ann Arbor	..	30
Do pf	..	70
Assets R	5	8
Atl C L	105	107
B'ch Cr'k	85	..
Batop M	⅝	1
Beth S pf	103½	104
Br Shoe	..	40
Do pf	..	90
B Un Gas	127	129
Bruns Ter	5	7¾
But'k Co	27	28
Cal Pet pf	..	53½
Canada So	58¼	59
Case (J I) pf	..	85
Cent L pf	102	103¼
C R R of N J	300	325
C & S A Tel	112	120
Chi & Alt	..	9¼
Do pf	11¼	12⅝
Chi Gt W	11½	12
Do pf	30¼	31
C M & St Paul pf	126½	128
C & N W	126	128
Chi, St P, M & Om	..	125
Do pf	..	150
C, C, C & St L	22	39
Do pf	50	57½
Cluett-P	..	60
Cleve & P	158	..
C F & I	23¼	26
Col & So	25	26
Do 1st pf	47	..
Do 2d pf	35	..
Cont C pf	92	93
C P R pf	65	65¼
C-Am S pf	92	94
D, L & W	415	425
D M & Ft D pf	23	..
Det Ed	111¼	112¼
Det & M	75	..
Do pf	80	..
Dist Sec	11¼	12¼
D, S S & A	4	5
Do pf	7	10
Du P de N Pow pf	83½	..
East Kod	465	..
Erie 2d pf	28¾	30½
F M & S	..	10
Do pf	29	35
Gen C pf	107½	110
Hav E Ry, L & P	..	79
Do pf	..	91½
Helme (G W) Co	160	180
Do pf	112	114
Hock Val	..	125
Homest'ke	116	118
Ill Cent	108	109⅞
Inger-R	107	115
Do pf	90	..
Int Agric	..	12
Do pf	..	15
Int Harv	92	98
Int H Cor	..	70
Do pf	..	110
Int P pf	33	35
Int St P	..	3
Do pf	6	15
Iowa Cent	4	7
Do pf	10	15
K C Ft S & M pf	63	66
Kan C So	22½	23
Kayser (J) & Co	75½	80
Do 1st pf	101	108½
K & D M	4	10
Do pf	36	..
Kresge (SS) Co	101	102
Lack St'l	28	32
L E & W	5¼	6¼
Do pf	14	20
Ligg & M	210	219½
Do pf	117½	119
Long Isl'd	32	37
L-W Bis	..	23
Do 1st pf	..	98
Do 2d pf	..	88
Lorill Co	..	180
Do pf	115½	118
M'kay Cos	72	75
Do pf	67	69
Man Shirt	50	52
Do pf	101	101½
Man Elev	125	129
M Dep Sts	52	56
Do pf	..	100
Maxw M	17½	18
Mer Mar	1⅝	2
Do pf	5⅛	5⅞
Mich C	..	120
M & St L	11¼	13
M, St P & S S M pf	126	..
Do 1 l	75	82
Mor & Es	161	..
N, C & St L	125	133
Nat Enam	11	12
Do pf	75	90
Nat Lead	46	47
Do pf	108	109
Nat Rys of M 1st pf	..	21½
Do 2d pf	4⅝	7
N Y A B	57	58
N Y, L & W	112	115
N Y, O & West	23¼	24
Norf So	..	24⅝
Norf & W	102½	102⅝
Do pf	83	89
North Am	65	66
Nor Cent	84	..
N W Tel	100	..
Ont Min	2	3
Pabst B pf	..	92
Pac Mail	19	21
P T & T	26	28¼
Do pf	88	90¼
Peo G C	118½	119
Peo & E	6¾	8¼
Pett-Mull	10	20
P, C, C & St L	68⅝	78
Do pf	..	105
P, Ft W & C	158	..
Pitts S pf	..	82
Pub S Cor	103	106
Quicksilver	1⅛	1¼
Do pf	2	2¼
Ry St Spr pf	..	90
Rdg 1st pf	85	90
Do 2d pf	84	87
Rens & S	168	..
R I & S	19¼	20
Rock Isl'd	¾	1
Do pf	3½	1⅛
Rumely (M) Co	1¼	1½
St L & S Fran	1½	2¼
Do 1st pf	7¼	11
Do 2d pf	3⅛	4¼
St L S W pf	..	38
Seab A L pf	..	38½
Sears-R pf	123⅞	..
So P R S	55	..
Do pf	80	..
So Ry pf	..	59
So R M & Ohio ctfs	65	73
St'd M pf	66	70
Studeb Co pf	93	95
Tex Pac	11¼	12½
T P L Tr	96	..
T, St L & West	1¼	2
Do pf	7¼	9
T C R T	98	99¼
Und Type	..	60
Do pf	..	100
U B & P pf	22	28¼
Un P war	28⅝	29
Un Cig M	42½	44
Do pf	100	103½
Un Dry G	..	50
Do pf	50	60
U Rys In	11½	13
Do pf	30	31½
U S C I P	9	12
Do pf	30	35
U S Exp	65	71
U S I A	15	30
Do pf	70	75
U S R & Imp	..	43
Va-Car Ch pf	84	86
Va R & P	..	47
Vul Det	5	10
Wabash	1	1⅛
W F Exp	35	37
W Md pf	30	37
W E & M 1st pf	117	122½
Weym-B	..	280
Do pf	113	118
W & L E	2½	3¼
Do 1st pf	10	15
Do 2d pf	4	5
Wis Cent	31½	35

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis.

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
At. Coast Line	1914-'21	4 @4½	4.65	4.50
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.70	4.55
Buff., Roch. & P	1914-'30	4½@5	4.75	4.50
Canadian Pacific	1915-'28	4½	4.85	4.75
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'17	4½	4.90	4.75
Chicago & N. W	1914-'23	4½	4.60	4.40
Chi., Ind. & Louis	1914-'23	4½	5.10	4.90
C., St. L. & N. O	1915-'24	5	4.75	4.65
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.70	4.50
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½@5	5.00	4.88
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4 @5	4.95	4.75
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½@5	4.65	4.55
Louis. & Nash	1914-'23	5	4.62	4.45
Mo., Kan. & T	1914-'23	5	5.50	5.20
Missouri Pacific	1914-'22	5	6.25	5.40
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1915-'28	4½@5	4.95	4.85
Norfolk & West	1915-'24	4½	4.62	4.40
N. Y., N. H. & H	1915-'28	6	5.20	5.00
Penn. G. Freight	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.60	4.40
St. L., I. Mt. & S	1914-'24	5	5.85	5.15
Seaboard Air Line	1914-'23	5	5.00	4.85
Southern Railway	1914-'24	4½@5	4.95	4.75
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½	4.65	4.50
Virginian Ry	1914-'19	5	5.20	4.80

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey Street:

80 shares National Nassau Bank, New York, $100 each, 10.

$6,000 Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Company first general mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1942, interest April and October, 70¼.

500 shares El Christo Gold and Silver Mining Company, $2 each, $12 the lot.

$500 Utica Hill Gold Mining Company first mortgage registered 6 per cent. bond, due July, 1924, interest January and July, $8 the lot.

2,575 shares Utica Hill Gold Mining Company, $1 each, $16 the lot.

$5,000 Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company 5 per cent. bonds, due 1931, interest April and October, 101⅛.

$5,000 State of New York (Highways) 4 per cent. bonds, due 1961, interest March and September, 100¾.

$6,000 Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban Railroad Company consolidated 5 per cent. bonds, due 1941, interest May and November, 94¾.

$1,000 Hecker, Jones & Jewell Milling Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bond, due 1922, interest March and September, 100⅛.

$25,000 Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad Company adjustment mortgage 40-year 5 per cent. gold bonds, due March 1, 1954, 25.

10 shares Commercial Trust Company of New York, $100 each, 70.

2 shares John B. Stetson & Co. preferred, $100 each, 186.

100 shares Northern Pacific Railway Company, $100 each, 104⅜.

100 shares Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, $100 each, 11¼.

100 shares General Dehydrator Company, common, $5 the lot.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Downward Trend of Prices Continued on a Larger Volume of Curb Trading.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 210,346 shares of stocks and $318,000 of bonds. The sales of the stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 21,730; oils, 541, and mining 188,075. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
700	Brit.-Am. Tob. Co. ord'ry	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
10	K. Spr. Tire	99	99	99	99
205	Nat. C. & S. pf	97½	98	97	97
900	N. Y. Trans	8	10¾	8	9⅞
1,600	C'p. of R. & H	7½	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞
520	Sterling Gum	3⅝	13⅝	3⅝	3⅝
150	Stew. Warner	50	50	50	50
200	Tob. Products	73	73	70	70
1,100	U. C. S. n'w	9⅝	9½	9⅜	9½
800	U. S. C. pf n'w	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
13,700	U. P. S. n'w	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
345	Willys Over	92	92	91	92
1,500	‡World Film	5	5⅛	5	5¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
2	Atlantic Ref	620	620	620	— 8
1	Buckeye P. L	114	114	114	+ 2
5	Crescent P. L	40	40	40	+ 1½
1	Galena-Sig. O	168	168	168	+ 3
50	Ill. Pipe Line	182	180	184	+ 4
5	Ind. Pipe Line	103	103	108	+ 1
2	N. Y. Transit	228	228	228	— 2
10	Nor. Pipe Line	95	95	95	— 1
55	Ohio Oil	183	180	181	— 4
100	Pierce Oil, new	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
42	Prairie O. & G	460	455	455	— 9
10	Pr. P. L., w. i	148	148	148	+ 3
35	St. Oil of Cal	295	293	293	..
100	St. Oil of Ind	452	445	445	— 4
1	St. Oil of Ky	251	251	251	+ 6
42	St. Oil of N. J	401	399	399	..
20	St. Oil of N. Y	196	195	195	— 2
12	St. Oil of Ohio	435	430	430	— 5
10	Union Tank L	83	83	83	..
38	Vacuum Oil	197	193	193	— 8

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
22,000	*‡Atlanta	37	37	33	34
1,000	‡Blue Bell	4½	4½	4½	4½
3,000	‡Blue Bull	7	7	6	6
300	Braden Copper	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
100	Buffalo Mines	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Canada Cop	1½	1½	1⅜	1½
1,000	Comb. Fract'n	8	8	8	8
1,800	Con. Ari. S	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
800	Con. Nev.-U	¼	¼	¼	¼
1,000	*C. O. D. Con	7	7	7	7
150	Crown Reserve	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	*Diam'd B. B	4	4	4	4
1,200	*Florence	71	71	66	67
17,500	Gold. Merger	26	26	22	23
800	Gold Hill M	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,200	*Iron Blossom	98	99	98	99
21,500	Jumbo Ext	1⅛	1⅛	96c	98c
100	Kerr Lake	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
72,000	‡Kewanas	26	26	24	24
100	La Rose Con	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,000	Lone Star	9½	9½	9½	9½
200	*McKin.-Dar	46	46	44	44
400	*Nevada Hills	32	32	32	32
1,600	*North Star	16	16	16	16
6,000	‡Oro	12½	12½	12	12
2,000	*Sand. Kendal	12	12	11½	11½
2,000	*Silver Pick	8½	8½	7½	7½
600	South U. M	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Stand. S. L	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1¼
5,000	Stewart	1½	1⅝	⅞	⅞
2,000	Tono. Bel	4	4	2½	2½
5,575	Tono. Ext	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2½
1,600	*Tono. J. B	70	71	70	70
8,000	*Tono. Merg	39	39	37	37
1,000	*Tono. Mid	8½	8½	8½	8½
250	Tono. Min	7	7	6¾	6¾
500	Tularosa	¼	¼	¼	¼
300	Ton. of Nev	7⅛	7⅛	6¾	6¾
200	*West E. Con	53	53	53	53
1,000	*W. E. Ext	3	3	3	3

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$52,000	Chi. N. W. 5s	109⅝	110	109⅝	110
2,000	Chile Gov. 6s	106	106	105	106
100,000	N. Y. S. 4½s, w. i	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
150,000	Penn. n. 4½s, w. i	104⅛	105	104⅛	104⅞
14,000	W. Pac 5s	31½	37	31½	33

‡Unlisted. *Sell cents per share. †Odd lot.

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of the previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Feb. 3. Bid.	Feb. 3. Asked.	Feb. 2. Bid.	Feb. 2. Asked.
Brit.-Am. T., o. b	19	19½	18¾	19½
Electric Boat	32	34	34	36
Electric Boat pf	49	53	52	54
Houston Oil	11½	12	11½	12
Inter. Rub. T. ctfs	7	8	7½	8½
K. S. T., new, 1st pf	82½	83½	82½	83½
K. S. T., new, 2d pf	114	117	114	117
Lehigh Val. C. S. Co	160	175	160	175
Manhattan Transit	½	⅝	½	⅝
Marconi of America	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
National Cloak & Suit	54	54½	54	54½
Savoy Oil	6	7	6	7
Tobacco Prod. pf	92½	94½	92½	94½
U. C. S. Co. of Am	94½	95	94½	95
Wayland Oil & Gas	4	4⅛	4	4⅛
Willys Overland pf	93	96	93	96

MINING STOCKS.

	Feb. 3. Bid.	Feb. 3. Asked.	Feb. 2. Bid.	Feb. 2. Asked.
Beaver Consol	26	30	26	30
Butte & New York	1⅛	1	1⅛	1
Caribou Cobalt	58	65	58	65
El Paso Consol	1⅜	2⅛	1⅜	1⅜
Goldfield Consol	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
Greene-Cananea	23½	25	23½	25
Greenwater	4	5	4	5
Halifax Tonopah	29	32	30	33
La Rose Consol	⅛	1⅛	⅛	1⅛
Mines of America	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2⅝
Nipissing Mines Co	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
North Butte Devel	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Pacific Smelters	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Tonopah Merger	37	39	39	40
Tuolumne Copper	23	25	23	25
West End Consol	51	53	54	55
White Knob Cop. pf	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Yukon Gold Mines	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝

BONDS.

	Feb. 3. Bid.	Feb. 3. Asked.	Feb. 2. Bid.	Feb. 2. Asked.
Braden Copper 6s	140	145	137½	141½
Can. Pac. 6% notes	102	103	102	103
Chic. Elevated 5s	94	98	94	98
Gov. of Argen. 6s (a)	100⅛	100¼	100⅛	100¼
Gov. of Argen. 6s (b)	99⅝	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
Gov. of Argen. 6s (c)	99⅝	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.
Anglo-American	14¼	14⅝	14¼	14⅝
Atlantic Refining	620	625	625	630
Borne-Scrymser	255	270	260	275
Buckeye Pipe Line	112	115	112	114
Chesebrough Mfg	650	670	650	670
Colonial Oil	97	103	97	103
Continental Oil	230	235	230	235
Crescent Pipe Line	39	41	39	41
Cumberland Pipe L	50	55	50	55
Eureka Pipe Line	220	230	220	230
Galena-Signal Oil pf	138	142	138	142
Galena-Signal Oil	165	168	165	168
Indiana Pipe Line	102	105	102	105
Illinois P. L., w. i	131	133	130	132
National Transit	36	37	36	37
N. Y. Transit	222	228	225	230
Northern Pipe Line	94	96	94	97
Ohio Oil	131	133	134	136
Pierce Oil	14	14½	14	14¼
Prairie O. & G	455	460	460	465
Solar Refining	242	250	245	255
Southern Pipe Line	220	228	220	223
South Penn Oil	285	290	287	292
S. W. Penn. P. L	115	120	115	120
Stand. Oil of Cal	293	295	293	296
Stand. Oil of Ind	445	450	449	453
Stand. Oil of Kan	365	375	365	375
Stand. Oil of Ky	248	253	245	250
Stand. Oil of Neb	315	325	315	325
Stand. Oil of N. J	398	400	399	401
Stand. Oil of N. Y	194	196	195	197
Stand. Oil of Ohio	425	435	425	435
Swan & Finch	155	165	155	165
Union Tank	83	84	83	84
Vacuum Oil	193	196	195	198
Washington Oil	35	40	35	40

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.
American Cigar	115	120	115	123
American Cigar pf	94	98	94	98
Am. Mach. & Fdy	65	75	65	75
British-Am. Tobacco	19¼	19½	19¼	19½
Conley Foil Co	275	300	275	300
Johnston T. F. & M	125	175	125	175
J. S. Young	135	145	135	145
MacAndrews & F	172	177	170	177
MacAndrews & F. pf	97	100	97	99
P. R.-Am. Tobacco	235	250	235	250
P. R.-Am. Tob. scrip	155	165	155	165
R. J. Reynolds Tob	282	292	282	292
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf	118½	120	118	119
Riker & Hegem'n, old	130	140	130	140
Riker & Hegeman pf	90	97	90	97
Sterling Gum	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
Tobacco Prod. Corp	92½	95	92	95
Un. Cigar Stores, new	9⅜	9½	9⅜	9⅝
United Cigar Stores	93	96	93	96
Un. Cigar Stores pf	112	116	112	116
Un. Prof. Sharing	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	4

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.
6s, Sept., 1915	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
6s, Sept., 1916	103	103⅝	103¼	103⅝
6s, Sept., 1917	104⅛	104⅝	104⅛	104⅝
4½s, March, 1963	104⅞	105¼	104⅞	105⅜
4½s, May, 1957	104⅛	105⅛	104⅛	105⅛
4½s, Nov., 1957	104⅝	105	104⅝	105
4½s, May, 1917	100⅝	101¼	100¾	101¼
4½s, Nov., 1917	100⅝	101¼	100¾	101¼
4¼s, March, 1964	99⅝	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛
4¼s, March, 1962	99⅝	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛
4¼s, Sept., 1960	99⅝	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛
4¼s, March, 1960-60	100	100⅛	100	100⅛
4s, May, 1959	96¼	96⅞	96½	96⅞
4s, Nov., 1958	96¼	96⅞	96½	96⅞
4s, May, 1957	96¼	96⅞	96½	96⅞
4s, Nov., 1956	96¼	96⅞	96½	96⅞
4s, Nov., 1955	95¾	96¼	95¾	96¼
4s, Nov., 1936	95	96	95	96⅝
4s, 1918-1919	99	..	99	..
3½s, Nov., 1954-5	85¾	86¼	85¾	86⅝
3½s, May, 1954	85¾	86¼	85¾	86⅝
3½s, 1950-1954	85¾	86¼	85¾	86⅝

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Total sales Feb. 3, 1915	$1,940,000
Same day last year	4,894,000
Year to date	62,070,500
Same period last year	101,325,000
Average price and change 40 bonds	83.94 + .02
Same day last year	89.42 + .10

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	83.96	Jan. 26	81.51	Jan. 2
Same period last year	89.42	Feb. 4	86.40	Jan. 3
Year 1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2
Year 1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18

U S 2s, coupon
10,000......99
2s, reg
90,000......99
4s, reg
5,000......109⅞
4,000......110
Argentine Gov 5s
1,000......93
Jap Gov 4½s, ster l
1,000......85
N Y State 4½s
1,000......108½
N Y Canal 4½s,
10,000......108½
N Y City 4s, 1955, registered
500......95¼
4s, 1957, reg
1,500......96⅝
4s, 1958, reg
500......96⅝
4s, 1959, reg
1,000......96⅝
4½s, 1964
5,000......100
4½s, 1960
1,000......100
4½s, May, 1957
2,000......105

Adams Expr 4s
1,000......72
Alb & Susq 3½s
3,000......84⅛
Am Ag Ch cv 5s
1,000......100⅞
Am Cotton Oil 5s
11,000......94
Am Cot Oil 4½s
8,000......100
Am T & T cv 4½s
1,000......100
9,000......99⅞
6,000......99⅞
col 4s
1,000......89
Am Wr Paper 5s
2,000......60½
Armour & Co 4½s
6,000......92⅝
A, T & S F gen 4s
500......94
2,000......94¼
13,000......94⅜
7,000......94¼
6,000......94½
5,000s20f......94⅝
500......94⅝
adj 4s, stpd
5,000......86
conv 4s, 1955
10,000s20f......95
11,000......95
conv 4s, 1960
2,000......95⅝
Chi & St L 1st 6s
5,000......100⅛
Atl Coast L 1st 4s
17,000......93
L & N col 4s
1,000......87
B & O pr lien 3½s
2,000......92½
2,000 c......92⅝
gold 4s
8,000......90
4,000......89½
conv 4½s
4,000......86⅝
2,000......86⅝
14,000......86½
12,000......86⅝
Beth Steel ext 5s
7,000......100
1st & ref 5s
1,000s20f......87½
7,000......87¾
5,000......87⅝
1,000s20f......87½
14,000......87⅝
13,000......87¾
1,000......87⅞
1,000......87⅝
B R T 5s, 1918
8,000......99⅞
Bklyn U El 1st 5s
1,000......100⅝
Bush T Bldg gtd 5s
3,000......86
Canada Southn con 5s, Ser A
1,000......102⅝
C of Ga Ry 1st 5s
1,000......103½
Cent Leather 5s
8,000......99¼
C of N J gen 5s
20,000......115¼
C & O gen 4½s
1,000......90¼
conv 4½s
5,000......75
5,000......74⅞
Chi & Alton 3½s
3,000......40¾

Cent Pac gtd 4s
2,000......88¼
1,000......88⅝
9,000......88½
C, B & Q gen 4s
1,000......91¼
5,000......91¼
7,000......91¼
joint 4s
15,000......96¼
1,000......96⅝
Ill Div 3½s
2,000......82
Chi, Mil & St P gen 4s, Ser A
2,000......91½
conv 4½s
1,000......97½
1,000......97⅝
cv 5s, Ser B, w i
10,000......102¼
500......102½
76,000......102¼
refund 4½s
7,000......89⅝
Chi & N W gen 4s, stamped
7,000......92½
gen 4s, reg
2,000......90¼
gen 3½s
1,000......80½
Chi Rwys 5s
4,000......97
C, R I & Pac 6s
1,000......102½
ref 4s
1,000......69¼
deb 5s
19,000......56½
C, R I & P R R 4s
10,000s5f......22⅞
4s, Cent Tr ctfs
18,000......23¾
Chi, St P, M & O deb 5s
1,000......102
Con Gas cv 6s, w i
2,000......114
16,000......113⅞
10,000......114
cv 6s, sub rcts, 1st inst paid
28,000......114
full paid
1,000......114
10,000......113⅞
Corn Prod Ref s f 5s, 1934
2,000......94⅝
D & H 1st & ref 4s
6,000......95¼
deb 4s, 1916
1,000......99⅝
Det Un Ry con 4½s
2,000......70
Dist Sec Corp 5s
9,000......53
Du P de N P 4½s
10,000......86¾
7,000......87
5,000......87⅛
1,000......87¼
conv 4s, Ser B
6,000......64½
Gen Elec deb 5s
1,000......104½
Gen Motors 6s
4,000......101¼
Gr Nor ref 4½s
1,000......100⅞
4,000......100⅞
Green Bay & Wn deb Ctfs B
6,000......11⅝
Hock Val 1st 4½s
3,000......94⅝
2,000......94½
Hud & M 1st & ref 5s, Ser A
10,000......79
adj income 5s
15,000......28⅝
3,000......28⅞
Ill Cent & Chi, St L & N O joint 5s, Ser A
6,000......99⅞
Indiana Steel 5s
1,000......100
5,000......99⅞
Insp Con Cop cv 6s, 1919
8,000......97⅞
conv 6s, 1922
2,000......99¾
8,000......99⅞
Inter-Met 4½s
2,000......76
15,000......75⅞
I R T 1st & ref 5s
8,000......98
1,000......97⅞
7,000......98
Inter Paper 6s
10,000......101¼
conv 5s

1,000......80
K C, Ft S & M 4s
24,000......72⅝
Lack Steel 5s, 1923
10,000......90½
5s, 1950
1,000......71
Lacl Gas L of St L ref & ext 5s
1,000......98
Lake S & Mich S 3½s, reg
1,000s5f......82⅝
Leh Val of N Y gtd 4½s
2,000......100½
Ligg & Myers 7s
1,000......124
Ligg & Myers 5s
2,000......101⅝
Long Isl ref 4s
5,000......85½
Lorillard Co 7s
3,000......123
Lorillard Co 5s
2,000......101⅝
2,000......101
2,000......100⅝
Lou & N unifd 4s
10,000......94⅛
1,000......94
Mex Petrol 1st ref conv 6s, Ser A
20,000......98¼
8,000......98½
Milwaukee Gas 4s
5,000......91¼
Milwauk, Spart & N W 1st 4s
1,000......91
Minn & St L 1st & ref 4s
2,000......45¼
2,000......46
3,000......45½
2,000......46
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
1,000......80⅛
2d 4s
1,000......57⅞
1,000......58
s f 4½s
5,000......70¼
Mo Pacific 4s
2,000......44
1,000......43⅞
conv 5s
1,000......42⅝
Montana Pow 5s, Series A
9,000......90⅞
10,000......90⅞
N Y G, E L, H & P pur mon 4s
5,000......84¼
col trust 5s
5,000......103⅝
N Y, N H & H non-cv deb 3½s, 1947
1,000......63
N Y Rwys ref 4s
11,000......72½
adj 5s
10,000......54
4,000......54¼
8,000......54⅝
10,000......55
N Y Tel 4½s
8,000......95⅞
2,000......95⅞
1,000s20f......95½
Norfolk & West con 4s
2,000......92⅝
Conv 4½s
3,000......102½
Poca C & C 4s
1,000......85⅝
Northern Pac 4s
2,000......92¼
3,000......92⅝
9,000......92¼
5,000......92⅝
Northern Pac 3s
4,000......64⅝
Ont Power Co 1st s f 5s
3,000......95¼
2,000......95½
Ore & Cal 1st 5s
1,000......101¼
1,000......101½
Oregon Short Line gtd ref 4s
1,000......91
1,000......91⅝
Pac Tel & Tel 5s
1,000......97½
Penn 4s, 1948
1,000......98⅝
conv 3½s
6,000......100
36,000......100⅛
500......100
39,000......100
con 4½s, w i

134,000......104½
59,000......104⅝
93,000......104⅞
15,000......104⅝
Public Serv Corp s f 5s
3,000......87½
1,000......87⅝
Ray Con 1st 6s
2,000......106½
Reading gen 4s
12,000......94½
St L, I Mt & So gen 5s
2,000......100
St L & S F R R gen 5s, Tr Co ctfs, stamped
1,000s20f......42¼
1,000......42
7,000......40½
St L S W 1st 4s
1,000......80
con 4s
1,000......61
5,000......60½
S Fe, P & P Ry 1st g 5s
1,000......103
Sea Air L adj 5s
5,000......67½
26,000......68
5,000......68¼
14,000......68⅝
1,000......69
4,000......68⅝
10,000......67½
Sea Air L ref 4s
1,000......66
So Bell Tel & Tel 1st 5s
18,000......98
South Pac cv 4s
15,000......82⅝
2,000......82⅝
25,000......82⅞
2,000......83
4,000......82⅞
conv 5s
2,000......99
2,000s20f......99
1,000......99⅛
500......99⅝
1,000......99¼
500......99¼
6,000......99⅝
18,000......99
2,000......99⅛
67,000......99
1st ref 4s
7,000......87½
South Ry 1st 5s
1,000......100¼
1,000......100⅛
6,000......100¼
gen 4s
1,000......68⅛
3,000......68
Stand Mill 1st 5s
1,000......90
Tenn C & Iron, Birm div 6s
5,000......101½
Texas Co conv 6s
50,000......99⅞
Third Ave ref 4s
8,000......82¼
adj 5s
6,000......80
1,000......79⅝
Tol, St L & W 4s
3,000......47½
Union Pac 1st 4s
500......96
6,000......96
2,000......95⅝
conv 4s
4,000......90¼
5,000......90
1st & ref 4s
1,000......90¼
Un R R's of S F 4s
1,000......50½
U S Rubber 6s
2,000......102½
15,000......102⅝
U S Steel Corp sink fund 5s
1,000......101⅝
7,000......101½
7,000......101⅛
8,000......101⅛
Utica & B Riv 4s
15,000......97
Wabash 1st 5s
3,000......100
Wab P Ter 1st 4s, Cent Tr ctfs
4,000......3
Western Elec 5s
4,000......101⅝
1,000......101½
Westingh El & M 1st cv s f 5s
2,000......94
Wis Cent, S & D div & term 4s
1,000......84¼

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Excited trading and wild fluctuations marked the trading in wheat on the Consolidated Exchange. Opening at a loss from the previous day's close there was a further sharp drop of 4½c a bushel, but this was followed by a brisk upward movement that carried the price to $1.74, a new high record. From this point, however, there was a heavy reaction that culminated in a loss of 8⅝c a bushel for the May option. A slight recovery at the close offset part of this decline, and left the price at $1.66⅞. In the stock market the tone was reactionary most of the day, with the lowest prices touched in the late trading.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,820	Amal. Copper	54¼	54¼	53⅝	54⅛
470	Am. Beet Sug	38⅛	38⅛	37¼	37⅛
380	Am. Can	28	28	27⅝	27½
10	Am. Car & F	45	45	45	45
10	Am. Cot. Oil	47⅝	47⅝	47	47¼
110	Am. Ice Sec	23	23⅛	22⅜	22⅜
10	Am. Locom	22	22	22	22
10	Am. Smelting	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼
110	Am. Sugar	108	108	106⅜	106⅞
20	A., T. & S. F	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
80	Beth. Steel	48⅝	50	48½	49½
50	Brook. R. T	88⅛	88⅛	88	88
70	Cal. Pet	20⅝	20⅝	20	20
70	Can. Pacific	158⅝	158⅝	157	157
70	C., M. & St. P. rights	7-32	7-32	7-32	7-32
10	Chino Copper	36	36	36	36
110	Erie	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
80	Erie 1st pf	36¼	36¼	35⅞	35⅞
40	Good. Rubber	33	33⅛	33	33
180	Inter-Met. pf	54⅝	54⅝	53⅝	54
60	Lehigh Val	135	135¼	135	135¼
160	Mex. Petrol	74⅞	75⅝	74¼	74⅝
370	Mo. Pacific	11½	11½	10	10⅞
20	N.Y., N.H.&H	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
120	Pennsylvania	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
20	Pitts Coal	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
140	Ray Copper	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
7,380	Reading	146⅝	146⅞	145⅞	146⅝
20	South. Pac	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
110	South. Ry	16⅝	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜
80	Studebaker	42⅝	43⅛	42⅝	43⅛
60	Tenn. Copper	30	30	29⅝	29⅝
210	Third Ave	46⅝	46⅝	46	46⅛
2,220	Union Pac	120⅛	120⅛	119⅝	119⅝
80	U. S. Rubber	58	58	57⅝	57⅝
2,010	U. S. Steel	40⅝	40⅝	40	40⅜
10	U. S. Steel pf	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
20	Utah Copper	54	54	53⅝	53⅝
60	West. Un. Tel	64¼	64¼	63⅝	63⅝
16,820					

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,800	Atlanta	.36	.36	.34	.34
2,700	Gold. Merger	.27	.27	.23	.23
700	Jumbo Exten	1.02½	1.02½	.97	.97
300	Mexican	.46	.47	.46	.47
100	Portland	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
300	Round Mount	.38	.38	.38	.38
200	Tonopah Ext	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65
400	Union Com	.20	.20	.20	.20
6,500					

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	315	320
American Light & Traction pf	108	110
Adirondack Electric Power	12	15
Adirondack Electric Power pf	41	45
*American Gas & Electric	86	90
*American Gas & Electric pf	46½	48½
American Power & Light	63	65
American Power & Light pf	81	84
American Public Utilities	33	36
American Public Utilities pf	64	67
American Waterworks & Electric	4	6
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf	12	15
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	45	50
Cities Service	47	51
Cities Service pf	54	56
Colorado Power	13	14½
Colorado Power pf	90	92
Commonwealth P. R. & L	55	56½
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	80	83
Consumers' Power (Minn.) 1st 5s, 1929	88½	90
Dayton Power & Light	27	32
Dayton Power & Light pf	80	84
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	89	91
Electric Bond Deposit pf	45	55
Empire District Electric 5s	68	70
Empire District Electric pf	65	70
Federal Light & Traction	15	19
Federal Light & Traction pf	53	57
Gas & Electric Securities	65	70
Gas & Electric Securities pf	75	80
Gt. Western Power Co. 1st 5s, 1946	77½	79
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	11	15
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf	51	54
Northern States Power	19	21
Northern States Power pf	78	81
Ozark Power & Water	18	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	42	43½
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	82	84
Republic Ry. & Light Co	15	18
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	64	67
Southern California Edison	75	78
Southern California Edison pf	89	92
*Standard Gas & Electric	5¼	6¼
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	17½	18½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	8½	9½
Tennessee Ry., L. & P. pf	37½	39½
United Light & Rys	43	45
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	67	70
United Light & Rys. 2d pf	64½	67
Utah Securities	13	16
Western Power	16	18
Western Power pf	61	63

*Par value, $50. †Ex dividend.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday and of these two groups of stocks combined with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	69.72	69.46	69.56	— .30
Industrials	55.04	54.54	54.72	— .30

COMBINED AVERAGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Jan. 27	63.25	62.29	62.59	—1.27
Jan. 28	63.14	62.36	62.83	+ .24
Jan. 29	62.93	61.59	61.71	—1.12
Jan. 30	62.39	61.88	62.27	+ .56
Feb. 1	62.64	61.82	62.55	+ .28
Feb. 2	62.72	62.33	62.44	— .11
Feb. 3	62.38	62.00	62.14	— .30

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.		Low.		Last.
Jan. rge., '14	84.94	Jan. 23	79.17	Jan. 3	72.97
Jan. rge., '13	79.10	Jan. 9	75.00	Jan. 17	77.23
Jan. rge., '12	78.63	Jan. 3	75.66	Jan. 31	76.63
Year's range to date	64.68	Jan. 22	60.07	Jan. 2	62.14
Year, 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.04
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.30
Year, 1911	84.41	Jan. 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Amal. Cop	5	Mar.15,'15	100⅛	100⅜	2.50
Am. Locomo	5	July, 1915	100⅛	100⅜	3.45
Am. T. & T. sub	5	Apr., 1916	100¼	100½	4.60
Am. Tob. sc	6	Sep., 1915	101	101½	3.15
Argen. Gov	6	Dec.15,'15	100⅛	100½	5.55
Argen. Gov	6	Dec.15,'16	99⅝	100⅛	5.90
Argen. Gov	6	Dec.15,'17	99⅝	100⅛	5.95
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1915	100¼	100½	3.00
Beth. Steel	5	June11,'15	100⅛	100⅝	2.80
B'klyn R. T	5	July, 1918	99⅝	99⅞	5.05
Can. Pacific	6	Mar. 2,'24	102⅝	102⅞	5.50
Ches. & Ohio	5	June, 1919	91	91¼	7.50
C. & W. Ind	5	Sep., 1915	100	100¼	4.50
Chi. El. Rys	5	July, 1916	95½	96	8.00
City of Mon	5	Dec., 1917	99⅝	100	4.95
Con. Power	6	May 1,'17	97½	99	6.50
Erie R. R	5	Apr., 1915	100	100⅛	4.20
Erie R. R	5	Oct., 1915	100	100⅛	4.60
Erie R. R	5½	Apr., 1917	97¼	98	6.50
Gen. Motors	6	Oct., 1915	101¼	101½	3.20
Gen. Rubber	4½	July, 1915	100	100⅛	3.00
H. R. & P	5	May, 1915	96	97	17.00
H.E.R.L.&P	5	Sep., 1916	98⅛	99⅛	6.25
Hock. Valley	6	Nov., 1915	101⅛	101⅜	4.20
Int. Harv	5	Feb. 15,'18	99⅝	100	5.00
Lack. Steel	5	Mar., 1915	99⅞	100⅛	4.10
L. S. & M. S	5	June, 1915	3.87	3.25	
L. S. & M. S	5	Sep., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	4.15
L. S. & M. S	5	Dec., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	4.15
Louis. G. & E	6	Apr., 1918	96⅛	97⅛	6.75
Mich. Central	4½	Mar. 2,'15	100	100⅛	3.00
Minn. Gen. E	6	June, 1918	99⅝	99⅞	6.10
Mo. Pacific	6	June, 1915	90	92	30.00
M. T. & P	6	Apr., 1915	100	100⅛	3.50
New E. Nav	6	May, 1917	92¼	93¼	9.70
N. Y. Cent	5	Apr., 1915	100	100⅛	3.45
N. Y. Cent	4½	May, 1915	100	100⅛	3.50
N. Y. Cent	5	Sep. 15,'15	100	100⅛	4.25
N. Y. Cent	5	Oct., 1915	100	100⅛	3.65
N.Y.,N.H.&H	5	May, 1915	96	97	17.00
Northern States Power	6	June, 1917	97	98	6.80
Pac. G. & El	5	Dec.15,'15	99⅝	100⅛	4.85
P. R. R. cv	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100⅛	3.30
P. S. Corp. of New Jersey	5	Mar., 1916	99⅛	99⅝	5.75
Seab'd Air L	5	Mar., 1916	98	100	5.00
Southern Ry	5	Feb., 1916	99⅛	99⅝	5.25
Southern Ry	5	Mar., 1917	98¼	98½	5.75
Sulz. & Sons	6	June, 1916	99⅝	100⅛	5.85
Sulz. & Sons	6	June, 1918	94	96	6.45
U. S. Smelt	5	Apr., 1915	97½	98	6.85
Union Typew	5	Jan. 15,'16	100⅞	101	5.50
United Fruit	6	May, 1917	100⅜	101	5.60
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	97⅝	98¼	5.60
Utah Co	6	Apr., 1917	97	98	7.00
West. P. Tr	6	Mar., 1917	96	98¼	6.80
West. Power	6	July, 1915	99⅝	100⅛	5.00
Western States Gas & Elec	6	Oct., 1917	96	97¼	7.00

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.
Tin	36.75	37.50	37.75	38.50
Lead	3.75	3.85	3.75	3.85
Iron, No. 2X fdy	14.00	14.50	14.00	14.50
Spelter	7.87½	8.12½	7.87½	8.12½
Antimony	19.00	19.50	19.00	20.00

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, is quoted 14⅝@14¾c a pound, unchanged, in the open market.

London market quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Tuesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	63	0	0	63	17	6
Copper, futures	63	10	0	64	7	6
Tin, spot	173	0	0	174	0	0
Tin, futures	156	0	0	161	10	0
Lead	18	13	9	18	12	6
Spelter	37	10	0	37	0	0

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Receipts and expenditures for Feb. 2:

	Feb. 2.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$553,578	$1,141,539	$125,432,066
Ordinary	1,495,124	2,489,148	194,182,471
Cor. & inc. tax	24,692	51,329	9,056,555
Miscellaneous	299,795	724,640	42,684,759
Total receipts	2,373,491	4,406,656	371,355,851
Expenditures	2,475,090	5,904,736	444,589,961
Deficit	101,599	1,498,070	73,233,343

We wish to BUY:—

St. Paul "Rights"

Alaska Gold "Rights"

National Fuel Gas Stock

Lincoln Trust Co. Stock

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

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National State Bank Bldg.—Newark, N. J.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100 Atlas Portland Cement Com. Stock

100 E. W. Bliss Com. Stock

50 Germania Insurance Stock

100 Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd. Stock

50 Remington Typewr. (all issues) Stk.

100 United States Express Stock

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

100 Electric Boat Com. & Pfd. Stock

100 Federal Sugar Com. Stock

25 National Park Bank Stock

25 Niagara Fire Insurance Stock

25 Singer Mfg. Stock

50 Southern Cal. Edison Com. Stock

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Western Pacific 5s

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WANTED.

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300 American Inv. Sec. Co. Com. & Pfd.
100 Peck, Stow & Wilcox Co.
50 Eagle Lock Co.
10 New Departure Com.
25 So. New England Telephone Co.
50 International Silver Com.
25 Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.
25 Int. Textbook Co.
100 United Gas & Elec. 2nd Pfd.
100 Western Power Pfd. & Com.
250 U. S. Finishing Co. Pfd.
$5000 U. S. Finishing Cons. 5s
$5000 U. S. Finishing Co. 1st 5s
100 Int. Agricultural Com. & Pfd.
50 American Piano Com.
100 Art Metals Construction Co.
50 American Brass Co.

FOR SALE.

100 United Gas & Elec. 1st Pfd.
100 Waltham Watch Com.
25 Waltham Watch Pfd.
25 Conn. River Power Com.
10 American Piano Pfd.
50 Art Metals Construction Co.
20 International Textbook
50 American Mfg. Com. & Pfd.
$000 Amer. Real Estate 6s, 1919-1922
100 Int. Agric. Corp. Pfd.
10 Stanley Rule & Level Co.
50 Rep. Ry. Ltg. Pfd.
25 Childs (Restaurant) Co. Com.
50 Adirondack Elec. Power Com.
$2000 Sterling Dying & Finishing 5s
5 American Cigar Pfd.
100 Ann Arbor Com. & Pfd.

HOTCHKIN & CO.

34 Pine St., N. Y. 53 State St., Boston.
Phone 4161 John. Private Phone to Boston.

RIKER-HEGEMAN

New big selling plan under consideration

The new combination cigar and drug stores of the United Cigar Stores Company and the United Chemists Company (present operators of a chain of drug stores in small towns) are to become selling agents for Riker-Hegeman.

This new plan should greatly increase its net earnings, and besides make this stock a very attractive investment at the present market quotation.

Complete detailed report sent free on request. Ask for 12 A.

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WANTED

50 Crex Carpet Co. Stock
100 Panhandle Com. Stock
50 Canada Southern Stock
24 Des Moines, Ft. Dodge Pfd. Stock

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SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Section 10, Article Fourth, of the mortgage and deed of trust executed by this Company to the Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated January 3d, 1905, to secure its First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, this Company has set apart out of the net income derived by it from the lines of railroad subject to the lien of said mortgage and deed of trust the sum of $12,000 in the year 1914, in trust to be used to redeem said bonds, and that bonds will be redeemed therewith. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the bidders to the amount of $12,165.03, in the sinking fund. Such bids should be presented to this Company at its office, 165 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, on or before the 2d day of March, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, and should be indorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company's First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds."

Dated Dec. 28, 1914.
SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
By G. L. KING, Secretary.

MICHIGAN TRACTION COMPANY
20-Year 5% Gold Bonds, Dated January 1, 1901; Due January 1, 1921.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will receive sealed proposals until 3 P. M. on February 17th, 1915, at its office, 26 Broad Street, New York, for the sale to it of Bonds as described above, at a price not exceeding 110 and accrued interest, sufficient to use the sum of $59,887.68.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.
THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Successor Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
February 1st, 1915.

PROPOSALS.

STANDARD CHAIN COMPANY.

The Standard Chain Company, pursuant to the terms of its First Mortgage, dated Feb. 15th, 1900, has paid to the undersigned, the Trustee thereunder, the sum of $17,500 for the Sinking Fund mentioned therein. Proposals must be in securely sealed envelopes of such sum are hereby invited. All proposals must be in securely seale envelopes addressed to the undersigned and marked "Standard Chain Company, Proposal for Sinking Fund," and must be delivered at the office of the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, 55 Cedar Street, New York City, prior to 12 o'clock noon, February 15th, 1915. The right is reserved to reject any bid.
J. W. PLATTEN,
CALVERT BREWER,
Trustees.
New York, February 4th, 1915.

DIVIDENDS.

Mechanics & Metals National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
A quarterly dividend of three per cent. (3%) on the capital stock of this bank will be payable, free of tax, on and after Feb. 9, 1915, to shareholders of record at the close of business on February 6, 1915.
JOSEPH S. HOUSE, Cashier.

ERIE'S NEW FINANCING.

Asks Service Board to Sanction Bonds at 6 Per Cent.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—The first step in carrying out the Erie Railroad's plan for refinancing the company was taken today when the Public Service Commission heard argument on an application for authority to increase the rate of interest on two issues of bonds which cover portions of the main through freight line between Chicago and New York.

These issues are the $7,400,000 Erie & Jersey first mortgage bonds and the $6,000,000 Genesee River first mortgage bonds. Both issues now are owned by the company.

George F. Brownell for the company announced at the hearing that an offer had been made by J. P. Morgan & Co. to purchase $13,000,000 of the bonds of the Erie & Jersey and the Genesee River Railroads at 98½ and 97½ provided an increase from 4 to 6 per cent. in the interest rate was approved by the commission. The bonds now are pledged as security for the Erie's short-term notes which it sold in 1905, when the two railroads were incorporated and the lines constructed to reduce grades so that the Erie might compete with other trunk lines.

Mr. Brownell said at the offered price, which was net and without commission, these securities could be carried more cheaply than under the present plan of short-term notes.

The application today also involves the corporate merger of the Erie & Jersey and the Genesee River Railroads with the Erie. The Erie & Jersey is a thirty-six mile "cut-off" in Orange County, and the Genesee River Railroad is a forty-two mile "cut-off" in Allegany County. The former is capitalized at $600,000 and the latter at $360,000. This stock will be canceled when the merger is approved.

Because of the urgency of the request of the company it is believed that the commission will issue its order approving the application tomorrow.

SEES PROSPERITY FOR US.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy Calls Canada's Railway Policy "Stupid."

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, said at the Ritz-Carlton yesterday that signs pointed to prosperous years for this country.

"I can see no reason why business should not be excellent in the United States," he said. "There are large crops, prices are very commanding, and the United States is doing a very great export business notwithstanding the shortage of tonnage on the Atlantic. I think there is not the least doubt that one of these days in the near future the United States will enter upon an era of very marked activity and prosperity.

"The remarkable promptness with which the Pennsylvania Railroad bonds have been taken up is a very hopeful sign and this will probably be the beginning of similar movements on the part of the other large United States railroad corporations."

Sir Thomas said that the present crop acreage of Western Canada was far in excess of any other year.

"The only theratening feature in Canada now," he added, "is the situation resulting from the wild and stupid railway policy which has been pursued there, exemplified by the construction of two additional transcontinental lines, almost entirely under the auspices of the Government many years in advance of their time. I do not fear any ill-effect upon the prosperity of the older lines, but there is a possibility that the Governments, both Federal and Provincial, will have a considerable load to carry for some years to come by reason of their guarantees."

STEEL OUTLOOK BETTER.

Corporation Increases Output—Prices for March Advanced.

Reports from steel trade centres this week say the companies expect a further increase of output soon. Prices have risen slightly. The Iron Age says:

> Operations in the Steel Corporation's plants are now on the basis of nearly 55 per cent. of ingot capacity. Its statement of unfilled orders as of Jan. 31 is expected to show an increase of 150,000 to 200,000 tons.
>
> The feeling in the steel trade this week is better. The increased ability of the railroads to get money and its further accumulation are factors in the situation of which more is heard. Rail buying is still far from normal, but each week adds to the total.
>
> Several manufacturers of bars, plates, and shapes in the Central West have announced that while sales for February will be made at 1.10c, the price for March deliveries will be 1.15c. and for the second quarter 1.20c.
>
> Our statistics show a total make of 1,601,421 tons of pig iron last month, against 1,515,752 tons in December.

RUSH FOR P. R. R. BONDS.

$49,000,000 of 4 1-2 Per Cent Issue Oversubscribed Five Times.

It was said yesterday that the $49,000,000 of consolidated mortgage 4½ per cent. bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, recently offered by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. at 103¾, had been over-subscribed five times the available supply. Subscriptions for one and two of the $1,000 bonds will be filled, but all larger orders will be apportioned to the extent of approximately 20 per cent. of the subscriptions.

The bonds sold for the first time yesterday on the Stock Exchange on a when issued basis and $301,000 were disposed of at 104¾ and 104⅞. They closed at 104⅝. There was stronger activity on the Curb, where $1,500,000 were sold. The prices on the Curb were from 101½ to 105, and the closing was 104⅞.

Home Life Reports Increases.

The Home Life Insurance Company shows in its report for 1914 total assets of $30,631,248, a gain for the year of nearly $1,500,000. The amount paid out to living policy holders and their beneficiaries was $3,100,507 and $5,262,313 was loaned to policy holders. New insurance written during the year was substantially greater than in 1913.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The United Cigar Manufacturers Company earned a gross income of $3,766,932 in 1914, against $2,858,736 in the preceding year. Net earnings amounted to $1,869,416, a gain of $15,800. A surplus of $480,636 was left after dividends had been paid. The company's total surplus at the close of the year was $3,174,965.

The United States Mortgage and Trust Company will receive until noon on Feb. 15 offerings for the sale to itself of first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the Standard Chain Company to exhaust the sum of $17,500.

The Brewers' Mutual Indemnity Insurance Company held its annual meeting at its offices, 109 East Fifteenth Street, yesterday. The officers were re-elected, and Peter Doelger will again serve as President. The Directorate was increased by Charles Warner and E. L. McManus, Jr. Mr. McManus is the General Manager of the corporation.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha Con	.01	Mexican	.44
Andes	.05	Occidental Con	.85
Belcher	.27	Ophir	.06
Best & Belcher	.05	Overman	.10
Bullion	.02	Potosi	.02
Challenge Con	.05	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Cal. & Va.	.05	Sierra Nevada	.07
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con	.21
Gould & Curry	.01	Utah Con	.02
Hale & Norcross	.04	Yellow Jacket	.25
Julia	.01	Silver Bars	.48
Justice	.02		

TONOPAH.		C. O. D.	.06
Belmont	3.60	Comb. Fraction	.08
Jim Butler	.67	D'field B. B.	.03
McNamara	.06	Florence	.69
Midway	.07	G'field Con. M.	1.42½
Montana	.84	G'field Merger	.23
North Star	.14	Jumbo Exten	.94
Rescue Eula	.07	Lone Star	.08
Tonopah Exten	2.60	Silver Pick	.07
Tonopah Merger	.85	Vernal	.04
West End	.52	Nevada Hills	.30
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.34
Atlanta	.34	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.33	Manhattan Con	.02

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	10	10¼	Jackpot	7½	8¼
Elkton	48½	49¼	McKinney	31	35
El Paso	185	188	Old Gold	1	1½
Findley	3	3½	Portland	116	117
Gold Dol.	4½	5	Vindicator	125	130
Isabella	16⅞	17	R. E. H.	3¾	3⅞

EMBARGO FEAR HITS COTTON

Rumor of Contraband Declaration Cuts Prices 11 to 13 Points.

After a steady opening which carried prices ¼c a pound above the closing of Tuesday, the cotton market yesterday broke sharply and closed with a net loss of 11 to 13 points. The break was surprising in view of bullish spot news from the South.

The selling appeared to be based on belief that cotton might be put on the contraband list by the Allies. Otherwise there was very little feature to the market. Exports were heavy, amounting to 53,000 bales, which brings the total for the season close to 4,000,000 bales.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were: The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged, with 8.60c for middling upland. The range of contract prices was as follows:

CLOSED BARELY STEADY.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	8.70	8.59	8.58@8.59	8.69@8.70
May	8.98	8.82	8.82@8.83	8.95@8.96
July	9.17	9.00	9.01@9.03	9.13@9.14
October	9.40	9.24	9.25@9.26	9.36@9.37
December	9.53	9.38	9.38@9.39	9.50@9.51
January	9.55	9.54	9.45@9.47	9.57@9.60

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	22,260	27,087	13,837
New Orleans	10,721	14,168	11,972
Mobile	653	459	1,146
Savannah	12,291	14,757	4,323
Charleston	1,149	2,890	249
Wilmington	724	1,791	587
Norfolk	2,522	1,813	2,587

Total port receipts, 56,891, against 39,378 same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	2,040	2,124	971
Memphis	1,357	5,034	5,003
St. Louis	1,127	5,233	2,224
Houston	24,022	19,562	12,270

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	22,700 to 24,000	19,664	15,459
N. Orleans	11,500 to 13,000	9,594	7,645

Total exports yesterday, 53,105; so far this season, 3,963,106, against 6,519,290 for the same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price Middling.	—Stocks.— 1915.	1914.
4,150	New Orleans	8⅛	430,685	287,550
325	Mobile	8	43,377	45,649
4,600	Savannah	8¼	363,057	92,692
600	Galveston	8$\frac{3}{16}$	571,565	392,437
—	Wilmington	8	55,755	24,781
—	Norfolk	8⅛	83,796	64,211
2,078	Augusta	8$\frac{3}{16}$	150,169	84,743
2,500	Memphis	8	235,361	215,421
—	St. Louis	8	40,263	32,019
1,915	Houston	8$\frac{1}{16}$	223,784	208,198

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was an improved request business in spot cotton with middling three points decline at 5.07. Sales, 8,000 bales. Receipts, 43,074 bales, including 32,916 American. Closed steady.

WOOL IN DEMAND IN LONDON

Buying Brisk at Yesterday's Sales—7,400 Bales Offered.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—At the wool auction sales today 7,000 bales were offered.

Buying was brisk, the home trade and that of America and France keeping the market strong. Sellers favored medium and coarse greasy merinos, which were quoted at from 15 to 20 per cent. and often at 25 per cent. over the December prices. Finest greasy cross-breds underwent little change from the December quotations.

To Report on Emergency Currency.

The Executive Committee of the National Currency Association of this city met at the Clearing House yesterday and decided to call a meeting of the association soon, at which will be presented its full report of the issue and retirement of emergency currency.

$300,000 CHECK STOLEN.

Taken from Brokers on Day a Young Clerk Disappears.

The Stock Exchange firm of Remick, Hodges & Co., 14 Wall Street, issued a warning yesterday to banks that a certified check for $300,000 had been stolen from their office on Jan. 25. Payment had been stopped, the announcement said, and notification was asked in case any effort was made to cash the check. It was learned that a young clerk disappeared from the brokerage office the same day the check was missed.

The check was drawn against and certified by the Bank of America, payable to the Chase National for the credit of the Shawmut National of Boston. Its number was 5,745.

Bankers said that none except the proper recipient of the check could have realized upon it, even though the theft had not been discovered for several days. A second endorsement was needed to make it negotiable, and, besides, the size of the check probably would have prevented its negotiation through irregular channels.

MORE CENTRAL BOND DELAY.

Justice Keogh Withholds Favorable Decision to Allow Appeal.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Feb. 3.—When Alexander S. Lyman, representing the New York Central Railroad, appeared before Justice Keogh in the Supreme Court here today in connection with the court's decision to allow the company to issue 4 per cent. bonds to replace 3½ per cent. bonds in the consolidation with the Lake Shore system, S. Aspinwall Hodge asked for a stay pending appeal.

Mr. Hodge, who represents the Continental Securities Company, which sued to enjoin the company from issuing the higher-rate bonds, announced that he would contest Judge Keogh's decision holding the issue legal.

Justice Keogh said he would withhold the entry of judgment until Feb. 10, and in the meantime Mr. Hodge may apply to the Appellate Division.

TO BUY ENGLAND'S SUPPLIES

E. R. Stettinius Will Handle the Work for J. P. Morgan & Co.

J. P. Morgan & Co. announced yesterday that Edward R. Stettinius, President of the Diamond Match Company, had consented to take charge of the department of the banking firm which is to purchase supplies for the British Government. Mr. Stettinius has taken a three months' leave of absence from the match company and will have his office in the Morgan bank building while the work of purchasing supplies for Great Britain is being carried on.

It was learned a few weeks ago, shortly before the return of H. P. Davison of the Morgan house, from London, where he had gone to represent American bankers in conference with English bankers over the international credit situation, that J. P. Morgan & Co. had been appointed commercial agent for Great Britain in buying war and other supplies in this country.

ACCEPT REID'S RESIGNATION

He Is Now Entirely Out of the Rock Island Board.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company in this city yesterday the resignation of Daniel G. Reid as a Director and as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the company was accepted.

Mr. Reid has also offered his resignation as Director of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Company, the holding company for the railway company. This will be acted on at a future meeting.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Balt Elec. pf.	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
10	Con. Coal	94½	94½	94½	94½
25	Con. Power	105	105	105	105
650	Cosden	5	5	5	5
60	Mary. Cas. Co.	84	84	84	84
150	Nor. Central.	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼
65	Penn. W. & P.	68	68	68	68
106	Un. Rys. & El.	25	25	25	25

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$7,000	Arundel S. & G. 6s	101½	101½	101½	101½
3,000	Chi. Rys. 1st 5s	97	97	97	97
1,000	City Balt. 4,'62	94	94	94	94
21,200	City Balt. 4s, '61, S. L.	94¼	94¼	94	94¼
3,000	City Balt 4s,'55	94	94	94	94
11,000	City Balt 4s,'51	94¼	94½	94¼	94½
1,000	Con. Coal 6s	100½	100½	100½	100½
1,000	Elkh'n Fuel 5s	93½	93½	93½	93½
5,000	Mt. V.-W. Cot. Duck 5s. ctfs.	35	35	35	35
3,000	Norfolk Ry. & Light 5s	97	97	97	97
2,000	Un. Rys. & E. 1st 4s	83½	83½	83½	83½
2,000	Un. Rys. & E. inc. 4s	61⅞	61⅞	61¾	61¾
100	Un. Rys. & E. fdg. 5s	86½	86½	86½	86½
1,000	Un. Rys. & E. notes	100	100	100	100

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.60	1	Houghton	1¼	1⅝
Bay S Gas	.11	.12	Iron Blos.	.94	.97
Begole	1	1¼	La Rose	.74	.76
Bohemia	1¼	1⅝	Majestic	.14	.17
Boston Ely	.11	.15	McK-Dar.	.42	.46
Butte & L	.24	.27	Mex Metals	.15	.16
Calaveras	.93	.99	Mines of A	2⅛	2⅜
Chief Con.	.80	.90	New Baltic	1⅛	1⅜
Con Ariz.	.25	.35	Nev-Doug.	.35	.40
Con Cop.	1	1¼	Old D Tr.	4	5
Cortez	.15	.30	Ohio Cop.	.12	.15
Crown Res	.65	.68	Oneco	.65	.75
Davis-Daly	1¼	1$\frac{5}{16}$	So Lake	4¾	5¼
E & B B.	.90	.96	Stewart M.	1$\frac{7}{16}$	1$\frac{9}{16}$
First Nat.	1$\frac{1}{16}$	1⅛	Un Verde.	2	2$\frac{1}{16}$
G'df'd Con	1$\frac{9}{16}$	1⅝	Yukon	2½	2¾

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
46	Chi. Pneu. T.	49½	49½	48	48
100	Chi. Ry. S. 2.	26½	26½	26½	26½
60	Com. Edison	136¾	136¾	136¾	136¾
35	Dia. Match	97⅛	98	97⅛	98
25	Goodrich	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
140	H., S. & M. pf.	106½	106½	106½	106½
90	Ills. Brick	62½	62½	62	62
45	Mont. W. pf.	112	112¼	112	112¼
16	Nat. Carb.	132½	133½	132½	133½
50	People's Gas	119	119¼	119	119¼
5	Public Sve	78	78	78	78
228	Sears-Roeb.	203½	206	203	203
5	Stew. Warn.	50	50	50	50
306	Swift	108	108½	108	108½
170	Un. S. Steel	41	41	40½	40½
495	Union Carb.	160	162	160	161⅝

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$7,000	Chi. Ry. 5s	96⅞	97	96⅞	97
2,000	Edison 5s	101¾	102	101¾	102
5,000	Morris	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
2,000	Ogden G. 5s	92½	92½	92½	92½
2,000	Peo. G. R. 5s.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
1,000	Swift 5s	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	A. G. of N.J.	102½	102½	102½	102½
8	Am. Rys. pf.	100½	100½	100½	100½
10	Bald. Loco.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
4	Ba. Loco. pf.	101½	101½	101½	101½
11	Cam. Iron	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼
80	Cam. Steel	42	42	42	42
112	C. St. scrip.	97½	97½	97½	97½
100	Con. T. N. J.	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼
7	El. St. Bat.	48¾	48¾	48½	48½
1	Gen. Asphalt.	30	30	30	30
100	Int. Powder.	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼
56	I.Co. of N.A.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
214	Le. N. stock.	75¾	75¾	75½	75½
10	Leh. N. ctfs.	75½	75½	75½	75½
11	Leh. Valley	67⅞	67⅞	67⅝	67⅝
200	Mo. Pacific	11	11	11	11
294	Penna. R. R.	53	53⅛	52⅞	53
6	Penna. Salt	90	90	90	90
86	Phila. Elect.	23⅝	23⅝	23¼	23⅝
40	P. R. T. ctfs.	10	10	10	10
20	P. R. T. st.	10	10	10	10
10	Ph. Tract.	78	78	78	78
26	Reading.	73$\frac{3}{16}$	73½	73$\frac{3}{16}$	73⅜
2,623	Ton. Bel.	3$\frac{11}{16}$	3⅞	3¾	3¾
995	Ton. Min.	7	7	6¾	6¾
108	Un. Gas. Im.	81½	81½	81¼	81¼
1,095	U. S. Steel	40⅞	40⅞	40¼	40¼
9	Un. Tract.	36	36	36	36

BONDS.

Sales		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	A. G.&E. 5s.	85½	85⅝	85½	85⅝
400	A. G. & E. 5s	85½	85½	85½	85½
2,000	B. Lo. 1st 5s.	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
3,000	C. 4s 1941 c.	100½	100½	100½	100½
6,000	E. &P.4s ctfs.	77⅝	77¾	77⅝	77¾
100	E.&P. 4s ctfs	81	81	81	81
1,000	G. A. deb. 5s.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
1,000	Key. Tel. 5s.	91½	91½	91½	91½
10,000	L. N. co. 4½s.	99¼	99½	99¼	99½
3,000	L.V.T. 1st. 5s.	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
200	Ph. Elec. 4s.	80	80	80	80
1,200	Ph. El. g. 5s.	102½	102½	102½	102½
477,000	P. re. w.i.4½s	104¾	105	104¾	104⅞
1,000	P. c. 4s. 1948.	100	100	100	100
13,000	Pa. c.3½s,'15.	100	100	100	100
217	P. Co. s. 1916.	90	90	90	90
2,000	P.R.R.4s.t.c.	82	82	82	82
6,000	Read. gen. 4s.	95	95	94⅞	94⅞

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15	Adventure	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
10	Ahmeek	265	265	265	265
715	Alaska	28⅝	28½	28¼	28¼
15,195	Alaska rights.	29c.	29c.	27c.	27c.
642	Allouez	41½	43½	41½	42½
602	Amalgamated	54⅛	54⅝	54	54¼
3,180	Am. Zinc	21	21¼	20⅝	21
360	Arizona Com.	4⅞	4⅞	4¾	4¾
100	Butte & Bal.	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
1,752	Butte & Sup.	47⅝	47½	46⅞	47⅛
52	Cal. & Ariz.	53	53¼	52⅝	53⅛
37	Cal. & Hecla	399	400	397	397
15	Centennial	18½	18½	18½	18½
75	Chino	36¼	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
707	Copper Range.	33⅞	34⅛	33⅛	34
5	Daly-West	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
10	East Butte	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
50	Franklin	4⅞	4⅞	4½	4⅞
60	Granby	63½	63⅝	63	63
200	Greene-Can.	24	24	24	24
130	Hancock	12	12	11¾	11¾
435	Indiana	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
10	Inspiration	18½	18½	18½	18½
550	Isle Royale	21⅝	23	21⅝	22⅛
25	Kerr Lake	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	4¾
100	Keweenaw	3	3	2⅝	2⅝
130	Lake	6⅛	6⅜	6	6
154	La Salle	4	4	3¾	4
125	Mass. Con.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
325	Mayflower	5	5½	5	5½
20	Miami	19	19	19	19
640	Mohawk	54⅛	56⅛	54⅛	55½
110	Nevada Con.	12⅝	12⅝	12¼	12¼
490	New Arcadian.	5⅛	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
85	Nipissing	5½	5½	5⅝	5½
459	North Butte	22⅞	23⅛	22⅞	23
65	North Lake	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Ojibway	71c.	71c.	71c.	71c.
650	Old Colony	4	4¼	4	4¼
85	Osceola	68	68⅛	68	68⅛
90	Pond Creek	14¼	14½	14¼	14½
227	Quincy	52⅝	54	52⅝	53
180	Ray Con.	17¾	18	17¾	18
475	Shannon	5	5¼	5	5¼
25	Shattuck	22½	22½	22½	22½
1,150	St. Mary's Ld	31½	32	31	31
500	Superior	28⅝	29¼	28⅛	29
130	Tamarack	33	33⅛	33	33⅛
200	Tuolumne	28c.	28c.	28c.	28c.
170	U. S. Smelting	20⅛	20⅜	20¼	20⅜
43	U. S. Sm. pf.	40	40	39⅛	39⅝
300	Utah Apex	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Utah Con.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
150	Utah Copper	54⅛	54¼	53⅞	54⅛
120	Victoria	1½	1½	1½	1½
71	Wolverine	38½	39⅛	37	38½

RAILRODAS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Atchison pf.	97½	97½	97½	97½
46	Boston & Al.	191	191	191	191
5	Boston Elev.	93½	93½	93½	93½
15	Boston & Me.	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
74	Fitchburg pf.	56	56	56	56
70	N.Y.,N.H.&H.	50½	51	50½	51
2	Old Colony	150	150	150	150
10	Union Pacific	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞
299	W. E. St. Ry.	71¾	71¾	71½	71½
18	W.E.St.Ry.pf.	93	93	93	93

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
105	Am. Ag. Ch.	50¼	50½	50	50
15	A. Ag. Ch. pf.	91½	91½	91½	91½
5	Amoskeag pf.	100	100	100	100
893	Am. Sugar	108½	109	106¼	106½
278	Am. Sug. pf.	113½	113½	112	113
471	Am. T. & T.	121	121	120⅛	120⅛
53	Am. Wool. pf.	78¼	78¼	77½	77½
285	E. Bost. Land.	9½	9½	9½	9½
20	Edison	258½	258½	258½	258½
10	Gal. H. Elec.	100	100	100	100
120	Ga. R. & E. pf.	87¼	87¼	87	87
23	Gen. Electric	143	143	142	142½
70	Mass. Gas	82½	83	82½	82¾
35	Mass. Gas pf.	92	92	91⅞	92
45	McElwain pf.	102⅛	102⅛	102	102
16	Mergenthaler	178	178	176	176
36	N. E. Tel.	141	141⅛	141	141
50	Pullman	152	152	152	152
3	Reece But'hole.	17½	17½	17½	17½
1,000	Reece Folding.	4	4	4	4
252	Swift & Co.	108	108¼	108	108
20	Torrington	28¾	28¾	28½	28½
130	Tor'ton pr.	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
78	Un. Fruit	119	119¾	118½	119
231	Un Shoe Mach.	55⅛	55¼	55⅛	55¼
10	Un. S. Ma. pf.	29	29	29	29
833	U. S. Steel	40⅝	40⅞	40¼	40½
48	U. S. Steel pf.	103½	103¾	103¼	103¼
121	West. Union	64	65	64	64

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	A. Ag. Ch. 5s.	101	101	101	101
7,100	A. T. & T. 4s.	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼
600	A. T. & T. 4½s.	100	100	100	100
500	A.,G.&W.I.5s.	61	61	61	61
3,000	C.,B.&Q.jt.4s.	96¼	96¼	96⅛	96⅛
1,000	Mich. Tel. 5s.	98½	98½	98½	98½

PITTSBURGH.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Am. Sewer P.	17¾	18	17¾	17¾
696	Col. Gas & E.	11¼	11⅜	11¼	11¼
100	Harbison W.	45	45	45	45
10	Harbison W. pf.	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
100	Ind. Brew. pf.	21	21	21	21
545	Natl. Fireproof.	5	5	5	5
105	Natl. Fire. pf.	21	21	21	21
110	Mfrs. L. & Ht.	49	49¼	49	49¼
15	Ohio Fuel Oil	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
50	Ohio Fuel Supply	40¼	40½	40¼	40¼
115	Pitts. Brewing	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
10	Pitts. Coal	18½	18½	18½	18½
185	Pitts. Coal pf.	90	90	89¾	89⅞
470	Pure Oil	15	15	15	15
500	San Toy	13c.	14c.	13c.	14c.
35	West. Air Bk.	119½	119½	119½	119½
35	West. Electric 1st pf.	59½	59½	59½	59½

BOND.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$500	Am. S. Pipe 6s.	91	91	91	91

$2,923,000

New York State Railways

Fifty-year First Consolidated Mortgage 4½% Gold Bonds

Dated November 1, 1912 Due November 1, 1962

Interest payable May 1 and November 1 in New York City. Callable at 105 and interest on any interest date. Denomination $1,000. Coupon and fully registered bonds interchangeable. Security Trust Company of Rochester, Trustee.

Tax Exempt in New York State

Approved by Public Service Commission Second District of the State of New York

$6,925,000 bonds of this issue listed on the New York Stock Exchange, and application will be made to list the remainder

Reference is made to a letter of Mr. Horace E. Andrews, President of the New York State Railways, (copies of which will be sent upon request) and which is briefly summarized as follows:

The New York State Railways owns or controls, and operates extensive street railway and interurban electric lines, serving a prosperous and thickly populated section of New York State, including the cities of Rochester, Syracuse and Utica. The Company operates 587 miles of single track equivalent, and in addition owns a half interest in the stock of the Schenectady Railway Company (138 miles of track) and operates that property jointly with The Delaware & Hudson Co. The population contributory to the lines of the Company is conservatively estimated at 900,000.

Earnings
(Year ended December 31, 1914)

Gross Earnings	$7,760,468.55
Operating Expenses, Taxes, Depreciation, Rentals, Amortization, etc.	5,297,302.69
Net Earnings available for Bond Interest	2,463,165.86
Annual Bond Interest (including interest on divisional bonds)	1,125,820.00
Surplus after Bond Interest	$1,337,345.86

Net Earnings Over Twice Bond Interest

The New York State Railways during 1914 paid dividends at the rate of 5% on $3,862,500 Preferred Stock and dividends aggregating the same rate on $19,947,000 Common Stock.

The above bonds are secured, in the opinion of counsel, by a direct first mortgage on approximately 102 miles of track (which will shortly be increased to 114 miles of track by cancellation of an existing mortgage), and by a direct mortgage on all the remaining physical property, rights and franchises of the New York State Railways, subject to the divisional bonds. They are further secured by the ownership and deposit of the stocks of certain subsidiary companies.

The franchises of the Company, with relatively few minor exceptions, are, in the opinion of counsel, unlimited in point of time.

Having sold a large part of the above issue, we offer, subject to prior sale or advance in price, the unsold balance at

85½ and Interest Yielding about 5.35%

Complete Circular on request

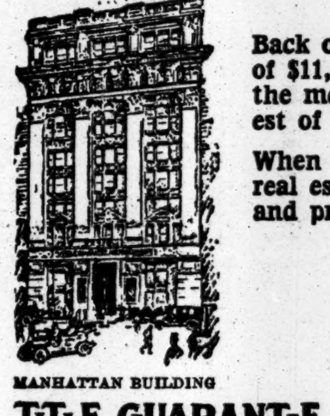
Harris, Forbes & Company
Pine Street, Corner William, New York

Harris Trust and Savings Bank, Bond Department, Chicago — N. W. Harris & Company, Incorporated, Boston

Doubly Guaranteed

Back of this Company is a capital of $5,000,000 and a surplus of $11,000,000 (all earned). Back of the capital and surplus are the men who have made this institution the largest and strongest of its kind in America.

When you pick out a depository, select an executor, or wish a real estate title guaranteed, choose a Company whose stability and prosperity are doubly guaranteed.



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David Blank ....Asst. Sec'y
C. C. Harmstad.......Asst. Sec'y
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MANHATTAN BUILDING
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO
176 Broadway, Manhattan
196 Montague St., 175 Remsen St., } Brooklyn
350 Fulton St., Jamaica
67 Jackson Ave., L. I. City

Capital and Surplus - $16,000,000

We Own and Offer the Following

Municipal Bonds

Amount.	Security.	Rate.	Maturity.	Price.	Yield
$100,000	*State of Maryland	4	Aug., 1924	99¼	4.10
100,000	*Detroit, Mich.	4	Mch., 1944	98	4⅛
60,000	*New York City	3½	Jan., 1925	94⅜	4.20
37,000	*City of Auburn, N. Y.	4½	1917 to 1935	To yield	4.20
40,000	Hudson County, N. J.	4	Nov., 1957	96	4.20
40,000	Allegheny County, Pa.	4	Mch., 1925	98⅜	4.20
50,000	Perth Amboy, N. J.	4½	Sept., 1944	102¾	4.40
30,000	Neptune Township, N. J.	5	1935 to 1940	To yield	4.75
50,000	Dickson County, Tenn.	5	July, 1943 Opt. 1933	101	4.90

Short Term Issues

Amount.	Security.	Rate.	Maturity.	Price.	Yield
10,000	Penn R. R. Conv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100⅛	3.30
15,000	Canadian Pacific Ry. Equip.	4½	July, 1916	100⅛	4.40
20,000	West Penn. Traction Co.	6	Mch., 1917	99	6.50
25,000	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co	5	July, 1918	100	5.00
10,000	Chesapeake & Ohio Ry.	5	June 1919	92	7.00
30,000	*Chicago, Bur. & Quincy R.R. Iowa Division	4	Oct., 1919	98¾	4.30
25,000	*Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Chic. & Pac. W. div.	5	Jan., 1921	103½	4⅜

* *Legal investment for Savings Banks and Trustees in New York State.*

Descriptive circulars will be furnished upon request.

A. B. Leach & Co.
Investment Securities
149 Broadway, New York
Chicago Philadelphia Buffalo Boston London, Eng. Baltimore

Electric Properties Corporation
37 Wall Street, New York.
A. LUDLOW KRAMER, President

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Investigations Reports Appraisals

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

KAUFMANN DEPARTMENT STORES, INC.
Annual Meeting of Stockholders
Pittsburgh, Pa., January 30, 1915.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of Stockholders of Kaufmann Department Stores, Inc., will be held at the principal office of the Company, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City, N. Y., on Monday, the 15th day of February, 1915, at 12:00 o'clock noon, for the election of two Directors of the second class and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting; and pursuant to the order of the Board of Directors the Transfer Books of the common and preferred stocks will close on Monday, the 1st day of February, 1915, at the close of business, and will reopen the 16th day of February, 1915, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.
KAUFMANN DEPARTMENT STORES, INC.,
By EDGAR J. KAUFMANN, Secretary.

KAUFMANN DEPARTMENT STORES, INC.
Special Meeting of Stockholders
Pittsburgh, Pa., January 30, 1915.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Stockholders of Kaufmann Department Stores, Inc., will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City, on Monday, the 15th day of February, 1915, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking action and voting upon a proposition to decrease the capital stock of the Company from $9,900,000, its present capital stock, consisting of 24,000 shares of preferred stock and 75,000 shares of common stock, of the par value of $100 each, to $9,800,000, consisting of 23,000 shares of preferred stock and 75,000 shares of common stock of the par value of $100 each.

This action is proposed in accordance with Section (c) of Article Fourth of the Certificate of Incorporation of said Kaufmann Department Stores, Inc., which provides for the setting aside, after payment of dividends on the preferred stock, of a "Special Surplus Account" in each year from January 1, 1913, to January 1, 1916, of not less than $100,000, for the acquisition and retirement of preferred stock in each year, out of the surplus or net profits, at not to exceed $125 per share, plus accrued and unpaid dividends. Under this provision $100,000 par value of preferred stock has been acquired for said "Special Surplus Account," and the meeting above mentioned is for the purpose of reducing the capital stock by this amount.
KAUFMANN DEPARTMENT STORES, INC.,
By ISAAC KAUFMANN, President.
EDGAR J. KAUFMANN, Secretary.

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY.
25 Broad Street, New York.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL AND TWO SPECIAL MEETINGS OF STOCKHOLDERS.
To Stockholders:

1. Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders will be held at the company's chief office at Phillipstown, Manitou, Putnam County, New York, on Thursday, the 18th day of February, 1915, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and an Audit Company or Chartered Accountants, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all the acts of the Board of Directors, the Executive Committee and the officers of the company since the last annual meeting of stockholders.

2. Notice is further given that two special meetings of stockholders will be held on the same day at the same place; the one at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of increasing the company's authorized stock from its present amount to $20,000,000 par value of each class, represented by an increase of $5,000,000 in the preferred stock and $7,500,000 in the common stock; and the other to be held at two-thirty o'clock P. M. for the purpose of amending the company's certificate of incorporation so as to fix stockholders' rights of subscription by providing that on future issues for cash the preferred stockholders shall have the prior right to subscribe for preferred stock and the common stockholders the prior right to subscribe for common stock; all as more fully set forth in notice under this date mailed to stockholders.

3. The stock and transfer books will be closed against the transfer of stock on Wednesday, February 3, 1915, at three o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on February 19 at ten o'clock A. M.
By Order of the Board.
January 29, 1915.
JAMES L. MORGAN, Secretary.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co.
New York, January 28, 1915.

The annual meeting of the stockholders for the election of managers and officers of this Company and for the transaction of such other business as may come before such meeting will be held at 90 West St., New York City, on Tuesday, February 23, 1915.

The polls will open at 10 o'clock and close at 11 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will close on February 6 and reopen on February 24, 1915.
ARTHUR D. CHAMBERS,
Secretary and Treasurer.

To the Stockholders of the
STAR SHIRT MANUFACTURING CO.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of Star Shirt Manufacturing Company will be held at the executive offices of the said company, No. 251 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 10th day of February, 1915, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing Directors thereof for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other and further business as may properly come before the meeting.
Dated New York City, January 27th, 1915.
CHARLES L. BAUSHER, JR., Sec'y.

McIntosh & Seymour Corporation.
Notice of Annual Meeting of stockholders.
Auburn, New York, January 28th, 1915.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the McINTOSH AND SEYMOUR CORPORATION will be held at the office of the Company, Auburn, New York, on Thursday, February 11th, 1915, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the close of business January 31st, 1915, and will be reopened February 12th, 1915.
FRANKLIN B. KIRKBRIDE, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OLD DOMINION TERMINAL COMPANY.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary and proper, will be held at the principal offices of the Company, Pier 25, North River, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, February 9th, 1915, at twelve M., and the polls will be closed at one P. M. The stock transfer books will be closed ten days prior to the date of meeting.
W. L. WOODROW, Secretary.

Old Dominion Steamship Company.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary or proper, will be held at the principal offices of the Company, Pier 25 North River, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, February 9th, 1915, at twelve M., and the polls will be closed at one P. M. The stock transfer books will be closed ten days prior to the date of meeting.
W. L. WOODROW, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Green Bay & Western Railroad Co.
The Board of Directors has fixed and declared Five Per Cent. to be the amount payable on Class "A" Debentures, a dividend of Five Per Cent. on the Capital Stock and Three-quarters of One Per Cent. on Class "B" Debentures out of the net earnings for the year 1914, payable at No. 40 Wall Street, New York, on and after February 8, 1915, the dividend on the stock to be payable to stockholders of record February 6, 1915, and said amounts payable on the Debentures to be paid upon presentation of the Debentures for notation thereon of such payment. Income tax ownership certificates will be required in respect of the Debentures.
CHARLES W. COX, Treasurer.

P. LORILLARD COMPANY.
New York, February 3d, 1915.
Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Preferred and Common Stock of P. Lorillard Company will close at 12 o'clock M., February 13th, 1915, for the purpose of the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Company, to be held March 9th, 1915, and will reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., March 10th, 1915. WM. B. RHETT, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.
111 Fifth Avenue.
New York, February 3, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 5% on the Common Stock of The American Tobacco Company was today declared payable in cash on March 1, 1915, to common stockholders of record at the close of business on February 13, 1915.

Notice is further given that dividend of 1½% has been declared upon the preferred stock of The American Tobacco Company payable April 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business February 13, 1915.

CLOSING OF TRANSFER BOOKS.
For the purpose of the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company to be held on the 10th day of March, 1915, and the payment of the above dividends, the transfer books of both the preferred and common stocks will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on February 13, 1915, and be reopened at 10 o'clock in the morning of the 16th day of March, 1915. J. M. W. HICKS, Treasurer.

CENTRAL ARKANSAS RAILWAY & LIGHT CORPORATION.
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 8.
New York, Feb. 3, 1915.
The Board of Directors has this day declared the eighth quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. on the preferred stock of the Central Arkansas Railway & Light Corporation, payable March 1, 1915, to the stockholders of record as of the close of business February 15, 1915. Checks will be mailed. Books for the transfer of the preferred stock of the company will not be closed.
J. DUNHILL, Treasurer.

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY.
A Dividend of One and One-half per cent. (1½%) on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared, payable March 1st, 1915, to all Stockholders of record February 13th, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon.
A. E. PETERS, Secretary.
Detroit, Mich., Feb. 2nd, 1915.

DIVIDENDS.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.
111 Fifth Avenue.
New York, February 3, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the transfer books of the 6% scrip of this Company, issued September 1, 1914, and due September 1, 1915, as a dividend on its common stock, will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on February 15, 1915, for the purpose of payment of interest thereon due March 1 1915, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. March 2, 1915.

Notice is further given that any holder of this scrip who wishes to collect same before maturity may, on and after February 23, 1915, collect par and interest for six months to March 1, 1915, by presenting same, properly endorsed, to Guaranty Trust Company, 140 Broadway, this city.

On any scrip presented for collection in accordance with the foregoing, and before the due date thereof, interest will be paid only up to March 1, 1915.
J. M. W. HICKS, Treasurer.

120TH SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND.
Illinois Central Railroad Company.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½%) in cash, payable March 1st, 1915, to holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company as registered at the close of business Monday, February 8th, 1915.
D. R. BURBANK, Secretary.
New York, January 27th, 1915.

JEFFERSON & CLEARFIELD COAL & IRON COMPANY.
A dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. has been declared on the preferred stock of this company, payable February 15, 1915, to stockholders of record February 9th, 1915, at 3:00 P. M. Checks will be mailed by the Fiscal Agents of the Company.
GEORGE H. CLUNE, Treasurer.
Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 28, 1915.

GOULD QUICK TO SUE BROTHER FOR $17.82

Wants His Money, George J. Testifies in Court, Even if Debtor Is His Relative.

FORECLOSES A TAX LIEN

Action Against Her Husband Is to Deprive Her of Dower Rights Mrs. Howard Gould Says.

The suit of George J. Gould to foreclose a tax lien of $54,609 on the property on the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventy-third Street because $17.82 interest had not been paid was heard by Supreme Court Justice Platzek yesterday. The suit was against Howard Gould, who is now in Europe, and Mrs. Howard Gould, formerly Miss Kathrine Clemmens, the actress, who obtained a separation from her husband. Howard Gould put in no answer to the suit, but Mrs. Gould asserted that the action was the result of a conspiracy on the part of the Gould brothers to deprive her of her dower rights in the property, which is worth $800,000.

George J. Gould denied the conspiracy charge and said that all he wanted was the money he had loaned to his brother. Mrs. Howard Gould in her answer asserted that it was absurd to suppose that such a small debt against such a valuable piece of property would be allowed to go unpaid unless there was more in the matter than appeared on the surface. Her counsel, Arthur J. Baldwin represented her in court. He asked Mr. Gould:

"When the interest was not paid you immediately began suit?"

"I did," was the answer.

"Why did you begin the action so quickly?"

"Because I would like to get my money. It was better, I thought, to sell the property and let Howard work out of it. I did not want to run up too large an amount, even if Howard was my own brother."

Counsel for Mr. Gould objected to this line of examination, saying the charge of conspiracy was not warranted.

"There seems to be no charge of corruption or moral turpitude against the witness," said Justice Platzek.

"I don't want to accuse Mr. Gould of moral turpitude. The word conspiracy was the only one that we thought would appropriately describe the understanding between him and his brother. If the court thinks the complaint ought to be made a little harsher it can be amended," Mr. Baldwin said.

Mr. Baldwin said that in the years when the taxes were not paid on the property Howard Gould was in receipt of a large income and that he could have paid them easily if he had cared to do so. He said that as trustee of his father's estate George J. Gould had paid to Howard Gould from 1909 to 1913 inclusive a total of $2,969,607.

"With this large income why did not Howard Gould pay the taxes?" asked Mr. Baldwin.

"I have no idea," replied Mr. Gould. Justice Platzek reserved decision.

ASKS REST FOR RAILROADS.

Lehigh Made 25,000 Reports Last Year, E. B. Thomas Tells President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—President E. B. Thomas, of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, told President Wilson today that business conditions showed an improvement and that the railroads were gaining from an increase in traffic. They needed less regulation, he told the President, to better their condition.

"When I say that the railroad with which I am connected made 25,000 reports last year to the Interstate Commerce Commission and different commissions and boards in the three States through which it runs, you will see what I mean by the need for less regulation," Mr. Thomas said. "We need constructive legislation."

An amendment to the commodities clause of the Hepburn law, introduced in the House by Representative Adamson, prohibiting railroads from owning stock in coal companies, was mentioned by Mr. Thomas to President Wilson as being one pending measure which would hurt some railroads greatly.

Mr. Thomas said his road and others that he knew of had plans for extensions and improvements, but were waiting to get money. The increased freight rates granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission recently had helped conditions somewhat, but further assistance from Federal and State Governments was needed.

TOBACCO PRODUCTS DROPS.

Curb Sale Shows a Decline of $90 a Share.

A decline of $90 a share occurred yesterday in Tobacco Products common stock on the Curb in the sale of 200 shares, part at 73 and the remainder at 70. Last week an odd lot of the shares was reported sold at 160. At the close of the market the best bid for the stock was 25 and the asked price stood at 70.

No explanation for the great fall of the price was to be obtained on the Curb. In quarters close to the management of the Tobacco Products Corporation it was said that the quotations established more nearly represented the real market value of the stock than the former price.

The Tobacco Products Corporation was formed in 1912, acquiring stock control of four companies, which manufacture cigars, cigarettes and smoking tobacco. Of the $30,000,000 authorized common stock $16,000,000 is outstanding. The preferred stock in the hands of the public amounts to $10,000,000, bearing 7 per cent. cumulative interest.

Exchange Partners' Ticket.

The Nominating Committee of the Association of Partners of Stock Exchange Firms has prepared this ticket for the annual meeting tomorrow at the Recess Club, 60 Broadway: President, C. H. Boynton; Vice President, Charles S. Sargent; Treasurer, John W. Prentiss. Governors for three years, Arthur Hagan, Robert H. McCurdy, Richard H. Swartwout and H. R. Winthrop. Governors for two years, Vernon C. Brown and Robert Cairns. No opposition is expected.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE co-partnership existing between ABRAHAM N. LEVENTHAL and ABRAHAM H. VOGEL, conducting business under the firm name of LEVENTHAL & VOGEL, at No. 6-10 East 32d Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. This firm has no liabilities. All outstanding accounts are payable to them at said address.

Dated New York, January 31, 1915.

(Signed) ABRAHAM N. LEVENTHAL, ABRAHAM H. VOGEL.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name and style of Goldberg, Levy & Co., has this day expired by limitation and said partnership has been dissolved.

Dated, New York, February first, 1915.

NATHAN GOLDBERG. JOSEPH LEVY. WM. V. WERNER.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP. Z & Z PAPER CO., 8-12 Bleecker Street.

Notice is hereby given that ADOLPH ZIERER has withdrawn and that BERNARD ZIPPERT retains the business of this co-partnership, remaining the sole owner thereof.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Third National Bank of Jersey City, located at Jersey City, in the State of New Jersey, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment. J. HENRY CASTENS, Cashier. Dated Jan. 18, 1915.

BUSINESS LOCATIONS.

OFFICES and small lofts; monthly rents $15 up. 149 West 35th Street.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

GROCERY BUYER AND DEPARTMENT MANAGER FOR CHAIN STORE SYSTEM, SOUTH OF PHILADELPHIA; WE WANT A LIVE WIRE, WHO KNOWS HOW TO BUY AND SELL ON THE CHAIN STORE SYSTEM. ADDRESS Y 366 TIMES ANNEX.

EXPORTERS WITH WORLD-WIDE TRADE WILL HANDLE AMERICAN GOODS; MANUFACTURERS ONLY SHOULD APPLY. S 2 TIMES.

WHO NEEDS READY CASH? We are open to buy job lots in ready-to-wear, piece goods, and gloves. For quick money write Confidential, S 4 Times.

BIG BARGAIN.—600 silk waists, slightly damaged by smoke, to close out very cheap. Grand Dress Co., 38-40 West 33rd St.

I. BEILEY & CO., 133 West 21st. For snappy and popular-price circular petticoats, at $16.50 per dozen.

DRY GOODS STORE; want to buy a good paying store; city; stock $5,000 to $10,000. N 77 Times.

500 silk waists; regularly $2 to $5; open for offer. Juffet & Mencher, 129 W. 22d St. Chelsea 1935.

Salesmen well acquainted with office and city trade wanted for strong line of popular price dresses; commission basis. Excel Manufacturing Co., 145 West 30th.

Jobber will look at wash dresses today and Friday between 4 and 6. 1,269 Broadway, Room 616.

FELLOWS, 31 Union Square, wants jobs evening, cloth dresses, cloaks, suits, low price.

AUTO WEAR RAINCOAT CO.—Men's, women's, and children's slip-ons. 55 5th Av.

Jobber looking at good silk suits, coats. Afternoons, fourth floor, 159 West 25th. St.

OPEN FOR JOBS in dresses of all kinds for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

Contractors to make middy blouses. Write F. W., 263 W. 125th.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3½@4 per cent. for the best names.
Tuesday...3½@4 " " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Fancy Cottons Again Active.

Another good day's business in fancy cotton goods in the gray was done in this market yesterday, the call for piques, mock lenos, coutils, and lawns being especially good. One sale of importance was of 5,000 pieces of carded lawns to a manufacturer of handkerchiefs at prices which showed good advances over the figures at which these goods were held in the recent past. This was said to be one of the biggest purchases of these goods by the handkerchief trade that has been made for some time.

Quiet on Army Contracts.

There is very little stirring in the way of new army contracts, and the mills that have taken on some of this work will soon be running out of it. The Russian contract is understood to have been held up when it was just on the point of being given out. The same thing took place on the contract that was to have been let by Servia. The latest arrival in the field is Italy. The clothing manufacturers and the mills believe, however, that within a short time the foreign governments will again become active. The difficulty in this event will be to find mills not taken up with regular business to take on the contracts.

Find New Demand.

The manufacturers of specialty fabrics find that, while the demand from the regular trade has fallen off to some extent, the sale of goods in new territories makes up the difference. Thus, in the case of mohairs, the conditions in the South have forced the retailers there to curtail their purchases somewhat. The West, however, is just beginning to ask for suits made of this material, so that what is lost in one section is amply made up in another. If the large amount of these specialty fabrics sold up to date is any indication of the extent to which they are to be featured next Summer, the manufacturers feel they will have no reason to complain.

Studying the Mill.

The experience of some mills in making poplins gives a good illustration of the lack of judgment often exercised by the selling agents. There are mills that are well adapted for making certain fabrics, but cannot profitably be put to work on others. One seller, who made a study of just what the organization he represented could produce with the least difficulty, promptly gave up manufacturing poplins. He found that the price at which he was offering these goods did not cover the waste that was caused by the fabric that was rejected as imperfect. Where the agent persists in selling goods that his mills are not equipped to turn out, the mistake is liable to be a costly one.

Burlaps Are Going Up.

There has been an excellent demand in the burlap market in the last week or so, lightweight goods in all widths being especially active. Because of this activity and the growing scarcity of spot stocks prices are moving upward. Some indication of the buying activity may be gained from the fact that the burlaps sold through a single broker in the last ten days or so totaled 1,500,000 yards, all for spot and nearby delivery. It is difficult now to get goods out of Calcutta, and this difficulty, coupled with the rapid depletion of spot goods, is making holders of them unwilling to sell at present prices. Yesterday the following prices were quoted on 40-inch burlaps: 7½-ounce, 4 cents; 8-ounce, 4.10 to 4.15 cents, and 10½-ounce, 4¾ cents. Supplies of 8-ounce burlaps are said to be very short. Jute is quoted in Calcutta at £22 10s. c. i. f. New York per long ton for quick shipment. This quotation is said to be higher than for some time.

Patriotic Hose the Latest.

For the woman who wants to make evident her sympathy for the warring powers abroad, a local hosiery wholesale firm is showing a line of silk hose on which are embroidered crossed flags. For the sympathizer of the Allies, crossed English, Belgian, and French flags are shown on a single pair of hose, while for the pro-German woman there are hose embroidered with three sets of crossed German flags. Strangely enough, the Russian and Austrian flags do not figure in the offerings. These hose are meant to be worn with pumps, the bottom set of flags coming over the top of the instep and the top set about at the ankle. All of the flags are embroidered on the front of the hose. For loyal Americans, there are hose shown bearing a single American flag, which is placed on the front of the stockings about at the ankle. The body of the hose in question may be black, white, or any other shade that is desired. All of them are "made in U. S. A."

Corset Trade Optimistic.

Notwithstanding the fact that orders for Spring lines are reported only about 50 per cent. normal by leading factors in the corset trade, there seems to be a belief that better things are in sight. Nothing approaching a boom is looked for, the expected improvement being in the shape of a gradual return of the demand to normal proportions. Stocks are reported low in the hands of the retailers, and those of the manufacturers are said to be only fair-sized. A marked tendency is reported toward better corsets, the $1 grades (retail) which succeeded the fifty-cent lines in popular approval now giving way in turn to corsets priced at $2 or $3. In the higher-priced lines of these goods, $5 seems to be the most popular figure now. Flesh-pink corsets are favored by buyers of the better lines, and brocaded materials are especially liked. Five-inch bust models are most in demand just now, though there is talk of still higher busts. Moderate length corsets are also sought by buyers, and those with elastic inserts continue in favor.

Gray Goods Prices Firm.

Gray goods prices remained firm in this market yesterday, despite the continued lack of sizable trading either for spot or contract delivery. There were reports current again that 38½-inch 64-60s could be had for spot delivery at 3 13-16 cents, but the opinion was expressed that if these goods were to be had at that figure they could be got only from second hands. Even then question was raised regarding the quality of the goods that were reported to be selling at that price. On the other hand, there was some disposition in the market to believe that a few mills might be willing to offer small lots of 64-60s at 3 13-16 cents for immediate delivery, providing the buyer could convince the selling house that good merchandise of this construction could be had from second hands at the figure in question. Under no consideration, however, was it thought that mills would let large lots of these goods out at that price. The day's spot prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s....5⅞c	38½-inch, 64-56s...3⅜c
39-inch, 72-76s....5⅛c	38½-inch, 60-52s...3⅝c
39-inch, 68-72s....4½c	38½-inch, 60-48s...3¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s...4c	27-inch, 64-60s....2⅛c
38½-inch, 64-60s...3⅞c	27-inch, 56-52s....2⅛c

WOOL SUPPLY REDUCED.

Many Types and Grades Now Out of the Market.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"The quantity of wool remaining unsold in Boston is being very rapidly reduced, it being estimated that there are not in excess of 5,000,000 of territory wool now in the hands of dealers. Sales for the week ended Tuesday, Feb. 2, were 3,750,000 pounds.

"Many types and grades are now entirely out of the market, crossbred wools particularly being extremely scarce. The major portion of the interest in recent weeks has been in low and medium stocks, in hulled, scoured and grease wools, and as a result it would be a matter of some difficulty to find any considerable quantity of the sorts mostly in demand in the hands of dealers at present.

"Prices have advanced very materially in recent weeks, and in some quarters it is considered that much higher prices will be seen before the new clip comes forward in any volume.

"Unless the British embargo is considerably modified so that shipments of merinos may be made from England, the supplies in the domestic market will be entirely absorbed before it is possible for Australian shipments to reach this market, as it requires from 45 to 50 days to make the trip by the shortest route, via the Panama Canal.

"Reports from the goods market are much more optimistic than any that have been received for several months past, and there is every reason to anticipate that the operation of our mills will be more nearly full in the immediate future. Prices on fabrics for the coming heavyweight season naturally show advances, though the quotations are not by any means on a parity with the cost of raw materials.

"In the cotton goods market conditions continue favorable, with the outlook for the future much brighter. Narrow printcloths have been in greater demand, and an increased inquiry for twills is also noticed. In the fine and fancy goods division of the market conditions are not greatly changed. Prices are rather low on many fabrics, and there is considerable discrepancy in the quotations of different manufacturers.

"The worsted yarn market is not particularly active, but prices are somewhat firmer, due to the situation in the wool market. In some quarters it is expected that quotations on worsted yarns will inevitably reach higher levels."

FALL WOOLEN OPENINGS.

Average Advances of About 15 Per Cent. Over Last Year.

The American Woolen Company yesterday opened lines of serges, clays, and unfinished worsteds for the Fall of 1915 season at advances over last year approximating 15 per cent. The increases made were viewed as heavy ones, but as fully warranted by the shortage of wool. The fact that both manufacturers and retailers have carried over a certain amount of serges from last year and for this reason competition on these goods will not be as keen as in the past season is offered as another explanation, for the highest prices. The advances will serve to put heart in the retailers who have carried over stocks and enable them to get profits where otherwise they might be inclined to offer their goods at a sacrifice. If stocks are cleaned out and a real demand sets in, the question of prices will play a very small part. Some of the principal numbers opened by the company are given below:

No.	Fall, '15.	Fall, '14.
FULTON SERGES.		
6048	$1.40	$1.15
3844	1.72	1.55
5048	1.62	1.40
3194	1.50	1.35
209	1.37½	1.15
WOOD SERGES.		
9714-8	1.42½	1.25
9713-10	1.32½	1.12½
9814-29	1.50	..
9814-2	1.20	1.05
9411½-3	1.05	.85
Unfinished worsteds:		
9613-1	1.20	1.07½
9614-1	1.25	1.12½
WASHINGTON SERGES.		
209½	.77½	.65
311-011	.87½	.70
312-011	.92½	.75
313-3	1.00	.85
612-6	1.12½	.97½
612-13	1.20	1.05
613-16	1.20	1.02½
412-6	1.02½	.92½
115-5	1.60	1.40
Unfinished worsted:		
815-½-2	1.77½	1.60
AYER SERGE.		
1814-44	1.45	1.25

Patterson & Greenough yesterday opened their Waterloo serges and unfinished worsteds. The prices follow:

ONTARIO GRADE.		
5114-14	$1.35	$1.20
5116-16	1.50	1.30
5118-18	1.65	1.42
SENECA GRADE.		
5212-12	1.30	1.15
5214-14	1.45	1.30
5216-16	1.55	1.40
CAYUGA GRADE.		
5412-12	1.27½	(new)
5414-14	1.40	(new)

JAY C. WEMPLE CO. FAILS.

Receivers Appointed for New York's Oldest Window Shade Concern.

Edward W. J. Kaysel and Job E. Hedges were appointed receivers yesterday by Judge Mayer in the Federal District Court for the Jay C. Wemple Company, the oldest New York window shade manufacturing concern. An equity suit has been brought by Philip Steuerwald of Hoboken, a creditor for $16,031, who alleges that the concern is without funds.

The company was incorporated in 1887, but the business was established in 1865.

The embarrassment is attributed to general trade conditions and to the fact that the company had a large trade in the South, where business is especially poor. Its rating was taken away by Bradstreet's two years ago. Its liabilities are put at $375,500 and its assets at $308,300.

Cayuga Lake Cement Co. Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 3.—The Cayuga Lake Cement Company plant here will be modernized and remodeled to a 2,000-barrel capacity by a new company which is being organized under the direction of the J. G. White Engineering Corporation of New York. This is the only Portland cement plant west of the Hudson River situated on the barge canal.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Philip Goldfrank, who for twenty-three years was with S. Steinfeld & Co., has gone into business for himself at 10 West Twenty-third Street. He handles waists and cotton goods and is well known to the trade.

The account of Frank & Seder, Pittsburgh, is now being handled here by Oscar Abel, resident buyer, 7 West Twenty-second Street.

Cloos & Simon, resident buyers, 15 East Twenty-sixth Street, are now representing the Cloos Company, a specialty shop, of Reading, Penn.

Tomorrow D. Hartmann will hold an auction of furs, dressed and raw skins, scarfs, sets, and coats. It will be the first sale in his new quarters, which are located at 15-17 Mercer Street. The sale will begin at 10:30.

Reservations for the dinner of the Silk Association of America to be held Feb. 11 at the Hotel Biltmore exceed those of last year to date.

Bids will be received today at the Fourth Deputy Police Commissioner's office, Room 200, 240 Centre Street, for serges to be made into uniforms for the members of the department.

WHAT ARE PATHESCOPES?

Question Before the General Appraisers for Decision.

The proper classification under the present tariff law of Pathescopes was discussed yesterday at a hearing held by Judges McClelland, Sullivan and Brown of the Board of General Appraisers. Ex-Judge Sharretts, who appeared as counsel for Pathé Frères of Paris, and their American representative, W. B. Cook, told the customs tribunal that Collector Malone had returned the articles at 35 per cent ad. valorem, under paragraph 93, as optical instruments.

The counsel said the Pathescopes are moving picture machines made especially for home entertainment, and differed so materially from "optical instruments" that such a designation by the Collector was obviously incorrect. It was insisted that the apparatus be admitted at 25 per cent. ad. valorem as projection lenses, or in the alternative at 20 per cent. as manufactures in chief value of metal not specially provided for.

It was disclosed that machines of the kind in controversy were not imported to any extent at the time of the passage of the present law, and consequently were not specially provided for by name in the act. The articles are now coming in in large quantities. Counsel for the Government argued that in the absence of any special enumeration for the Pathescopes they are more nearly described as "optical instruments" than under any other section of the law. The board reserved decision.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neil Co.; J. D. Martens, domestics, flannels, wash goods, linens; 37 W. 26th.
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ALTOONA, Penn.—W. F. Gable & Co.; W. F. Gable, dry goods; 2 Walker.
ALTOONA, Penn.—Kline Bros.; H. Winter, furn. goods, hosiery, knit underwear; 214 Church; Prince George.
ATLANTA, Ga.;Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.; Miss M. Evans, ladies', infants' wear, corsets; 71 W. 23d.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Davison, Paxon Stokes Co.; J. V. Wellborn, cloaks, suits, waists; 71 W. 23d.
AUSTIN, Texas—E. M. Scarborough & Sons; E. M. Scarborough, dry goods; 220 5th Av.; Room 1,307, Park Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; H. A. Richards, upholstery goods, rugs, carpets; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Rosenthal Bros.; I. Rosenthal, cloaks, suits; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—Ochs & Frank; J. Ochs, waists; Grand.
BAINBRIDGE, Ga.—H. J. Bruton, china; Aberdeen.
BARTELSVILLE, Okla.—L. Brin Co.; M. Born, ready-to-wear; 170 5th Av.
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BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; F. A. Smith, house furn. goods; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Vincent, ladies' coats; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Bartel & Phillips; W. Phillips, woolens; Herald Square.
BOSTON—E. H. Smith Co.; E. H. Smith, shoes; Hermitage.
BOSTON—Talbot B'way Store; W. Couch, furn. goods; Herald Square.
BOSTON—L. Levenson Sons; J. Levenson, linens; Wallick's.
BOSTON—C. Fiddler, waists; 1,133 B'way.
BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; B. S. Chapin, cloaks, suits, boys' clothing; 2 Walker.
BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; R. Adam, director; F. Hammit, muslin underwear, knit goods; 2 Walker.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Hamlin's; S. E. Conrad, notions, ribbons, jewelry, gloves; 353 4th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; J. McLaren, general mdse.; 18 W. 35th.
CANTON, Ohio—Parisian Co.; J. Ellan, cloaks, suits, millinery; C. T. Luntz, gloves, hosiery, corsets, waists; 1,182 Broadway.
CARBONDALE, Penn.—New York Ladies' Shop; I. Klein, silk waists, dresses; 1,270 Broadway.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; A. F. Meter, toys; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; J. M. Pitcher, millinery; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Chicago Merc. Co.; Miss B. Beckman, trimmed hats; 621 B'way.
CHICAGO—Hillman's; T. F. Byron, upholstery goods; 116 West 32d.
CHICAGO—"Hillman's"; C. C. Gunn, Miss Stuart, ready to wear; 116 W. 33d.
CHICAGO—The Fair; I. Isba, ladies', misses', children's ready to wear; L. J. Rosenthal, ladies' neckwear, ribbons, laces, embroideries; Miss M. Hondle, millinery; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—L. D. Smith, dresses, cloaks, suits; Wellington.
CHICAGO—Rosenwald & Weil; E. C. Klauber, suitings; 200 5th Av.
CINCINNATI—John Shillito Co.; Miss F. Zimmerman, millinery; 432 4th Av.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—Kline Bros. Co.; M. Herzog, Miss G. Livingston, suits; 95 Madison Av.
CLEVELAND—Stearn Co.; Miss E. M. Bishop, infants', girls' apparel, petticoats, shirtwaists; Imperial.
CLEVELAND—Fries & Schulte Co.; G. Schulte, hosiery, underwear, furnishing goods; 320 Church.
CLEVELAND—P. H. Sampliner & Co.; P. H. Sampliner, cloaks, suits; Hoffman House.
CLEVELAND—E. Sperling Co.; E. Sperling, waists, dresses; Hoffman House.
CLEVELAND—Halle Brothers Co.; M. M. Koch, art needlework; 220 5th Av.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—May Co.; J. O. Sproul, cloaks, suits, waists; 37 W. 26th.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Morehouse-Martens Co.; Miss K. Judge, embroideries; 1,270 Broadway.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Morehouse-Martens Co.; C. L. Maas, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
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DANVILLE, Va.—B. S. Shoninger, ready to wear; 315 W. 115th.
DECATUR, Ill.—Linn & Scruggs D. G. and Carpet Co.; Miss Bailey, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 31 Union Sq.
DAYTON, Ohio—Elder & Johnston Co.; C. A. Buhl, suits, waists; Mr. Miller, shoes; 2 Walker.
DENVER—Joslin D. G. Co.; S. L. Todd, ribbons, jewelry; 214 Church.
DENVER—Denver D. G. Co.; Miss A. M. Opdyke, corsets, muslin underwear; 30 E. 20th.
DES MOINES, Iowa—Younker Bros.; Mrs. E. Young, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 303 5th Av.
DETROIT—Newland Hat Co.; J. A. Gleeson, hats; 8 Washington Place; Navarre.
DETROIT—Crowley Bros.; J. C. Long, dress goods; 43 Leonard.
DUBOIS, Penn.—R. B. Esselstyn Co.; A. G. Leonardson, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
ESTERVILLE, Iowa—Herman Oransky, ladies' ready-to-wear; 170 5th Av.
FALL RIVER, Mass.—M. J. Doran Co.; J. A. Sullivan, laces, millinery; Herald Square.
FORT WORTH, Texas—E. A. Corbett, ready-to-wear; 39 W. 32d.
FORT WORTH, Texas—H. Segal, ladies' ready-to-wear; 39 West 32d.
FORT WORTH, Texas—H. C. Meachum Co.; H. C. Meachum, dry goods; 353 4th Av.
GAINESVILLE, Ga.—G. P. Estes, general merchandise; Herald Square.
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—Judson & Rogers, women's garments; Mrs. H. B. Smith, women's garments; Arlington.
GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass.; R. T. Dewey, clothing; Flanders.
GREAT BEND—Henry Born, ladies' ready-to-wear; 170 5th Av.
GREENVILLE, S. C.—Hobbs-Henderson Co.; C. O. Hobbs, women's garments; 43 W. 27th.
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HERRIN, Ill.—M. T. Zwick; Mrs. M. T. Zwick, ladies' ready-to-wear; 39 W. 32d.
HOUSTON—E. Alkemeyer Co.; E. Alkemeyer, notions, ladies' garments, men's furn. goods; S. G. Meehan, millinery; 39 West 32d, Gregorian.
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OPENING SALE In My New Salesrooms, 15-17 MERCER ST.

A Large Stock of Dressed and Raw SKINS & MANUFACTURED FURS Inventoried at Over $30,000.00, consisting of SKINS—Genuine Silver Foxes, Natural Blue and Cross Foxes, all guaranteed this year's catch; Kamchatka Beavers, Fishers, Dyed Blue, Red, White and Kitt Foxes, Persian Lambs, Broadtails, Fitch, Marmot, Sealrats, Caraculs, raw and dressed Black Rats, Jap Minks, Kolinskys, Black and Natural Lynx, Eastern Minks, Natural Raccoons, Ermines, Moles, Pony Fitch, Skunks, Beavers, Natural Opossum, Angoras, and Polar Bear Skins. Also a very fine line of Coats, Scarfs, Muffs and Sets, all made in the very latest styles, made of Hudson Seals, Ponies, Caraculs, Fitch, Ermines, Natural Blue Fox, Lynx, Jap Mink, Tiger, Mole, and other various skins.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer, Will Sell Tomorrow, Friday, Feb. 5, 1915, commencing at 10:30 A. M., at the new spacious salesroom, 15-17 Mercer St., N. Y. C. The above strictly without reserve. For further information Telephone Spring 4299.

NOTICE:—Also on account of former purchaser, Weinschenker & Kornbluth of 45 West 27th St., City, a bill purchased Jan. 27th, amounting to $155.35.

FIRE UNDERWRITERS' SALE TO-MORROW, FEB. 5TH, 1915.

At 10:30 A. M., at our salesroom, 46-50 Wooster Street, City, we will sell at public auction for account of whom it may concern, salvage stock of Louis Kaplan (Jobber), 36 Walker St., City. About $10,000.00 worth of (in original boxes and packages) Hosiery, Towels, Toweling, Bed Spreads, Curtainette, Handkerchiefs, Shirts, Overalls, etc. Ladies' & Misses' Cloaks, Suits & Skirts. Also Children's Bathrobes And GENERAL MDSE.

Terms of Sale—Cash. Deposit 25% from all buyers. Stock arranged for sale and sold by LEOPOLD GANS COMPANY, Tel. Spring 18.

Diamonds, Gold Jewelry, Silverware, Watches, High Grade Curios, Imported Novelties & Leather Goods, including stock of well-known H. P. Fridenberg & Sons of Saratoga Springs and Atlantic City.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctrs., will sell To-morrow, Friday, Feb. 5th, at 10:30 A.M., at our salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St., N. Y. C. The firm of H. P. Fridenberg & Sons have been known to carry the highest grade imported Jewelry Novelties and Curios.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HARRY M. MOSES, Auctioneer. Office 189 Broadway.

NOTICE To the purchasers at the sale of CAFE DE PARIS 1457 BROADWAY. Call for your goods immediately, or they will be resold and the deposits forfeited. Telephone 7529 Bryant.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of EDWARD ROBERTSON, Assignor, to Louis M. Picker, Assignee. Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction, through J. H. Mayers, Auctioneer, all the assets of Edward Robertson, Assignor, consisting of petticoats, waists, satins, silks, machinery, fixtures, etc., on Monday, February 15th, 1915, at 11:30 A. M., at No. 60 Grand Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

LOUIS M. PICKER, Assignee. H. & J. J. LESSER, Attorneys for Assignee, 320 Broadway, N. Y. City.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

NOTICE OF SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Take notice that, by virtue of a lien held by the undersigned against $13,300 par value of Refunding Mortgage 20-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of Atlantic Phosphate & Oil Corporation, belonging to said Atlantic Phosphate & Oil Corporation and now in possession of the undersigned, such personal property will be sold by the undersigned at public auction to the highest bidder to satisfy such lien at Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, New York City, on the 10th day of February, 1915, at 12:30 P. M.

PIEDMONT & GEORGE'S CREEK COAL COMPANY.

GOVERNMENT LOSES SHIP TRUST SUITS

Sherman Law Attack on South American and Asiatic Conferences Thrown Out.

NO TRADE RESTRAINT SHOWN

Court Holds Agreement to be Harmless and Applies "Rule of Reason" to Carriers.

The Federal District Court yesterday dismissed the two Sherman law suits of the Government against the Brazilian Steamship Conference, which consisted of the Prince Line, Limited, the Lamport & Holt Line, the Hamburg-Amerikanische Packetfarhart Aktien-Gesellschaft, and the Hamburg Sud Amerikanische Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft, and against the Far Eastern Steamship Conference, which included the American-Asiatic Steamship Company, Shewan, Tomes & Co., the Hamburg-American Line, the Anglo-American Oil Company, the United States and China-Japan Steamship Company, and others.

In both cases the Government charged that sailing arrangements, fares, and freight exchange between the conferences amounted to conspiracy in restraint of trade. To expedite a decision the suits were brought before the District Court sitting en banc. Judge Lacombe wrote the opinion and Judges Coxe, Ward, and Rogers concurred.

Ernest E. Baldwin, special prosecutor, said yesterday the Government probably would appeal. A somewhat similar decision in the case of the North American Conference has been appealed by both the Government and the steamship companies.

Judge Lacombe pointed out that as the war had naturally dissolved the conferences, the question had become largely academic. Then he described the agreements among the defendants as the ordinary ones of companies in the same trade, by which it was sought to prevent clash in sailing dates, and to attain uniformity of freight rates and mutual arrangements for sharing cargoes when convenient.

He found that the Government had no foundation for its argument that the Supreme Court's interpretation of the Sherman law in the Tobacco and Standard Oil cases, that it must be proved that the restraint of trade is unreasonable, could not be applied to steamship lines because they were common carriers. He held that these cases must be considered under that interpretation whatever the vocation of the defendants might be.

Then he pointed out that the defendants were competing with steamship companies trading to South America by way of Europe and that no one was frozen out by reason of their combination. The steamship lines had given as the reason for the conferences the advantages of regularizing the trade and Judge Lacombe supported them.

Judge Lacombe [illegible] that the Conference, as the Government alleged, had charged unreasonable rates. It was no test, he maintained, to take the rates a tramp ship might accept rather than sail in ballast, and he thought the rates were reasonable. Moreover, the one competing line, the Lloyd Braziliano, which had cut its rates a very little, had run frequently at a loss.

Even granting rebates to shippers who used Conference vessels exclusively, was held not to be a violation of the Sherman law. They were not secret or confined to a favored few, but were open to all.

In the case of the Far Eastern Conference Judge Lacombe ruled that it was not enough to show that an arrangement might lead to restraint of trade. The Government had not summoned a single ship owner, shipper, or consignee to complain. Every one seemed satisfied except the Government.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

A Half-Barrel of Fish Is Supposed to Contain 100 Pounds.

Morimura Brothers were upheld yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in the contention that compasses composed in chief value of brass and used as ornaments on watch chains are properly dutiable under the Tariff act of 1909 as jewelry at 60 per cent. ad valorem. The action of the local Collector in returning the goods at 85 per cent. as "articles of personal adornment" was reversed.

The board refused to grant lower duty on piassava, palmyra or other vegetable fibers, assessed for duty at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem under the present law, as tampico, dyed, dressed and combed, by similitude to Paragraph 386. The tax imposed by the Collector was the same as was taken under the Act of 1909 and, as the language of the two acts is identical, the claims for lower rates were denied. F. M. Cone was the protestant in the case.

Massee & Co. were sustained in a contention for the free entry of ground geyserite, as "sand crude or manufactured," under the Act of 1913. The Collector's assessment, at 20 per cent. ad valorem, as an earthy or mineral substance not susceptible of decoration, was reversed.

In overruling a protest by Ramon Cortada & Co., San Juan, Porto Rico, the board held that the Treasury Department's rule as to what constitutes a half-barrel of fish will have to be adhered to in tariff practice. The firm imported 200 packages of fish. Of these thirty-five cases were assessed at 30 per cent. ad valorem as "fish in packages containing less than one-half barrel not specially provided for."

The question turned upon the quantity of fish contained in the packages. The return of the Government weigher shows that the cases weighed 96 and a fraction pounds. The importer claimed that the packages were all intended to contain the same amount, namely, 100 pounds or over, and that if there was any shortage it arose from their having shrunk after shipment. Relative to this contention, Judge Hay says duty must be assessed upon the goods as they arrive in this country.

It appears that as long ago as 1[illegible]0 the Secretary of the Treasury directed that 100 pounds should be considered the weight of a half-barrel of fish. This regulation was in force at the time of the passage of the law and it is to be presumed, the decision holds, that Congress enacted the law in view of this regulation. Judge Hay says the board is not authorized to consider ninety-six and a fraction pound as a half-barrel of fish in view of the Treasury regulation and the practice which seems to have prevailed since before the passage of the tariff act in question. It was therefore held that the thirty-five packages contained less than 100 pounds and were consequently properly assessed.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

L. GREENBLATT & SONS, INC., manufacturers of shawls at 49 Warren Street, this city, and Raynoldsville, Penn., have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $52,584 and assets $36,779.

JOSEPH BLUMENFELD.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Joseph Blumenfeld, jobber in dress goods, at 1,663 Madison Avenue.

GREENBLATT ASBESTOS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC., of 49 Warren Street, this city, with factory at Reynoldsville, Penn., has filed schedules, showing liabilities $73,017 and assets $26,086.

GREENBLATT TEXTILE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC., of 49 Warren Street and Reynoldsville, Penn., has filed schedules showing liabilities $15,339 and assets $27,769.

JACOB BERNARD, jeweler, of 106 Fulton Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $15,556 and assets $9,896, consisting of stock $1,098, machinery and fixtures $1,500, accounts $6,441, notes $946, and cash in bank $1.

BERNHARD WEXLER, dealer in jewelry and general merchandise at 6 East Fourteenth Street and 15 West Forty-second Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $81,123 and assets $21,164.

DAVID GILMAN, dealer in women's waists, at 2,690 Broadway, has filed schedules showing liabilities $2,681 and assets $525 in stock.

FRANCESCO FABBRINI, dealer in wines and fancy groceries at Nyack, has filed schedules showing liabilities $5,862 and assets $2,708.

DALE MORTON CO., INC., mail-order business, at 1,328 Broadway, has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities $7,924, nominal assets $1,244, and actual assets $594.

ABRAHAM LEWIS, shoe dealer, at 402 Third Avenue, has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities $3,475, nominal assets $3,000, and actual assets $750.

HEYMAN & ABISCH, dealers in furs, as the Heyman Fur Co., and the National Fur Co., at Toledo, Ohio, have filed assignment schedules showing liabilities $5,075, and assets $1,510.

GETZEL BEFELER—Judge A. N. Hand has appointed Edmund P. Sanger receiver for Getzel Befeler, dealer in furniture, at 131 Essex Street; bond $3,000 to serve without compensation. Liabilities are $10,000 and assets, stock $4,000, and outstanding accounts amount not stated.

KAMPELMACHER & ROSIN — Joseph Kampelmacher and Abraham Rosin, who compose the firm of Kampelmacher & Rosin, dealers in laces, embroideries, and silks at 154 Ridge Street, have made an assignment to Joseph Millman.

JAY C. WEMPLE CO.—Edward W. J. Kaysel and Job E. Hedges were appointed receivers for this company yesterday by Judge Mayer in an equity suit brought by Philip Steuerwald of Hoboken. Its liabilities are put at $375,000 and its assets at $308,300, in addition to real estate. The chief creditors are Philip Steuerwald, $16,031, members of the family of William T. Hayward the President, $34,000; and F. W. Maurer & Sons Co., $2,500. The company was incorporated in 1887 to carry on the manufacture of window shades.

Our of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO.—Tabor Brewing Co., involuntary petition. Liabilities, in excess of $100,000; assets, about $25,000.

CHICAGO.—Lewis Blumenthal, a clerk, voluntary petition. Liabilities, $14,363; assets, $70.

CHICAGO—James B. Steenbock, wine merchant. Voluntary petition. Liabilities $20,200; assets $400.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Alexander, Charles—H. C. Fleming, $194.
American Fidelity Co. and Wm. J. Durkin—People, &c., $500.
Brooklyn Embroidery and Apron Mfg. Co., Inc.—Hunter Mfg. and Commission Co., $144.
Bachenheimer Bros. & Co., Inc.—C. Karsh, $496.
Bohde, Fred., Jr., and Minnie—M. Schapiro, $500.
C. P. Ketterer Co.—J. McCormick, $170.
Dembitzer, Louis—Funk & Wagnalls Co., $137.
Empire City Lumber Co.—Silberbling Gas Fixture Co., $404.
Doelger, Joseph, Chas. A. Doelger, Louise Doelger, and Carrie Kramer—National Nassau Bank of New York, $2,449.
Eidelheit, Isak—N. Horwitz et al., $304.
Fisher, Geo. E.—Honesdale National Bank, $9,144.
Fischetti, Nicolo—Interstate Note and Holding Co., Inc., $118.
Fusco, Giuseppe—Northern Cornice and Roofing Works, $271.
Greiler, Benjamin B.—National Nassau Bank of New York, $220.
Holtzman, Jacob L.—H. D. Blakeslee, $469.
Hudson & Son, Inc.—Columbia Graphophone Co., $363.
Harrison, Joseph and Anna—A. Blau, $160.
Hunt, Herman—L. Gilbert et al., $157.
Hurwitz, Murray—B. Katz, $167.
Hannon, James S.—C. H. May, $105.
Hilton, Joseph—B. Levy, $1,037.
International Fidelity Ins. Co. and David M. Oltarsh Iron Works of N. Y.—National Bridge Works, $394.
Ideal Electric Cont. Co.—G. W. Warner, $289.
Johnston, Frederick—H. Averbuck, $277.
Jacobs, Kalman—W. H. McElwain Co., $322.
Koenig, Louis, and U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Co.—F. Amanna, costs, $130.
Knapp, Clyde D.—Globe Lithographing Co., $117.
Kahn, Louis J.—Simon Herzig & Sons Co., $11,[illegible].
Klang, Philip, and Abe Presser—I. Guckersis, $109.
Kidder, James H.—E. Vorn Hope et al., $105.
Linch, George W., receiver—R. Vicchio, $303.
Mulvahey & Gobson—T. de Luca, $614.
Manhattan Corrugated Paper Co.—W. P. Gardner, $576.
Miller, Gordon D., and Mary Ella Miller—J. T. Dwane, $697.
Millard, William—L. Bouillion, $1,948.
Martin, Merry O.—M. Martin, $499.
Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart—J. Roberts, $155.
Metzger, Joseph, Abraham Goldschmidt and Jennie G. Walter, executors—Nova Realty Co., costs, $112.
Mendle-Luneppe Co.—Hyman Bauman & Co., $1,127.
Newark Mat and Rubber Co.—F. D. Porter, $184.
Noonan, Louis F.—Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Maryland, $202.
Penser, Charles — Greenwich Lithographing Co., Inc., $125.
Patrizio, Anthony—F. Buster, $415.
Pressure Lighting Co.—C. de Peyster et al., $824.
Pierce, Alvin E.—Julian Tishman & Sons, Inc., $231.
Pascal, Annetta—Staunton Military Academy, $153.
Pires, Charles H.—Hencken & Wellenbrock Co., $191.
Powers, Catherine A.—L. Stahl, $1,167.
Powers, Catherine A., administratrix—Same, $1,167.
Rosenberg, Charles and Joseph L.—I. Zletcher, $166.
Same—Same, $102.
Ryan, John F.—Interborough Rapid Transit Co., costs, $108.
Ryan, Martin H., by guardian—Same, costs, $110.
Rabbi Jacob Joseph School—Lee Heating Co., $460.
Rudinsky, Sarah—W. Horowitz, $117.
Revere, Lee—J. Sereneker, $164.
Rahm, Joseph—West Side Plumbing Supply Co., $106.
Stearns, Seymour—H. Stearns, costs, $345.
Streyer, Jacob J.—Colonial Development Corp., $234.
Streeter, Charles T., and Charles T. Streeter Construction Co.—P. H. Newman, $117.
Sprague, Miles W.—B. Winter, $142.
Streeter, Charles T., and Charles T. Streeter Construction Co.—P. H. Newman, $2,0[illegible]1.
Stone Construction Co., Henry Lindenbaum, and Charles Fleischer—F. F. Curtze, $92,[illegible]61.
Sapir Carriage and Truck Co.—W. Oppenheim, $193.
Scheer, George—Harlem Supply Co., $224.
Seely, Walter H.—C. W. Wentzendorff, $583.
Spring, Meyer—United Dressed Beef Co. of N. Y., $159.
Spring, Meyer—Joseph Stern & Sons, Inc., $287.
Stader, Joseph—H. Held, $261.
Troegerlith Tile Co.—G. P. Hill, $2,102.
Windsor Construction Co., David Levin—I. Feigel, $113.
Watson, James—J. V. Kennedy, $572.
Watson & Pittinger—Precious Woods Handling Co., $656.
Wasserman, Alex. Rudolph Raskin, and Abraham Raskin—N. Yelen, $228.
Winkle Bros., Inc.—Gibson Distilling Co., $2,847.
Wolfson, Samuel—P. Herring et al., $107.
Zagm, George—P. Sorensen, $191.

In Bronx County.

Anderson, Max E.—S. Stein et al., $268.
Cohen, Morris—D. Brass, $215.
Fink, Charles—A. Landberg, $32.
Fennell, Robert W.—E. Jones, $316.
Gibbs, Edward C.—M. Gordon, $216.
Harnett, John—H. Claussen & Son Brewing Co., $506.
Hart, E. Warren—G. Pencovitz, $69.
J. Rosenblum & Co., Inc.—T. W. Morris et al., $361.
Merendino, Vincenzo, and Francesco Colitte Merendino—L. P. Rieger, $294.
Manzello, Vincenzo—S. Hocnstadter, $50.
Mackey Press, Inc.—Higgins & Higgins, Inc., $410.
Potts, William—Bradley Cont. Co., $126.
Rubin, Jacob—Allesor Co., Inc., $82.
Schnell Realty Co., Inc.—N. Wilchins, $15.
Schreiber, Flora—S. C. Doty, $209.
Streeter, Charles T., and Charles Streeter Construction Co.—P. H. Newman, $2,031.
Same—Same, $117.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

C[illegible]man, Arthur S.—J. Seider, Oct. 22, 1914, $149.
Durant, Basil N.—M. Rock et al., Nov. 9, 1914, $145.
Thompson, Arthur C.—City of N. Y., Nov. 13, 1908, $119.
Fort Hamilton Brewing Co., Christian H. Miller, Adolph J. Jacobsen and Ulrich Maurer—Arcade Savings Bank Co., Dec. 15, [illegible]3, $737.
G[illegible]litzker, Samuel—H. Miller, April 17, 1911, $[illegible]07.
Jacobson, Adam and Christian H. Muller—A. Garcia et al., March 27, 1893, $242.
Hirsch, William—H. S. Reynolds, Sept. 29, 1910 (reversed), $437.
Duryea, John—S. W. Castner et al., Oct. 15, 1894 (reversed), $1,055.
Paramount Construction Co.—City of N. Y., March 15, 1912, (vacated) $121.
Clarke, T. A. Co. and National Surety Co.—G. B. Raymond & Co., Jan. 5, 1915, $1,510.
Dunne, Katherine J.—Morris & Co., April 9, 1914, $695.
Dows, Gwendolyn B.—M. O'Hara, Jan. 27, 1915, $565.
Ferris, Morris P.—A. A. Rogers, June 23, 1913, $2,050.
Savoy Fire and Marine Ins. Co.—L. J. Paul, Nov. 21, 1914, $1,178.
Ullman, Ralph R.—D. Lowe, Dec. 18, 1914, $1,944.
H. C. & A. J. Piercy Contracting Co.—T. Cooney, Jan. 27, 1915, $1,142.
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—E. McGuire, May 16, 1914, $13,263.
Lorence, Otto—M. Epstein, Jan. 28, 1915, $850.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., Room 43, P. O. Bldg.
Greenwald<La Vogue Petticoat.
Merrell-Soule<Powd Milk.
Same<Nat Dry Milk Co. (3 acts.)
Rabinowitz<US.
Brunswick Ref<Wolf.
Talgmari<Forsberg.
Duplan Silk<Lehigh Valley RR.
Bentley<Young.
Cadillac Motor Co<Johnson.
Wilhelmsens, &c<Can Venz Oil Co.
Rederi<Sub-Charter, &c, Co.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.
Am Hay<Leh Val RR
Halvorsen<Penn RR.
Ramm<Schwartz.
Corbett<NY, NH & H RR.
US Transfer<Pouty.
Kleist<Breitung.
Murphy<NY C & H R RR.
Marshall<D, L & W RR
Beath<Silverstein.
Ennis<Fed Ins Co.
Walsh<Penn RR.
Curtis<Am Educ All.
Same<American Co.
Same<Peale.
Murray<Am Educ All.
Same<Americana Co.
Same<Huntley.
Barber<Foster.
Ketterer<Armour.

DISTRICT COURT—Thomas, J.—P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.
Barker<CNY.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Woolworth Bldg., 12th Floor, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.
Finch<Richardson
Ross<Vlanties.
Crown Cork & S Co<Gutman.

DISTRICT COURT — Hunt, J.—Woolworth Bldg, 12th Floor, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.
Waring<US Cloth Cut Mach Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—12th Floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.
Taylor Dredg Co<Schr Perry Setzer.
Vierow Tow Line<Ferrybt Binghamton.
Scott<Schr B H Warford, &c.
Anderson<Staples Transp Co.
Cresc Sand & G Co<SS Thames.
O'Rourke<Pattison & Bowne.
L V Transp Co<Tug Ed Annan, &c.
Flannery<Tugs Gerry and Pliny Fisk.
Blasius<Tug Dan Willard.
Jacobson<CNY.
Clinton Point Stone Co<Tug Milton, &c.
Murray Ltge Co<Tug N Y Central No. 2.
Ely<Tug NYC 3.
Baker<Dean & Whitehead Bros.
Balaban<Ferrybt Suffern.
Fox<Scow Sea Foam.
US<Tug L C Ward & Scow R R 16.
US<Steers & Scow H S 8.
US<Steers & Scow Delaware.
US<Tug Banker 2.
US<Tug Bismarck.
US<Tug Princess (3 acts.)
US<Tug Bismarck.
US<Tug Hazelton.
NYC RR<SS Satilla.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—P. O. Bldg. at 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar.
Adjourned motions:
Re Gr East Clay Prod Co (Hall.)
Re same (Hyman.)
Mostyn<Huntington.
US<Straus.
Harms<Janssen.
Calli<Societa Anonina, &c.
US<Bernardand.
Gideon<Rep Sec Corp.
Devlin<Hallenbeck.
Anglo S A Bk<1st Nat Bk. &c.
Gideon<Rep Sec Corp.
Ireland<Chic Eve Post
Boosey<Emp M Co
Stand Stat Co<Fitch.
Goldsborough<Levering.
Gonnis<Ramsdell
De Bevoise<Wahl.
McDermott<NY, NH & H RR.
New motions:
Hughes<Auto M Dist Co.
Met Elec Mfg Co<Nat Cloak, &c. Co.
Farrel<Mendelsohn.
Van Ostenbridge<Erie RR.
Wieland<same.
New Fict Pub Co<Star Co.
Van Kunwell<Straus.
Boise<Talcott.
St Paul F & M, &c. Co<Proceeds of Cargo.
Ridel<Aronsohn.
Consol, &c.<Day-Bristol (2.)
McKebbin<P & R Ry.
Anexar<Arrendondo.
De Pamico<same.
Maurello<Immig Com.
Kirtner<Atl Com Co.
Telesc Cot Bed Co<Gold Medal &c. Co.
De Mayo<Robins.
Webb<Samuels.
Pe Robinson.
Walsh<P RR
Irish<Barge Smedley.
Buchholz<same.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy calendar. Re Kohl and Ginsberg.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 9:30 A. M., Room 312. Naturalizations.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Day calendar.
Schloss et al<Troman et al.
Ketcham<Stewart et al.
Greenel<Greater NY Develop Co.
Champion Coated Paper Co<Reynolds et al.
Hoagland<Leask et al.
Barashick<Ritter et al.
Capsutto<Faber et al.
City of Corning<NY Cent RR.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Ingraham, P. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Clarke, and Scott, JJ.—No day calendar.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Page, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Ellis<P, NY & L I RR
Irwin<Warren.
Euphart<Hillson.
Kemmerich<CNY.
Harris<Bunzelman.
Development Co<South Paci Co.
Weil<Richardson.
Malcolm<Malcolm.
Matter of March.
Hoye<McBean.
Wells<Echerson.
Zuckerman<Hyman.
Friedman<Feder.
Matter of Barclay.
Gormly<Smith.
Cutler<Allavena.
Leigh<Yeager.
Re Kass.
Cobre G Copper Co<South Pac Co.
Reich<Lane.
Eltingon<W'sburg City Ins Co.
Oliver<Hammerstein, &c.
Commoss<Commoss.
Astor<Schiff.
Re Morrissey, &c.
Re Modin, (E 213 St.)
Wells<Eckerson.
Falk<Boston Store of Chicago.
Du Vivier Co<Traders' Com Co.
CNY<Clare.
Gross<Bergrin.
Wacht<Frankenstein.
Morris<Lennon.
Hurry<Shapiro.
Troy S Bk<E E M Co.
Schrever<Baruch.
Mandeville<D'Oench, (2.)
Fisher<Merch & Met Nat Bk.
La Roche<Park Av & 55th Corp.
Cedar<Levine.
Angell<Angell.
Leamy<Leamy.
Barry<Elger.
Plitt<Illinois Surety.
Jandrew<Eder.
Green<Townsend.
Gollmuntz<Baumgold.
Kleva<St Nich Socy of Olib.
Pelzman<Glick.
Crandell<Du Vivier Co
Gordon<CNY.
Gewitz<Gewitz.
Weil<Brener.
Muss<Muss.
Re Straub.
Beran<Beran.
Webber<Cole.
Fuller<Goldner.
Gould<Kutz.
Coen<Fitz Hugh L Co.
Morgan<Tetu.
Stein<Stein.
Walker<Postal Tnas Serv. (2.)
Hayes<Am Bridge Co.
Moore<Outlaw.
The White Co<Brinckworth.
Deutsch<Thomson.
Re Sully.
Prince<Riesser.
Walter<Farrell.
Babson<Bernheimer.
Lakovige<Post Trans Serv.
Van Hise<Underhill

PART II.—Cohalan, J.—Ex parte business—At 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Davis, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Motions:
Re Seaich.
Rothschild<Morrice.
Brokaw<Sherry.
Fish<Cahill.
Van Damm<Van Damm.
Welwood<Fraad.
Caponigri<205 E 29 St.
Lee<124 W 44 St
Raff<Raff.
Levy<Levy.
Preferred cause:
Bi-State Rty Co<Deutsch.
General calendar:
Myers<Myers.
Murtha<Farmers L & T Co.
Pohle<Pohle.
Am Cap Fronts Mfg<Klein.
McCluney<McCluney.
Bechtold<Seip.
Gordon<Gordon.
Urban Concrete<CNY.
Netzler<Netzler.
Feigl-Noravaek & Co<Feigl.
Crommette<Reilly.
Hamburger<Sulken.
Same<same.
Armstrong<Armstrong
Smith<Browning.
McLaughlin<Sires.
Meinken<Meinken.
Gold<Gold.
Reilly<Reilly.
Frazee<Walter.
Hussa<Buhlmann.
Israel<Israel.
Shapiro<Shapiro.
Robertson<Rouss.
Roth<CNY (Action 2.)
Goldman<Goldman.
Eneman<Deutsch.
Equitable Trust Co<Hammerstein.
Porter<Porter.
Oceanic Investing Co<28 St & 7 Av Rlty.
Rosenthal<Rosenthal.
Fraad Cont<Boyd.
Loftus<Carlton.
Alleyne<Alleyne.
Stoltz<Rumore.
Case on.

PART IV.—Erlanger, J., case on; V., Ford, J., case on; VII., Gavegan, J., case on.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J. Clear.

PART VI.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Certiorari case.
Pitts C Co<same. Case on.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Young<Heinze.
Glass<Glass.
Cromwell<Heinze.
Re O'Brien.
Golding<Golding.
Gertenbach<Gertenbach.
Hubbell-Hall-Randall<Davis & Silverman
Ivy Court Rlty Co<Fowler.
Fleischmann<Gerlich.
Palmer<Mulligan.
Woroner<Woroner.
Case on.

PART III.—Hendrick, J. At 10:30 A. M.
Dillon<CNY.
Solomon<Man & Q Traction Co.
K Hayden<H C & A J Piercy Cont Co.
I B Hayden<same.
Efron<Cons Tel & Elec Subway Co.
Schmelzer<N Y Title Ins Co.
Frankel<Prussel
Borkowitz<CNY.
Tannenbaum<CNY.
Kugelmar<CNY
Adolph<Rump.
Peher<Berger.
A Zaffola<CNY.
V Zaffola<same.
Norton<White Hdl Elevator Co.
Meyers<Starrett.
Lyles<Terry & Tench.
Clear.

PART IV.—Whitmyer, J. At 10:30 A. M.
Kehoe<C I & B RR.
Hurwitz<same.
Smith<CNY & Whitridge.
Brooke<CNY Rys.
Elg<Pariser.
Case on.

PART V.—Philbin, J. At 10:30 A. M.
Rosenblum<NY Rys.
Rosenblum<same.
Timlin<I R T.
Corelert<Bkln H RR.
Goodson<CNY.
Higgins<White Sew Mach Co.
Clear.

PART VI.—Whitaker, J. At 10:30 A. M.
[illegible]ge<CNY.
Dicks<same.
Conolly<Conroy.
Conroy<Grapel.
Halpern<Margulies.
Buchholtz<Bradley Cont Co.
Costello<Paton.
Fischer<CNY.
Cramer<Hasbach. (2 acts.)
Heiden<CNY. (2 acts.)
Sciarilli<CNY.
Clear.

PART VII.—Donnelly, J. At 10:30 A. M.
Thomaset<Mitchell Mot
Siegel<Siegel.
Peterson<Bush Termi.
Ward<Whitney Co
Noble<Eng Bournonville Welding Co.
Killoran<Cauldwell & Wingate Co.
Rosenthal<Erie R R.
Kenzer<Voges.
Marry<Bolger.
Case on.

PART VIII.—Goff, J. At 10:30 A. M.
Dodge<O'Connor.
Blesser<O'Connor
Harney<Case L M Co.
Schlesinger<Geognegan.
Dinkelman<Ruppert.
Cummings<NY Pneu S Co.
Wexler<Diamond.
Maloney<Gallagher Trucking Co.
Soloday<same.
Schmitt<Degnon Cont.
Muller<Wendt (2 acts).
Arakjian<Union Ry.
Rendler<Carl.
Diamond<Victor Land &c Co.
Del Greco<Galliek & Smith.
Ciccarelli<Cantor (2 acts)
Case on.

PART IX.—Delany, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Van Zandt<Roberts.
Manning<I R T.
Memet<Schwab Bros.
Prager<Cohen.
Levine<Whitridge. (2 acts.)
Meyer<Naughton-Mulgrew M C.
Perler<Isaac.
Lesser<Inter Trust.
Dietz<Dickson & T.
O'Neill<Melchner.
Gottlieb<Linch.
Clear.

PART X.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Milankovitch<Cent Brew Co.
Schultz<I R T.
Nugent<Nas Elec RR.
Case on.

PART XI.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XII.—Adjourned until Feb. 8.

PART XIII.—Recess.

PART XIV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Israel<Skelny
Schlesinger<Gen Acc F & Life Assur.
George<A H Kellogg & Co.
Bingham<Goldstein.
La Sala<Friedman.
Ryan<Allen Kingston M C Co.
Mathiessen<Colwell Lead Co.
Case on

PART XV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wollins<Von Morsteen
Von Paltz<Saltonsail.
Kuntze<Meehan.
Wilcox<Home L Ins.
Case on.

PART XVI.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Silberstein<Amable.
The Mayor, &c,<N Y C & H R RR.
Watson<Ross.
Lawyers Title Ins. &c. Co<Schmittberger.
Mitchell<Boyer.
Noah<Bk for Sav
Wegmann<Hearn Const Co.
Barry<Prud Ins Co
R E Sause Co<Liebman.
Ehrich<Cohen-Brown Co
Vanta<Mass Bond, &c, Co.
Saltz<Maistre.
Gromes<U S Drink Co.
Astor Mtg Co<Tenney
Weidenfeld<Power.
State Bank<Aachen & M F I Co.
Case on.

PART XVII.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Hughes<Robinson.
Hanbold<Paret.
Vogelstein<Pope Metals Co.
Clear.

PART XVIII.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Chapman<Am Pal Car
Levy<Butler Jacobs Lowry Moynihan Amuse.
East States Ref<White.
Wood<Derrick
McKeon<Van Slyck.
Morris & Cumming
Dredg<A McMullen.
Raccuia<Prot Lathers Union.
Broch<Kinemacolor Co of America.
E Riger Co<Croner.
Schwartz<McGirr.
Clear.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Estate of:
Sarah W. Kathan.
Wills for probate:
Julia M. Brand,
Carolina Rosenbush,
John Roesner.
Rose L. Landauer,
Pauline Greff,
Johanna Ziegler,
Rebecca Cohen,
Emma Dreyfuss.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Contested will of Charlotte M. Van der Leith.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.
E Maurer & Co<Balk.
Moore<Internat'l Dist Corp.
Greenstein<Silverman.
Meyers<Lacher.
Grossman<Gross.
Parrott<Birdseye.
Rosenbaum<Frawley.
Elias Gussaroff Rty, &c, Co<Mitchell.
Fink & Bro<Gut.
Ditmas Rty Co<Mulholland.
La Patricia Const C Co<Dahlgren.
Teutle<Manicure Nov Mfg Co.
Gaffney<same.
Prendergast<same.
Cohn<Kaltman.
Mendel<Terk.
McCann<Harris.
Leszczuk<Deffaa.
Tarajkiewica<Bloom.
Klang<Bilowitz.
Sopolsky<Horowitz.
Kilimnick<Friend
Marcus<Graff.
Satake<Rosenthal.
Golden<Seaver.
Isoldi<Naughton-Mulgrew M C Co.
Kelmenson<Met Opera Co.
Lambert<Eisen.
Clappisson<Marlow.
Schack Mfg Co<Wilson.
Hudson W W Co<Cinelli.
Reacen<Ragone.
Siegel<Berkowitz.
Metzgeroff<Maas. (2.)
Acme Litho Co<Alliance Film Corp.
Terr<Birch.
Musgrave<same.
Kaufman<Levinstin.
Oes<Univ Film M Co
Rosenblum<Levy

PART II.—La Fetra, J.—Ex parte business. At 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS.—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Mahler<NY Rys.
Weltzman<Siff.
Donnelly<Waldo
Dwyer<Waldo.
Marx<Waldo.
Tren<Friedberg.
Fierstein<NY Edison Co.
O'Grady<NY Rys.
Frey<Goodman.
Luckman<N Y Transfer Co.
Rubinsky<Thall.
Silver<NY Rys.
Nyistor<Isenkramer. (2 acts.)
Glod<Kaminsky.
Rubin<Hutkoff.
Grossman<Muta H'd'g
Hayes<Joseph. (2 acts)
Federation Rty Co<James.
Bun<Bond Mtge & Sec
McGinley<I R T.
Vesage<Fullager.
Kramer<Wien.
Black<Yellow T Cab.
Nevlan<Michalover.
Krugel<NY Rys.
Callahan<Hay Fdry, &c, Works.
Harigan<same.
Galbany<White F P.
Sachs<Markvitz.
Brescher<same.
Seligman<Freedhoff.
Glick<Commi Truckg.
Same<Schramm.
Roissner<Am Fruit Prod.
Sternberg<NY Rys.
Goldstein<Wrener.
Magner<Belt Line Ry.
Meltzer<H Koehler & Co.
Pirnicomi<I R T.
Mistretti<NY Rys (3 acts.)
Lazarowitz<same.
Halpern<same.
Gallagher<same.
Smith<same.
Jennings<same.
Prager<same.
Katz<Elliott.
Rabinowitz<Nat Underwear.
Case on.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.
Sommer<Kohn.
Middlemore<Rubin.
McAtamney<Rosenfeld
Clear.

PART III.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Commercial calendar.
Jewel, Hoenig & Co<Collucci.
Flintoff & Malat<Maxwell.
Pasotti<Sherrill.
Perlman<Am Fid Co.
Siegel<Berkowitz.
Morrison<Aaron.
Kram<Cohn.
Hudson Tr Co<Amend.
Fiat Mot Sales Co<Frankel.
Vogel<Jacobs.
Cohen<Gronowitz.
Sammis<Gray.
Gross<Barnosky.
Princely Mills<Pitt & Scott.
Acme Elec Garage<Hueg.
Kienle Press<Ruotolo.
121 Madison Av<Gale.
Bridgman<Pitman.
H Dyer & Co<Zucco.
Levy<Keil.
Case on.

PART IV.—Schmuck, J.—Case on.
PART V.—Allen, J.—Case on.
PART VI.—Smith, J.—Case on.
PART VII.—Ranson, J.—Case on.
PART VIII.—Zeller, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Page, J. Burke<Little Italy Realty Co.—Joel H. Banton. Sabatino<Mann. Bridge Three Cents Line—Edward H. Childs.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J. Prince<Prince—William J. Burke.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J. Gagliano<Illinois Surety Co.—Leon Hulner. Murphy<Grape—Edward R. Finch.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Page, J. Israel Asinonsky<Max Rosenberg—Israel Asinonsky.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Jaycox, J.—Motions.
Traksman<Hoyt.
Coon<Hamb-Am Line.
Torman<Baskin.
Burlak<Bossert et al.
Re Wolf, (Richards.) re Kobre Bank.
McGill<McGill.
Dorr<Steers et al.
Re Wolf, (Richards.) re Kobre Bank.
Halvorsen<Halvorsen.
McNamara<Cres A C.
Clementsen<Welin M Equip Co.
King<Erskine.
Meyer Bros<Marshall.
Grimes<Aitken et al.
Hoffman<Hoffman.
Traham et al<Miller.
Van Tuyl (17 motions) <Sullivan et al.
Allaire Woodward & Co<Norton et al
Cohen<Cohen.
Wohlers<Sangstack.
People<Katzman.
Bundorf<Weinerman.
Re 11th Av, (Hanley.)
Re 14th Av, (Trask.)
Re 41st St, (Trask.)
Nassau RR<CNY.
Re Detevoise St, (Rausch.)
Re Gymes, (Whitlock.)
Rehbein et al<Ibert et al.
Stoopack<Feinstein.
Donaif<Baum.
Re Briell St, (Bechinsky.)
Feinowitz<Feinowitz.
Stewart Lumber Co<Otto Singer Dev Co.
Re 57th St, (Slavin.)
Re 64th St, (Pieging.)
Re W 27th St.
Re La Moyne et al.
Shay<McCormack, &c.
Nilsen<Facey Erec Co.
Ivera<See, &c.
Lieponas<B'klyn Coop.
Camarda<Sicilian Asp Pav Co.
Denton<Nat Biscuit.
Denton, an inf<Nat Biscuit.
Rosenberg<Rosenberg.
Schrier<Kandell.
Wardle<B, QC & S RR.
Madden, an inf<Underhill.
McNamara, an inf<Crescent A C.
Brandow<Cooper's Glue Co.
Denenmark, an inf<Thomas.
Margolin<Col Hold Co.
Williams et al<Keeler Bldg Co et al.
Schaad<Williams et al.
Man & Jamaica Ry<Brady et al.
Man & Jamaica Ry<Hume et al.
Heffron<Marcus Bldg Co et al.
Heffron<Marcus Bldg Co et al.
Lehman<O'Connor.
Silberberg<Wember et al.
Joseph H Meyer Bros<Marshall.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Kelby, J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Maddox, J.; Part II., Garretson, J.; Part III., Manning, J.; Part IV., Kapper, J.; Part V., Clark, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Crane, J.

Causes irrespective of the time required for trial thereof will be assigned on Fridays. If not finished that day, will be carried over to the following Monday.
Melie<B H RR.
Rooney<Nassau RR
Wiesner<B H RR.
Guadagno<Madden.
Mason<C I & B RR.
McTernan<C I & B RR.
Malloy<same & CNY.
Haselton<Helsenbutt'l.
Nock<CNY.
Woitas<Bretsch.
McCauley<Whitridge.
Cavagnaro<Turner & B
Attardo<Nassau RR
Distasio<Smith Co.
Neary<Graff.
Gregory<Man B Pipe.
Schaffner<Nat Lead.
Kirkland-Kiely<So Bklyn Ry.
Nilsen<Best Co.
Heinrich<CNY.
MacReynolds<CI & B RR.
Bay View Con<Lasdo
Nunes<Rubens.
Borough Bk<Doolittle.
Donovan<CNY.
Donlon<Burden & Co.
Carlucci<Turzolino.
Bauer<Montague Mail Mach Co.
Burkhardt<Fritz.
Farrell<Steeplechase.
Hennessey<B U Gas.
Duffel<Allen.
Bargione<Casazza.
Foley<Bowling G W.
Silverman<B H RR.
Buck<B H RR.
Madden<Callaghan.
Piccio<B H RR.
Brown<B H RR.
Hamilton<B H RR.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:
Prendergast<B H RR.
Stokes<NY Con RR.
Ruth<Weber Piano Co
Chiadamonte<Transit Dev. Co.
Taylor<B H RR.
Schmidt<B E D Term.
Broderick<B H RR
Leiner<Strauss et al
Wadeykis<Jamison et al.
Poset<Maclin Laundry
Henderson<B H RR.
Ruckh<B H RR.
Ebert<B H RR.
Hanover Bldg<Levy et al.
Kopp<Kopp et al.
Brown<Bliss Co.
Taylor<Nassau RR.
Norman<Atl Bas I W.
Binderman<Mundheim & Co.
Lewis<I R T.
Mulligan<Franck.
Franche<Brady & Gioe
Benson<Siemons.
Grodzick<Empire City-Gerard Co.
Mirando<B H RR.
Horowitz<Sobelson.
Maylowitz<Woskoboinikoff et al.
Hansen<Nat Bdge W.
Devanny<Luna Amuse
Hoban<Nassau R.
Schlegal<B H RR.
Atwell<Wanamaker.
Ventura<D, L & W RR
Frankel<Westreich.
Margulies<Nassau RR.
Grantblath<B H RR.
Neponsit Rlty<Lines.
Randazzo<Nassau RR.
Mirando<Transit Dev.
Macarone<Nassau RR.
Sagan<Payne.
Nelson<NY Con RR.
Bahlert<Oates & S.
Ramocki<Payne.
Hillebrand<B H RR.
Lappatta<Woskoboindoff et al.
Allweis<Rauch.
Highest number reached on regular call, 5357.

SPECIAL TERM—Blackmar, J.—Trials.
Ellau<Ellau.
Yonkers<City Investing Co.
Schumsky<Fichtenbaum.
Rosenthal<Salatorefsky.
Friedman<Friedman.
Horak<Horak.
The remaining causes marked ready on the previous call, Feb. 1, will be added to this calendar as the above causes are disposed of.
Highest number reached on the regular call, 1704.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.
Wills of:
Auguste Gross.
J H Handler,
John O'Connor,
Katherine Buck.
William Ackerman.
John Kearney.
Admr. of:
James Ryan.
Acct. in estates of:
J G Norman.
Annie Quidor,
John F Wortman
John F Nash,
M Coggswell,
Dennis McCarthy,
A C Field.
Henry Schwitzer
Mary Sullivan.
Charles Olsen.
M J Gallagher
James J Donneghey.
Michael Donneghey.
Giovanni Chiarello
C L Furman,
Joseph King,
Fred Wendell,
Margaret Fetten,
Samuel Lippman.
Estates of
John J O'Neil,
Virgelio del Genovese.
Contested calendar:
Will of Henry Stoll.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV.—Dike, J.
Sahlman<Atl Basin Iron Wks.
Fortunoff<Nass E RR.
O'Connell<Schaffner.
McCormack<B, Q C & S R R.
Sica<B H R R.
Klemenc<B H R R.
Casey<Metzler.
Feinbloom<Nass E RR
Wetterhorn<Parnelsky Bros.
Dorcher<Rudd.
Reserved calendar marked ready and passed until Monday, Feb. 8.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.
McGovern<Capital C'v Lire, (2.)
Saracena<Tuoti, Hatch & Co, Inc.
Germania Fire Ins Co<Peaton.
Donovan<Donovan.
Arnold<Arnold.
Morvillo<J Munch Trucking Co.
Friedman<Sutera.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.
Case on, Decker<Decker.
Burke<N Y Rys.
Highest number reached in regular order, 136. No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS.—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM.—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Cole<Johnson—Phoenix Ingraham. Westervelt<Dippoliti—William E. Smith. Van Riper<Connell—T. Emory Clocke. McBride<Ringelstein—R. N. Souffront.

COUNTY COURT—Tiernan, J.—Wilhelm<Weizer—Louis Fridiger

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Jane C. Titus<Benjamin Rosen—James F. Ennis.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Tompkins, J.; Part II., Mills, J.; Part III., Keogh, J.—Day calendar at 9:45 A. M.
House<NY, W & Bos Ry Co.
Hetzel<NY, NH RR.
Hubbell Hard D'r Co<Rothkirch Bldg Co.
Dunlop<Wakeman.
Fredericksen<New Rochelle C & L Co.
Greenlee<Todd.
Whalen<NYC & H R RR.
Sherman<NY, NH RR
Larosa<C T Wills Co.
Tumino<same.
Austin<Prince.
Horan<NY, NH RR.
Boddington<Burnett.
Same<Marshall.
Same<Schmidt.
Levine<Troy.

The following causes may either be marked ready or marked over to another day:
Hayes<Univ Mot Tr, (5.)
Lent<Couch.
Robinson<Taylor's Theatrical Ent.
Riggio<N Y Rys, (2.)
Nowakowski<Fargo.
Jarvis<Rosemont R'ty.
Goodhart<Hasbrouck.
Casa<Jackson, Inc
Egan<NYC & H RR.
J. McCreery Co<Derby
The Inventory Co<Duden.
William Ryan Co<Keefer.
Goldins<Mason & H.
Boysen<Ruschaupt.
Kratz<Pitts Con Co.
Langford<Reynolds.
Cohen<N Side Bank of Brooklyn.
Murphy<NY, NH RR.
Harris<Mason & H.
Burns<Rector Gas L.
Lawson Motor Car Co<De Hoog.
Alworth<Simpson Crawford Co.
Shields<NY, NH RR.
Hopiski<NYC & H R RR.
Havey<Popres.
Lawlor<Dolan.
Smith<West El R R.
Belknap<NY, NH RR.
Porter<same.
O'Neill<Clyde SS Co.
Dean<Kershaw.
Highest number reached on call, 655.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Van Siclen, J.; Part 2, Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.
Farrell<T A Gillespie.
Walling<Com Adver Assoc.
Bonny<Bradley Cont.
Haas<Wright and an.
Smith<CNY.
Doremus<B, Q Co & Sub RR et al.
Powers<Baumert et al
Criscuola<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Maier<B H RR.
Murray<O'Connor et al.
Driscoll<Brindell.
Van Trott<same.
Conklin<B H RR.
Walsh<Keck.
Nevins<Ruthman.
Forristall<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Voight<B H RR.
Engelhardt<Lake.
Weisbusch, as admx<L I RR.
Doscher<N E Con.
Hobby<Somerville.
Lance<Cleary.
Gwathmey<Knick Ice.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set for a day on this call.
Adler<Morio.
Bender<Nat Cash Reg.
Dauer<T A Gillespie.
Walker<Levy.
Korlowski<T A Gillespie.
Kurten<Oster et al.
Albrecht<Peter Cooper's Glue Factory.
Didyk<Astoria L, H & Power Co.
Niebrzidoski<Atl Tran Co et al.
Dileo<Stark.
Alfredson<Zachariassen.
Greenberg<B, Q Co & S R R Co.
Salvin<Bartholomac.
Schoen<Lloyd.
Mitchell<Prest-O Lite Co, Inc.
Peters<Kunkel.
Feth<McNally and an.
Mullen<CNY.
Green<Anderson.
McDermott<Erie R R.
Cohen<Brasky.
Beebe<Acre.
Bowes<Erie R R.
Clonin and an<Hogan and an.
Gray<N Y Rys.
Hart<Patrick Ryan C Corporation.
Glanzman<Sutphin.
Grieco<Am Drug Syn.
McLaughlin<B H R R
Hanrahan<same.
Devine<Cooper & Evans Co and an.
Lusch, as admr<L I R R.
The Traitel Marble Co<Globe Indem Co of N Y.
Holton<O'Brien and another.
Berliy<Transit Dev Co
Becker<N Y & Q El L & Power Co.
L ft an infant<Kaminsky.
Hirsch<Herbert and an
Mangino<Baumert et al.
MacDonald<Frank H. Clement Co et al.
Filan, an infant<same.
Eklund<MacDonald.
Whalen<L I R R.
Freitag<B H R R and another.
Sanpenris<B, Q Co & S R R.
Kelly<L I R R.
McIntyre<Atl Blau G.
Wanganey<L I R R.
Wilke<same.
Lynch, an infant<9th St Garage.
Highest number reached on the calendar is 852.

Supreme Court.

DECISIONS.
By Van Siclen, J.

Rau<Coster Realty Co. et al.; Wetmore<Merchants' Realty Co. et al.; Murphy<Hirschman et al.—Orders signed.

Wetmore<Branin et al.—Judgment of foreclosure and sale Elias M. Stone, referee, to sell.

Logane et al.<Goodman et al.—Order of reference to James T. Williamson signed.

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Sun rises..7:07 | Sun sets..5:20 | Moon rises..10:45

THE TIDES.

	High Water A.M.	High Water P.M.	Low Water A.M.	Low Water P.M.
Sandy Hook	10:27	11:04	4:29	4:49
Governors Island	10:30	11:07	4:40	5:08
Hell Gate	12:20	12:57	6:29	6:48

Arrived—Wednesday, Feb. 3.

SS Patria, Marseilles, Jan. 16.
SS Bergensfjord, Bergen, Jan. 22.
SS Isabela, San Juan, Jan. 27.
SS Copac, Balboa, Jan. 25.
SS Sangstad, Matanzas, Jan. 28.
SS Manchioneal, Jamaica, Jan. 29.
SS Apache, Jacksonville, Jan. 31.
SS Prins Frederik Hendrik, Cape Haitien, Jan. 27.
SS Prins Willem V., Curacao, Jan. 18.
SS San Marcos, Galveston, Jan. 27.
SS Anna, Sagua, Jan. 27.
SS Sabine, Tampa, Jan. 29.
SS Santiago, Brunswick, Jan. 30.
SS Strathan, Leixoes, Jan. 20.
SS Rio Blanco, Rio Janeiro, Jan. 4.
SS Regina, Philadelphia, Feb. 2.
SS Jamestown, Norfolk, Feb. 2.
SS Tyler, Norfolk, Feb. 2.
SS Delaware, Philadelphia, Feb. 2.
SS Star of India, London, Jan. 15.
SS El Alba, Galveston, Jan. 28.
SS Aztec, Messina, Jan. 14.
SS Madison, Norfolk, Feb. 2.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.			
Kansas City	Swansea	Jan.	15
Columba	Genoa	Jan.	10
Maracas	Naples	Jan	14
Francisco	Hull	Jan	16
Glenstrae	London	Jan.	19
Magdalena	Rotterdam	Jan.	18
Luigi Ciampa	Naples	Jan.	17
Drammensfjord	Leith	Jan.	18
Copenhagen	Balboa	Jan.	25
Gregory	Para	Jan.	22
Adriatic	Liverpool	Jan.	27
Kansan	London	Jan.	21
Virginie	Havre	Jan.	20
Menominee	London	Jan.	23
Creole	New Orleans	Jan.	30
Carrillo	Kingston	Jan.	30
Comanche	Jacksonville	Feb.	1
Cretan	Savannah	Feb.	1
DUE TOMORROW.			
Oosterdyk	Rotterdam	Jan	23
Colon	Cristobal	Jan.	30
Mavaro	Grenada	Jan.	29
Comal	Galveston	Jan.	30
DUE SATURDAY.			
Philadelphia	Liverpool	Jan.	30
Minnehaha	London	Jan.	28
Acre	Bahia	Jan.	18
Santiago	Progreso	Jan.	30
Lenape	Jacksonville	Feb.	3
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Feb.	3
Chicago City	Swansea	Jan.	31
Oceana	Bermuda	Feb.	3

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessel Sails.
SAIL TODAY.		
Oscar II., Christians'd	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M
Arabic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stephano, St John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Allianca, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
El Occidente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
SAIL TOMORROW.		
Guiana, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Drumcliffe, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Monterey, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Cretan, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
SAIL SATURDAY.		
New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Europa, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bergensfjord, Bergen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	9:00 A.M	12:00 M.
Calamares, Havana	9:00 A.M	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M	12:00 M.
Verdi, Bahia	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M
Franconia, Liverpool	——	10:00 A.M.
Borinquen, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Sabine, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Santa Theresa, Havana		12:00 M
Proteus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Alba, Galveston		12:00 M.
SAIL MONDAY.		
Princess Anne, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 84 miles W. of Tampa Bar at noon.
SS Cretan, Savannah to New York, was 6 miles S. W. of Winter Quarters at noon.
SS Mexicano, New Orleans to New York, was 40 miles N. of Hatteras at noon.
SS Philadelphia, La Guayra to New York, was 288 miles S. at noon.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 248 miles S. at noon.
SS Comet, Sabine to New York, was 260 miles S. at noon.
SS Comal, Galveston to New York, was 830 miles S. at noon.
SS Colorado, Galveston to New York, was 30 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Guantanamo, Cienfuegos to New York, was 391 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 25 miles N. of St. John's at 7 P. M.
SS Radiant, Sabine to New York, was 350 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 165 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.
SS Metapan, Limon to New York, was 52 miles W. of Colon at 8 P. M.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 359 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 6 P. M.
SS Arapahoe, Galveston to New York, was 457 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Brabant, Tampico to New York, was 12 miles E. of Tampico at 7 P. M. 2d.
SS Sabine, Mobile to New York, was 10 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Carrillo, Colon to New York, was 216 miles S. at 8 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Ango, at Bordeaux, Jan. 30.
SS Hermine, at Pauillac, Jan. 30.
SS Dania, at Copenhagen, Jan. 31.
SS Hero, at Copenhagen, Feb. 1.
SS Rotterdam, at Rotterdam, Feb. 3.
SS Saxon Prince, at Montevideo, Feb. 2.
SS Neathespark, at Fremantle, Feb. 2.
SS Otterstad, at Copenhagen, Feb. 1.
SS Sandefjord, at Copenhagen, Feb. 1.
SS Panama, at Cristobal.
SS Indradeo, at Cristobal.
SS Santa Marta, at Cristobal.
SS La Flandre, at Maassluis, Jan. 31.
SS Frutera, at Gothenburg, Feb. 2.
SS Luigiane, at Fayal, Feb. 2.

Sailed.

SS Sverige, from St. Michaels, Feb. 2.
SS Mongibello, from Las Palmas, Jan. 30.
SS Parima, from Demerara, Feb. 2.
SS Nieuw Amsterdam, from Rotterdam, Feb. 3.
SS Arnold Maersk, from Ardrossan, Feb. 2.

Passed.

SS Marquette, New York for London, passed the Lizard.
SS Manitou, New York for La Pallice, passed Isle of Wight.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. Feb. 5, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Feb. 13, SS Niagara.
[illegible]—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 7 P. M. Feb. 16, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 12 M. Feb. 8, SS Thessaloniki.
Iberia—Close at 12 M. Feb. 24, SS Bassem.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9:30 A. M. Feb. 4, SS Oscar II.
Norway—Close at 9:30 A. M. Feb. 4, SS Oscar II., and at 9:30 A. M. Feb. 8, SS Bergensfjord.
Italy—Close at 5 P. M. Feb. 5, SS Europa.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Corea, and Philippines (via Seattle)—Ixion .... Feb. 4
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina .... Feb. 5
Hawaii, Japan, Corea, China, and Philippines (via San Francisco)—Chiyo Maru .... Feb. 8
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Manoa .... Feb. 11
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Sonoma .... Feb. 11
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.)—Niagara .... Feb. 12
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West,) (via San Francisco)—Willochra .... Feb. 26

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, Jan. 3; Hongkong, Jan. 5; Shanghai, Jan. 8; Yokohama Jan. 16, and Honolulu, Jan. 26—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Chiyo Maru, were dispatched east on Feb. 2, and are due in New York on the morning of Sunday, Feb. 7.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—CHARLES GOODWIN EMERY ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of Joseph Atwell, Surrogate of the County of Jefferson, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against Charles Goodwin Emery, late of the Town of Clayton, in said County of Jefferson, deceased, that they are required to present the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, &c., of said deceased, at their place of transacting business at the office of James T. Kilbreth and Henry G. Schackno, No. 45 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on or before the 30th day of July next.

Dated the 25th day of January, 1915.
FRANK WHITNEY EMERY,
LUCIEN OUDIN,
Executors.

JAMES T. KILBRETH, HENRY G. SCHACKNO, Attorneys for Executors, 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

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SATURDAY, FEB. 6, 10 A. M.
*ORDUNA....Sat., Feb. 13, 10 A.M.
Tuscania.....Sat., Feb. 20, 10 A.M.
LUSITANIA..Sat., Feb. 27, 10 A.M.
Franconia.....Sat., Mar. 6, 10 A.M.
*Calls at Halifax eastbound.

Spain—the Riviera—Italy—Greece
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CARPATHIA.....Tuesday, March 9, Noon

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Minneapolis Feb. 13, 10 AM | Minnehaha Feb. 2[illegible]

White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 60, N. R., Noon
Arabic.......Feb. 4 | Adriatic.....Feb. [illegible]
AZORES—GIBRALTAR
NAPLES — GENOA
CRETIC FEB. 16, 10 A. M
*FINLAND.............FEBRUARY [illegible]
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Sailings for HAVRE
NIAGARA ... Feb. 13, 3 P. M
ROCHAMBEAU . Feb. 20, 3 P. M.
LA TOURAINE ... Feb. 27, 3 P. M
CHICAGO ... Mar. 6, 3 P. M.
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NEW YORK to GLASGOW
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†EUROPA ....FEB. 6, NOON
*America...Feb. 13, noon | ‡Stampalia, Feb. 27, noon
*D. D'Aosta, Feb. 20, n'n | *D. D'Aosta...Mar. 13, n'n
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Potsdam, Mar. 2, noon | Ryndam.......Mar. 16

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAUMANN.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GUSTAV BAUMANN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorneys, Pinney, Thayer & Van Slyke, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of October, 1914. EMILY G. K. BAUMANN, Executrix. PINNEY, THAYER & VAN SLYKE, Attorneys for Executrix, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

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TO FIGHT FEDERAL CONTROL

Independent Telephone Companies Urged to Organize.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Organization of all independent telephone interests in the United States to combat a growing sentiment in favor of Government ownership of public utilities was urged by N. C. Hunter, President of the National Independent Telephone Association in an address at its annual convention.

"There is a strong opinion among the people that utility corporations are robbing them," said Mr. Hunter. "Unfortunately, there is a semblance of truth to this charge, and it will take all the strength of the independent manufacturers and lines to overcome it."

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

Yesterday was a day of the wildest excitement and the most feverish and widest price changes over experienced in the wheat market. During the first fifteen minutes of trade the May position experienced a drop of about 8 cents a bushel and a subsequent rally of 9 cents, which sent that position in Chicago to a new high record for the season. Throughout the day the market was subject to the wildest and quickest fluctuations conceivable, and the trade was practically demoralized. These conditions prevailed throughout the entire session, and at the close of the day the market was 4⅜ to 5¾c below the final of Tuesday. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.69 and No. 2 hard Winter, at $1.69½, all rail, cost, insurance, and freight, track; No. 1 Northern Duluth and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.66½, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	1.66	1.70¼	99¾
July	..	..	1.45⅝	1.49¼	96½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.74	1.65⅛	1.66⅞	1.73⅞	..
July	1.50	1.50	..	..	..

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.66	1.56¾	1.59¼	1.65	92¾
July	1.41⅝	1.37¼	1.38⅝	1.43	88½

CORN.

The market for corn was also nervous and more or less erratic, owing to the action of wheat, and the tendency was downward, final prices being 2¼ to 3¼c below the final of Tuesday. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 85¾c cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive. Exporters reported one cargo.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	.83⅝	80	81	83⅝	65⅝
July	.85	82⅛	82⅞	85⅛	64¾

OATS.

Oats felt the influence of the decline in wheat and corn and final prices were 1⅞c net lower. The local cash market was easy; standard, 64½c; No. 2 white, 65c; No. 3 white, 64c; No. 4 white, 63c; fancy clipped white, 65½ to 67c; ordinary clipped white, 64½ to 65½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	.61⅞	59¼	60	61⅞	39
July	.59	56⅞	57¼	59⅝	38⅞

PROVISIONS.

The provision market felt the influence of the weakness in grain and prices were lower, although, on the whole, price changes were not large. Receipts of hogs for the day at Chicago were 18,000, estimated for Thursday 23,000; Kansas City received 11,000 and Omaha 4,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	11.60	11.27	11.40	11.60	11.12
July	11.70	11.50	11.55	11.77	11.30
Ribs—					
May	10.60	10.42	10.47	10.60	11.62
July	10.82	10.67	10.67	10.77	11.77
Pork—					
May	19.85	19.52	19.60	19.67	21.77
July	20.25	19.95	19.95	20.00	..

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was firmer early in the day on buying by commission houses prompted by continued strength in the crude position, but the violent break in the grain markets, as well as a decline in lard of 20 points, caused quite active profit taking. Under this pressure the market was easier during the afternoon, and at the close of the day showed a loss of 3 to 6 points from the final of Tuesday.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	7.05@7.15	7.10
February	..	..	7.12@7.15	7.15
March	7.25	7.20	7.20@7.21	7.23
April	7.34	7.34	7.25@7.29	7.33
May	7.39	7.31	7.31@7.32	7.37
June	7.41	7.40	7.40@7.42	7.45
July	7.60	7.51	7.50@7.51	7.56
August	7.69	7.61	7.61@7.62	7.66
September	7.80	7.79	7.68@7.75	7.80

COFFEE.

Prices in the coffee market showed further weakness under liquidation on the part of tired longs, which at one time uncovered stop-loss orders and sent values down 11@18 points, although late in the day there was a partial recovery, and final prices were 11@14 points lower. In the local spot market Rio 7s were quoted at 8⅛@8¼c and Santos 4s at 9⅞c.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
February	...	...	5.84@5.86	5.97
March	5.90	5.83	5.89@5.90	6.01
April	...	...	5.97@5.99	6.10
May	6.18	6.02	6.06@6.08	6.19
June	6.13	6.13	6.04@6.06	6.17
July	7.16	7.08	7.08@7.09	7.19
August	...	...	7.17@7.18	7.30
September	7.29	7.28	7.20@7.27	7.39
October	...	...	7.33@7.34	7.45
November	...	...	7.38@7.39	7.51
December	7.49	7.41	7.44@7.45	7.58

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,351 packages. A fair quantity of stock is coming forward, but the stormy conditions prevailing in the interior is not only interfering with shipments, but it is checking production to some extent. Increased firmness was shown here yesterday on the fine and fancy grades of fresh creamery, with some of the business at ½c advance. Secondary grades are moving up a little. Held creamery quiet at the moment. Renovated steady, with a moderate jobbing trade; not much new export business. Ladles show no quotable change. Packing stock inquired for and feeling firmer on good lots. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 34@34½c; higher scoring, 35@35½c; firsts, 31@33½c; seconds, 28½@30½c; thirds, 26@27½c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 32½@33c; higher scoring, 33¼@33½c; firsts, 30@32c; seconds, 27¼@29c; State dairy, finest, 33@33½c; good to prime, 29@32c; common to fair, 23@28c; renovated, extras, 25½@26c; firsts, 24@25c; lower grades, 22@23½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 24½@25½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 23@23½c; seconds, 22@22½c; lower grades, 20@21½c; packing stock, held, 21@22c; current make, No. 2, 21c; lower grades, 18@20½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 11,162 cases, not including 900 cases in transit for export. The liberal arrivals have led to a freer offering and a slight reaction from yesterday's advance. Market closed with only a quiet trade and an unsettled and irregular tone. Storage eggs quiet and values largely nominal. Near-by white eggs are cleaning up more closely, and with lighter receipts this week prices rule relatively firmer than for other grades; some sales yesterday showed a further advance in high qualities. Near-by brown and mixed eggs share in the slight decline in the general market. Fresh-gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 31@31½c; extra firsts, 30c; firsts, 29@29½c; seconds, 28@28½c; thirds and poorer, 27@27½c; refrigerator, firsts, 26¼@27c; seconds, 24@26c; under grades, 16@23c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery whites, fine to fancy, 35@36c; defective, 33@34c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 33@35c; Western, gathered whites, 30@33c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery, browns, 31@31½c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 29@30c.

RESORTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Hotel GORDON 16th and Eye Sts. N.W. WASHINGTON D.C.

In the select residential district, only two squares from the White House, State, War, Navy and Treas. Depts. Rooms single or en suite, with bath. Amer. plan, $3 up. European, $1.50 up. Booklet. T. A. McKEE, Prop'r.

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A Select Family and Transient Hotel; Ideal Location. Modern Appointments and Homelike. Good Table. American Plan, $2.50 up per day. Special rates by week or month. Booklet. Irving T. Ball.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.
Best to Carolina and Florida Resorts.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Three Upper West Side Private Dwellings Sold as Site for $1,500,000 Apartment House—The Washington Arms in a $425,000 Trade—An Active Bronx and Suburban Market.

The west side apartment district furnished another important deal yesterday which will lead to one more large apartment house operation in the near future by a firm of operators who have been active in that locality. The property involved the three four-story dwellings at 304 to 308 West Eighty-sixth Street.

They were purchased recently, as announced yesterday, by the Realty Company of America, Franklin Pettit, President, and have been resold by him to the Eighty-sixth Street and West End Avenue Company, represented by the architects, Mulliken & Moller.

The property just acquired was sold to Mr. Pettit by John H. Seymour. The frontage is 62 by 102.2, between Riverside Drive and West End Avenue. The buyers are completing two twelve-story apartments on the adjoining property, from 310 to 322, which when finished for occupancy in the Fall will represent an investment of $1,500,000.

Plans are being prepared for improving the plot recently acquired in a similar manner in the near future. The three structures when finished will replace ten fine residences on Eighty-sixth Street in what was recently one of the choicest private residential sections.

Sale on West End Avenue.

The three-story dwelling at 917 West End Avenue, on plot 20 by 100, has been purchased by Mrs. Mary T. Donovan from Charlotte Wettlaufer for occupancy. The property adjoins the northwest corner of 105th Street and this is its first change of ownership in over twenty years. Pease & Elliman were the brokers.

$425,000 Heights Trade.

Washington Arms, a six-story elevator apartment on the northwest corner of 179th Street and Fort Washington Avenue, has been resold by the Henry Morgenthau Company to the Halton Realty Company, of which Barton Chapin is President.

The structure, which occupies a plot 92.6 by 125 feet, was purchased by the sellers last December.

In part payment the buyers gave 163 West Thirty-fourth Street, a five-story building, on a lot 25 by 98.9, located on the north side of the street, 100 feet east of Seventh Avenue. About $425,000 was involved in the trade, negotiated by Arnold, Byrne & Baumann.

Takes Title to Fifth Avenue Block Front.

The New York Life Insurance Company took title yesterday to the block front on the east side of Fifth Avenue, between 105th and 106th Streets, bought in at foreclosure proceedings last December. The plot fronts 201.10 feet on the avenue, 150 feet on 106th Street, and 100 feet on 105th Street. Michael J. Scanlan was the referee.

Buyer for Amsterdam Avenue Corner.

Kelly Brothers have purchased from the Tighe estate the old three-story building, occupying a lot 20 by 65 feet on the northwest corner of Sixty-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. This parcel is the key of a large plot occupied by two and three story frame buildings. John J. Meenan was the broker.

Big Deal on Webster Avenue.

The Bronx furnished an important deal in the purchase by the Sheffield Farms-Slawson-Decker Company of five and one-half lots on the west side of Webster Avenue, between 165th and 166th Streets. The purchase was made from the Rockledge Construction Company, Vincent J. Slattery, President, and was a cash transaction.

The deal completes the sale of the entire block of 439 feet on Webster Avenue, the remainder having been purchased by the company from Philip Livingston about two years ago. The Sheffield Farms Company erected recently on the 166th Street corner of the plot a $250,000 laboratory. I. H. Kramer acted as attorney for the sellers in the transaction.

Bronx Lots Sold to Southern Investor.

On the line of the Westchester Avenue Subway north of Roberts Avenue a Southern investor has purchased from Frank E. Morrison and Lillian F. Clover a plot of eight lots having a frontage of 100 feet on Westchester Avenue. The sale was for all cash, and negotiated by Steven B. Ayres.

Tenement Property Sold.

Bernard J. Foss has sold for Rose M. Smith the five-story brick flat 436 West Twenty-fifth Street, on a lot 25 by 100 feet.

Six Houses in Brooklyn Deal.

An investing client of George F. Byrnes has purchased from the G. and M. Construction Company the six three-story houses at 290, 292, 294, and 296 Pearl Street and 60 and 62 Tillary Street, occupying a plot fronting 90 by 102.9 feet on Pearl Street and 50 by 60 feet on Tillary Street.

The buyer was offered a good profit on his contract.

Two Ridgewood Deals Aggregating $81,500.

The Ring Gibson Company sold Henry Ruthmann of Brooklyn the four 4-story 8-family brick buildings known as 2,517, 2,519, 2,521, 2,523 Madison Street in the Fresh Pond Road section of Ridgewood. The property was held at $70,000.

In the Ridgewood section adjoining the Myrtle Avenue elevated railroad extension the G. X. Matthews Company has sold to Henry A. W. Leifheit 1,829 Woodbine Street, a six-family flat on a lot 27.6 by 100 for $11,500.

Long Island.

Frank J. Makerle has sold 22 Chestnut Street, Brooklyn Hills, a two-family cottage, to a client for William Moorhouse.

John J. Roe sold to William W. McMillan and wife of Brooklyn a three-acre farm adjoining land of H. Cook at Blue Point, L. I.

Almon G. Rasquin, referee in the suit of Edgar M. Berliner against Sarah and Henry C. Friedman and others, sold to Elias Rosenbaum for $1,600, subject to two mortgages, aggregating $9,000, a house and three lots at Arverne, with a frontage of 75 feet west side of Charlton Avenue, 175 feet south of Arverne Boulevard.

Staten Island.

Cornelius G. Kolff has sold for Mrs. William J. McSorley a plot of ground 50 by 105 feet on Rose Street, West New Brighton, to H. Gager, who will improve the same with a residence for his own occupancy.

New Jersey.

Edward P. Hamilton & Co. have sold to Clara V. Disbrow the new apartment house on plot 62 by 136 at 494 Park Avenue, near Prospect Street, East Orange, N. J. The property was held at $35,000.

To Improve Park Row Corner.

The Dean Hoffman estate has leased to Morris Goldstein the old building on the northwest corner of Park Row and Baxter Street. An eight-story commercial structure will be erected on the site by the lessee. S. P. Flannery negotiated the lease.

Bijou Theatre Plot Transferred.

The Bijou property, at 1,237 and 1,239 Broadway and extending to 502 and 504 Sixth Avenue, was transferred yesterday to Walter Hopper of Isaac A. Hopper, Inc., who will erect a sixteen-story store, loft and office building on the site. The sale was negotiated by William F. Fuerst, in conjunction with M. Runkle.

Mortgage Loan Placed.

John M. Thompson has procured a mortgage of $21,500 for three years from the Title Guarantee & Trust Company on the property of Miss Mary Jameson, 58 East Eighty-sixth Street.

Private Dwellings Leased.

De Blois & Eldridge leased for Mrs. Lee Thomas of Manhattan Stonacre, on Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I., to Joseph Widener of Philadelphia for the coming season.

Nichols & Hobbie have rented for the season for Samuel Ullmann his place in Wilson Park, Tarrytown, to J. S. Halle of this city. The property consists of about twelve acres and a brick, Colonial dwelling of twenty-five rooms, garage, greenhouses, cottage, &c.

Samuel H. Martin has leased for Annie B. Cushman the three-story and basement dwelling at 103 West Seventy-first Street for a period of three years to Messrs. Berenzotis and Borodenos.

Edgar T. Kingsley has leased for the Freehold Construction Company to the Kurland Young Men's Society the three-story dwelling at 46 West 115th Street, on a lot 18 by 100.11. The owners recently purchased the property through the same broker.

William A. White & Sons have leased for the Seamen's Bank for Savings the private residence 109 West 120th Street to Mrs. Adele Backhaus for a term of years.

The Lewis H. May Company has leased for Frank Koch a cottage on Tenth Avenue, Rockaway Park, L. I., to Dr. Wolfe.

Leases.

M. & L. Hess have leased the store and basement at 14 and 16 West Seventeenth Street to Ernest Böcker also the store and basement at 110 West Seventeenth Street to the Greater New York Metal Box Company.

Sidney L. Warsawer has leased for a term of years the building at 524 West Fortieth Street for the Thomas F. White Company to the Globe Transfer Company.

Charles Buermann & Co. have leased for Mrs. Ellen Hoy the five-story tenement property 6 Columbia Street, Manhattan, to Sol Bisgaier for a term of ten years.

William H. Whiting & Co., in conjunction with Edward J. Hogan, have leased to the Standard Paint Company for its executive offices a large suite in the Woolworth Building, comprising the greater part of the left wing of the fifth floor. The Standard Paint Company has been located in the Woodbridge Building, at 100 William Street, for the past fourteen years.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.

12th St, 224 East, s s, 261.6 ft w of 2d Av, 23.4x106.6, four-story tenement; also Briggs Av, n s, 150 ft e of Bedford Park Boulevard, 50x100, vacant; also Briggs Av, n s, 250 ft e of Bedford Park Boulevard, 100x100, vacant; also Hull Av, n e corner of Mosholu Parkway, 105.10x110x152.11x119.8, vacant; all right, title, &c.; I. W. Innis against F. P. A. McGowan et al.; Wells & S., attorneys; M. J. O'Brien, Jr., referee; due, $6,165.60; to Mrs. Buena Vista M. Busch, for $7,000.

By Henry Brady.

21st St, 107 West, n s, 85 ft w of 6th Av, 20x98.9, part six-story building; all right, title, &c.; Joseph Buehler against A. O. Pell et al.; McLoughlin & M., attorneys; A. D. Truax, referee; due, $5,617.02; to the plaintiff, for $500.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By J. H. Mayers.

106th St, 302 West, s s, 283 ft e of Riverside Drive, 17x100.11, 5-story dwelling; E. J. O'Gorman et al., executors, against McKeon Realty Co. et al.; Halsey, K. & O'K., attorneys; P. L. Mullaly, referee; due, $32,709.77; taxes, &c, $1,137.

By Joseph P. Day.

179th St, 531 and 533 West, n s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 50x100, 5-story flat; Harry Blaumer against Wallach Reisler & Co. et al.; I. Gainsburg, attorney; L. F. Levy, referee; due, $3,646.99.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Grand Boulevard, 1,770, s e corner of 175th St, 59.1x83.10x10x50 to Eastburn Av x126.8 to 175th St, x9.5, 5-story tenement; G. W. Dibble et al., executors, against Winton Realty Co. et al.; T. F. Keogh, attorney; G. B. Hayes, referee; due, $59,754.66; taxes, &c, $2,362.28.

By Henry Brady.

Briggs Av, 2,753, w s, 120 ft n of 196th St, 20x91.11x—x91.7, 3-story brick dwelling; Richard Feusterer against N. S. McLaughlin et al.; Arthur Knox, attorney; D. B. Murray, referee; due, $2,093.14; taxes, &c, $330.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Southern Boulevard, e s, 325 ft n of Baretto St, for a two-story brick garage, 50x100; Columbia Construction Co., John Cantwell, 3,210 3d Av, owner; Edward J. Byrne, 148th St and 3d Av, architect; cost, $50,000.

162d St, n s, 306, 74 ft e of Melrose Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 35x38; Berenson Realty Co., Benj. Berenson, 401 East 152d St, Pres., owner; Tremont Archt. Co., 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $35,000.

St John's Av, w s, 100 ft s of Beck St, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x88; Ezra Construction Co., Isador Rosenfeld, owner; Charles B. Meyers, 1 Union Sq, architect; cost, $42,000.

Morris Av, s w corner 166th St, for a one-story brick synagogue; cost, $7,000.

Westchester Av, 827, for a one-story brick theatre, size irreg.; Wolf Burland, 801 Cauldwell Av, owner; William Koppe, 830 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $35,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Broadway, 2,249, to a five-story store and tenement; G. Ehret, 235 East 92d St, owner; J. C. Cocker, 2,017 Fifth Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 3.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, w s, 64.8 ft n of 30th St, 40x234.5 to 6th Av; Alfred M. Heinsheimer et al., trustees, to Walter F. Hopper, 395 Fort Washington Av, Jan. 28, (mtg, $1,000,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $25,000

BROADWAY, s e corner of 141st St, 99.11x120; Interborough Building Co. to Broadedge Corporation, 135 Broadway, mtg $240,000, Feb. 3 ....$100

CHRYSTIE ST, s e s, 75 ft n e of Broome St, 25x62.5; 1st St, 4 East, n s, 23.7x59.11; Jane St, s s, 215 ft e of 4th St, 48x66; 36th St, s s, 350 ft w of 8th Av, 25x98.9; 46th St, n s, 185 ft e of 6th Av, 20x100.5; Emily L. Southack to William H. Brown et al, 61 West 46th St, July 10, 1912; attorneys, Agar, Ely & F., 31 Nassau St....$100

DUANE ST, s s, 44.7 ft w of Hudson St, 30.6x126.3; Thornton Woodbury et al. to Gordon Woodbury, Bedford, N. H., Feb. 1; attorney, C. F. Adams, 165 Broadway..$100

FRONT ST, 128, n w s, 23.4x62.4; Gordon Woodbury et al. to Thornton Woodbury, New London, Conn., Feb. 1; attorney, C. T. Adams, 165 Broadway....$100

LAFAYETTE ST, e s, 151.4 ft n of 4th St, 26x145; Lafayette St, old No. 20 Lafayette Pl, 28x150; Gordon Woodbury et al. to Helen P. W. Seamans, Seabright, N. J., Feb. 1; attorney, C. T. Adams, 165 Broadway $100

MOTT ST, e s, Lot 145, map of Bayard East Farm, 25x94; same to same, Feb. 1....$100

MULBERRY ST, e s, 150 ft s of Hester St, 50x100; Donato Boffa and another to firm of D. Boffa and D. Di Sesa Private Banks, 114 Mulberry St, Feb. 1....$100

MULBERRY ST, 117, w s, 25x100; same to same, Feb. 1....$100

PRINCE ST, n w cor Greene St, 50x95; Thornton Woodbury et al. to Gordon Woodbury, Bedford, N. H., Feb. 1; attorney, C. F. Adams, 165 Broadway....$100

WASHINGTON ST, s e cor Watts St, 50x56.7; Watts St, s s, 56.9 ft e of Washington St, 43.7x49.9; Thornton Woodbury et al. to Gordon Woodbury, Bedford, N. H., Feb. 1; attorney, C. F. Adams, 165 Broadway $100

WEST END AV, 1-5 part, all title, Jan. 29; same attorney $100

1ST AV, s e corner of 59th St, 100.5x106.5; George F. Abendschein and another, executors of George Abendschein, to Carl Franck, Scarsdale, N. Y., Feb. 3, mtg $42,000; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $65,000

1ST AV, e s, 23 ft n of 19th St, 26.8x96; Michael Maier et al. to Simon and Gertrude Maier, 155 West 143d St, Jan. 4, mtg $15,000; attorney, Paterson & B., 43 Cedar St $100

4TH ST, n s, 82.3 ft e of Avenue C, 47.2x56; Jacob B. Prager to Angus Realty and Construction Co., 320 Broadway, Feb. 3; attorney, Louis J. Schwartz, 320 Broadway. $100

5TH AV, e s, from 105th to 106th St, 201.10x150 on 106th St x irregular and 100 on 105th St; Michael J. Scanlan to New York Life Insurance Co., 346 Broadway, Dec. 24; attorney, G. W. Hubbell, 346 Broadway.. $235,000

8TH AV, e s, 24.11 ft n of 142d St, 25x100; Benjamin V. Rosenberg to Hy Rosenberg, 69 East 7th St, St. Paul, Minn., (mtg $31,000,) Feb. 2; attorneys, Eppstein & R., 19 Cedar St $1

8TH AV, e s, 24.11 ft n of 142d St, 25x100; Henry Rosenberg to Jacob Westheimer, 846 Summit Av, St. Paul, Minn., (mtg $31,000,) Feb. 3; attorneys, Eppstein & R., 19 Cedar St $1

13TH ST, 509-511 East, n s, 121 ft e of Avenue A, 37.6x103.3; Mack Construction Co. to Francesco Di Lorenzo, 238 Elizabeth St, (mtg $41,500,) Feb. 1; attorneys, Polizzi & Co., 192 Bowery $100

21ST ST, n s, 85 ft w of 6th Av, 20x98.9; Arthur D. Truax, referee, to John Wimmer, 661 Jefferson Place, Bronx, Feb. 3....$500

33D ST, 127-131 West, n s, 350 ft e of 7th Av, 75x98.9; John H. Towle to Gertrude A. Vanderbeck, 149 West 126th St, 1-5 part, all title, Oct. 10, 1914....$25,000

SAME PROPERTY; also Water St, n e corner of Broad St, 46.10x36.5; Gertrude A. Vanderbeck to Katherine H. Lillibridge et al. $425

37TH ST, n s, 320 ft w of 5th Av, 25x98.9; William Klein, referee, to Greenwich Savings Bank, 246 6th Av, Feb. 2; attorney, B. A. Sands, 46 Cedar St....$65,000

52D ST, n s, 125 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5; John C. Brinkmann to Arthur D. Cahn, 160 West 122d St, Feb. 1, (mtg $20,500;) attorneys, Lese & C., 35 Nassau St....$100

76TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Central Park West, 25x102.2; Gordon Woodbury et al. to Helen P. W. Seamans, Seabright, N. J., Feb. 1; attorney, C. T. Adams, 165 Broadway $100

76TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of West End Av, 22x102.2; William D. Stieger to James Dodd, Plainfield, N. J., Sept. 25, 1914, (mtg $31,000;) attorneys, Roelker, B. & S., 62 William St....$1

SAME PROPERTY; James Dodd to New York Trust Co., 26 Broad St, Feb. 1, (mtg $31,000;) attorneys, same....$1

89TH ST, 225 East, n s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.8; Isaac D. Miller to Benjamin P. Moore, 236 West 139th St, (mtg $18,000,) Sept. 14, 1914; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Benjamin P. Moore to Elizabeth C. Murray et al., 62 West 97th St, (mtg $18,000,) Feb. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$100

106TH ST, n s, 158.4 ft w of Lexington Av, 16.8x100.11; Harry H. Galinger to Michael H. Hart, 587 West 178th St, Jan. 25, (mtg. $8,500;) attorney, Satterlee, C. & S., 49 Wall St....$100

119TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Giuseppe Lapetina et al. to Adelina Marino, 271 East 154th St, Feb. 1, (mtg $10,000;) attorneys, Strasbourger & S., 74 Broadway $100

132D ST, n s, 80 ft w of Madison Av, 20x99.11; Jacob Hirsch to Albert B. Gross, 12 Serpentine Road, New Rochelle, N. Y., (mtg $7,000,) Jan. 13; attorney, Hy Meyer, 302 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Albert B. Gross to Michael Schliesser, 29 East 132d St, Feb. 1, (mtg $10,500; attorney, same....$1

Bronx.

ALEXANDER AV, 132, e s, 19.6x89.6; Alexander Karlin, (referee,) to College Point Savings Bank, 254 2d Av, College Point, L. I., Jan. 28; attorney, F. S. Rauber, 145 Nassau St....$5,000

ALEXANDER AV, 130, e s, 19.6x89.6; same to same, Jan. 28; attorney, same....$5,000

ALEXANDER AV, 128, e s, 19.6x89.6; same to same, Jan. 28; attorney, same....$5,000

ALEXANDER AV, 126, e s, 20x89.6; same to same, Jan. 28; attorney, same....$5,500

BEEKMAN AV, 320, n e corner of 141st St, 100x27; John C. Brinkmann to Arthur D. Cahn, 160 West 122d St, (mtg $23,000,) Feb. 1; attorneys, Lese & C., 35 Nassau St....$100

BECK ST, 818, e s, 36.11x100; Flora Rosenfeld to Rosa Blumenthal, 123 Post Av, (mtg $21,500,) Jan. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co, 176 Broadway..$100

BROOK AV, w s, 50 ft n of 170th St, 37.6x90; Carrie Lazar to Minnie Brill, Green Bay, Wis., (mtg $26,250,) Jan. 16; attorney, Carrie Lazar, 724 Beck St....$100

CHESTNUT ST, e s, 100 ft n of Cornell Av, 100x—; John J. Halpin, (referee,) to Walter W. Taylor, 428 Tecumseh Av, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Jan. 18; attorneys, De La Mare & M., 140 Nassau St....$100

CROTONA AV, e s, 25 ft n of 178th St, 50x100; Bernard Bray to Anne E. McDermott, 8 Perry St., Feb. 2; attorney, Anne E. McDermott, 8 Perry St....$1

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, e s, 234.4 ft s of 164th St, 100x188.5x100x—; Post & McCord to Frank J. Muhlfeld, 805 Crotona Park North, Feb. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way..$100

HULL AV, s e s, 207.4 ft n e of 205th St, 25x100; Richard J. McCoy to John Becker, 525 East 5th St, (mtg $5,500,) Feb. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

KELLY ST, 749, w s, 25x100; John C. Brinkmann to Arthur D. Cahn, 160 West 122d St, (mtg $6,000,) Feb. 1; attorneys, Lese & C., 35 Nassau St....$100

LOT 37, Map of part of Hunt Estate; Elias Candel to Edith Candel, 1,718 Victor St, Jan. 18; attorney, I. Dobroczynski, 309 Broadway $100

MACY PL, 773-9, n w cor Hewitt Pl, 25x100; Carrie Lazar to Minnie Brill, Green Bay, Wis., (mtg $26,000,) Jan. 16; attorney, Carrie Lazar, 724 Beck St....$100

MAGENTA ST, n s, 100 ft w of Olinville Av, 25x100; Gustav A. Johnson Building Co. to Bella Abraham, 3,350 Newell Av, (mtg $4,000,) Feb. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

PARK AV, s e corner of 186th St, 100x20; Surety Realty Co. and ano. to Henry Kammerer, 315 East 27th St, Feb. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SPUYTEN DUYVIL PARKWAY, w s, adjoining land of Mrs. Cox, 375.01x318.10x355x329, except Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, w s, 238 feet n from land of Mrs. Cox, 112.8x58.4x286.4 to e s Independence Av, 150x—; Frederick E. Hadermann et al., (executors,) to Anna M. Hadermann and another, 700 West 178th St., (mtg $12,000,) Oct. 14, 1914; attorneys, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway....$23,000

SAME PROPERTY; Anna M. Hadermann and another to An-Mi Realty Co., Inc., 299 Broadway, (mtg $12,000,) Jan. 25; attorney, same $1

SAME PROPERTY; An-Mi Realty Co., Inc., to Imperator Realty Co., Inc., 170 Broadway, (mtg $12,000,) Feb. 1; attorney, same $100

STERLING AV, n s, 125 ft w of Sand St, 122.6x138x67; Max M. Liebau to Auguste Helmstetter, 2,253 Watson Av, (mtg $1,800,) Feb. 2; attorney, Frank Gass., Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av....$100

WASHINGTON AV, 1,718, e s, 41.3x109.9; Harris Drusin to Sarah Fatowsky, 495 Claremont Parkway, (mtg $29,500,) Feb. 1; attorney, B. S. Deutsch, 261 Broadway......$1

184TH ST, s s, 134 ft w of Webster Av, 30.8x84.2; Joseph Farfone to Guerino Giannone, 384 East 184th St, (mtg $5,500,) Jan. 29; attorney, A. V. Ucci, 767 Lexington Av $1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, w s, 64.8 ft n of 30th St, 40x234.5, to 6th Av.; Walter F. Hopper to Alfred M. Heinsheimer et al., trustees, Breezy Point, Far Rockaway, L. I., Jan. 28, due Jan. 1, 1925; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1,000,000

CLINTON ST, 69, w s, 50 ft n of Rivington St, 29.10x50; Meier Padwe to Nath. L. Gladstone, 318 West 117th St, or 38 Park Row, Feb. 2, due Feb. 12, 1917, 6 p. c..$3,000

GREENWICH ST, 107, e s, 27.1x104.8; Cornelius Hayes to George F. Vingut and another, trustees, Setauket, L. I., Feb. 2, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $9,000

THOMPSON ST, n e corner of 3d St, 45.7x74.1; Elena Realty Corporation to Columbia Trust Co., 60 Broadway, Feb. 2, 3 years; attorneys, Roelker, B. & S., 62 William St $52,000

UNION SQUARE EAST, e s, 78 ft n of 15th St, 50.6x125; Theodore H. Ludwig to The Kent Realty Co., 156 Broadway, Jan. 25, prior mtg $145,000, due Feb. 1, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Tillotson & Kent, 156 Broadway $10,000

4TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Avenue B, 40x95.10; Samuel Feinberg to Louis Stecher, 354 East 8th St, Jan. 28, (prior mtg $42,000,) 4 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Charles Tolleris, 132 Nassau $6,500

4TH ST, n s, 82.3 ft e of Avenue C, 47.2x96; Jacob B. Prager to Aaron Mintz, 230 East 6th St, Feb. 2, prior mtg $45,000, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. A. Seidman, 63 Park Row $17,000

4TH ST, n s, 82.3 ft e of Avenue C, 47.2x96x irregular; Jacob B. Prager to Greenwood Cemetery, 170 Broadway, Feb. 2, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $45,000

13TH ST, 509 and 511 East, n s, 121 ft e of Avenue A, 37.6x103.3; Francesco Di Lorenzo to Mack Construction Co., 957 Hoe Av, Feb. 1, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Max Stern, 64 Wall St....$3,500

18TH ST, s s, 260 ft w of 1st Av, 21x92; George Kilian to George Falkenstein et al., 420 ft w of 118th St, Feb. 1, 3 years; attorney, Theo Sattler, 147 4th Av....$6,000

20TH ST, s s, 400 ft e of 11th Av, 175x92; Katharine T. Moore to Union Trust Co. of New York, 80 Broadway, Feb. 2, 3 years; attorney, F. de P. Foster, 44 Wall..$112,000

33D ST, n s, 350 ft e of 7th Av, 75x98.9; Katherine H. Lillibridge et al. to New York Life Insurance and Trust Co., 52 Wall St, Jan. 29, due Feb. 2, 1918; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$39,000

83D ST, n s, 85.5 ft e of Columbus Av, 39.6x102.2; Thomas S. Cochrane to Louis A. Stecher, 4,156 6th Av, Brooklyn, prior mtg $27,500, due Jan. 1, 1918, 6 p. c., Jan. 20; attorney, Appell & T., 51 Chambers....$2,000

98TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of West End Av, 120x100.11; Schuyler Arms Corp'n to Olive Simpson, 275 West 84th St, prior mtg $225,000, due Sept. 1, 1924, 3 p. c., July 3, 1914; attorney, F. J. Malone, 205 West 101st St...$4,000

109TH ST, n s, 53 ft w of Park Av, 27x75.8; Pauline Caesar to Hy. Sanders, 1,205 1st Av, Feb. 1, prior mtg $16,000, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St....$1,000

132D ST, n s, 80 ft w of Madison Av, 20x99.11; Michael Schliesser to Albert B. Gross, New Rochelle, N. Y., Feb. 1, 10 years; attorney, Henry Meyer, 302 Broadway..$6,000

Bronx.

BEEKMAN AV, 320, n e corner of 141st St; Arthur D. Cahn to Ada V. Levy, 1,452 President St, Brooklyn, prior mtg $23,000, Feb. 1, due as per bond; attorneys, Levy, G. & G., 816 Broadway....$5,000

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, e s, 234.4 ft s of 164th St, 100x188.5x100x—; Frank J. Muhlfeld to Post & McCord, 101 Park Av, Feb. 2, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $14,000

LOTS 115 and 116, map of Tremont Terrace; Benedetto Ragusa to Martin Stepper, 2,249 Powell Av, Nov. 4, 1914, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av....$500

MAGENTA ST, n s, 100 ft w of Olinville Av, 25x100; Bella Abraham to Gustaf A. Johnson Building Co., 1,703 79th St, Brooklyn, prior mtg $2,500, Feb. 2, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,500

MAITLAND AV, n s, 325 ft w of Mapes Av, 25x100; Walter E. Long to Francis Thieme, 2,610 Cheseborough St, Jan. 30, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av....$1,000

PARK AV, s e corner of 186th St, 100x26; Henry Kammerer to Surety Realty Co. and another, Feb. 2, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$4,800

SUMMIT PLACE, s s, 164.6 ft w of Boston Av, 30x107; George E. Dorman to Samuel Dorman, 787 Seneca Av, prior mtg $1,800, Jan. 22, due Feb. 1, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. C. Troy, 5 Beekman St....$222

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 1,308-10, e s, 2 lots, each 37.6x100, 2 mtgs, each $2,500; American Land Credit Corporation to William Prager, individually and as executor, et al, 129 East 74th St, prior mtgs $36,000, Feb. 1, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $5,000

WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of 176th St, 60x irregular; Trinity Congregational Church of Tremont to Franklin Savings Bank, 656 8th Av, Feb. 3, 1 year; attorney, W. M. Powell, 7 Wall St....$15,000

189TH ST, n s, 95 ft w of Washington Av, 95x140; Ann Houghey to W. Meddaugh Dunning, 1,992 Clinton Av, prior mtg $6,000, due as per bond; attorney, W. Meddaugh Dunning, 1,992 Clinton Av....$1,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,733, store; Henry C. Torborg to Helena Jones, 1 West 128th St, 5 years from May 1, 1914; attorneys, Jones & Co., 1,733 Amsterdam Av....$2,000

98TH ST, 305-311 West, all; Schuyler Arms ...

AVENUE B, 76, corner store, 23x29; Joseph Spivack to Philip Rudy, 76 Avenue B, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, M. Pariser, 51 Chambers St....$2,100

AVENUE A, 1,453, corner store, floor, and part basement; Katharina C. Staedler et al to Charles Panger, 1,453 Avenue A, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1914; attorney, Philip F. Schmitt, 19 Charlton St....$840

CARMINE ST, 76, all; Henrietta Berger to Rocco Ricci, 51 Leroy St, 3 years from Feb. 15; attorneys, Fitch, M. & G., 32 Nassau St....$1,080

1ST AV, 1,082, n e corner of 59th St, store and part basement; Estate of George Abendschein to M. Costello's Sons, on premises, 3 years from Nov. 1, 1914....$600

Corporation to Olive Simpson, or Burnham, 275 West 84th St, 10 years from Sept. 1, 1914; attorney, Frank J. Malone, 205 West 101st St....$27,000

5TH AV, corner 27th St, to Broadway, fifth floor in Victoria Building; 230 Fifth Avenue Corporation to Costelli Carpet Co., on premises, 6 years from Feb. 1, 1915; attorney, Charles H. Lott, 206 Broadway....$16,000

113TH ST, 5 East, all; Edward Rubin to I. & M. Realty Corporation, 44 West 15th St, 3 years from Feb. 15; attorney, Isidor Taylor, 132 Nassau St....$1,500

114TH ST, 101 East, n e corner of Park Av, store; Samuel Josephs to Joseph Foreman, 1,607 Park Av, 3 years from May 1, 1912; attorney, Harry Berlin, 53 East 115th St.$960

Bronx Leases.

PROSPECT AV, 618-620, all; Edward Rubin to I. & M. Realty Co., Inc., 44 West 15th St, 3 years from Feb. 1, 1915; attorneys, I. & H. Taylor, 132 Nassau St....$2,800

ZEREGA AV, 1,447, store, &c.; Norbert Robillard to Conrad Elbert, 1,447 Zerega Av, 4 years from Jan. 1, 1915; attorneys, William Peters & Co., 1,044 Tremont Av....$600

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 1,710; Hyman Steinberg against Tyce Building Co., owner (renewal.) $75

BROADWAY, 901; Oriental Fireproof Sash and Door Co., against Edward H. Mount, owner; August H. Hillers & Co., contractor. $250

22D ST, 36 East; J. W. Clark, Inc., against Frank G. Ormsby, owner; M. & L. Hess, Inc., contractor....$1,907

46TH ST, 126 to 132 West; M. J. Callahan Co., against Leavitt Realty Co., owner and contractor $150

78TH ST, 221 West; Kalt Lumber Co. against Susan M. Daly, owner; Leopold Schimerling, contractor....$35

Bronx.

COSTER ST, e s, 125 ft so of Eastern Boulevard, 25x100; Frank D'Armore against Francesco Galucci, owner and contractor.. $591

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,109 and 1,111; Rubenstein Bros., against Pocahontas Realty Corp. et al., Nov. 11, 1914....$105

BROADWAY, 3,456, and 141st St, 572 West; Charles Charcowsky against Interborough Building Co. et al., Jan. 9, 1915....$329

MADISON AV, 563; W. P. Ellison, Inc., against Robert Bonnor et al., Oct. 1, 1914. $3,378

SAME PROPERTY; Thomas Galligan, Inc., against same, Nov. 6, 1914....$185

SAME PROPERTY; Weinstock & Cohn against same, Sept. 24, 1914....$297

SAME PROPERTY; General Electric Inspection Co. against same, Oct. 2, 1914.$181

MADISON AV, s e corner of 56th St; Philip A. Feigen against same, Oct. 19, 1914..$195

SAME PROPERTY; Robert J. Carey, Inc., against same, Oct. 2, 1914....$250

SAME PROPERTY; Jennings & John against same, Oct. 15, 1914....$566

LEXINGTON AV, 311; Sexauer & Lemke against Allerton 38th St. Co. et al., Jan. 30, 1915, (by bond)....$809

PECK SLIP, 43; Comyns & Mayer against Daniel J. Kane et al., Oct. 6, 1913....$2,050

Bronx.

COSTER ST, e s, 125 ft s of Eastern Boulevard, 25x100; N. Passman & Son, Inc., against Frank Calucci et al., Feb. 2, 1915.$90

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, n w corner of 147th St, 199.10x125; Sarah Dahlman against 147th & 148th Street Corporation et al., (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. Putzel.

NAGLE AV, s s, 600 ft e of Ellwood St, 100x180.5x irregular; Hudson Mortgage Co. against Gibraltar Realty Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. F. Clare.

3D ST, 318 East; Harry Hastorf against Maud B. Barclay et al., (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, House, Grossman & Vorhaus.

3D AV, 2,078 and 2,080; Murtha & Schmohl Co. against Cross, Austin & Ireland Lumber Co. et al., (counter claim;) attorneys, Wilson, Barker & Wager.

5TH AV, 74 and 76; 13th St, 1 West, and 19th St, 39 to 47 West; City Real Estate Co. against 76 Fifth Avenue, Inc., et al., (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, H. Swain.

69TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Walther Luttgen against Rose Seiniger et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. S. Davison.

119TH ST, s s, 253 ft w of Lenox Av, 18x100.11; Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States against Brady-Blackbourne Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alexander & Green.

126TH ST, 14 East; John A. Brown, Jr., against Jacob Schattman et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. H. Comstock.

134TH ST, 190 West; Charles E. Hall against James Ross et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. C. Ennever.

Bronx.

CROTONA PARK NORTH, 743; William W. Johnson et al., as trustees, against Rosa Brown et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Merrill & Rogers.

KEPPLER AV, 4,205; City Real Estate Co. against Elizabeth A. Wilhelm et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

LOT 37, Block 4,825, Section 17, on land map; Leodegar Siebert against John E. Ryan et al., (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorney, G. A. Moses.

LOTS 14, 15, 22, and 23, Parcel 22, on map of subdivision of property of William B. Ogden, Highbridge; Park Mortgage Co. against Guidone & Galardi Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Seybel & French.

MONTICELLO AV, s e corner of Jefferson Av, 100x175; John C. Eidt et al. against Charles S. Terrett et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Coller & Coller.

181ST ST, 646 East; Aaron Schlang against S. B. Realty Co., Inc., et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. Eichhorn.

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York in the matter of EZRA KIFFEL and JOSEPH L. KIRSCHENBAUM, individually and trading as KIFFEL & KIRSCHENBAUM. Bankrupts. No. 19390.

Notice is hereby given that Ezra Kiffel and Joseph L. Kirschenbaum, Bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated New York, February 1, 1915, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 8th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, February 3, 1915.

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BANKRUPTCY SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the GENERAL ASSIGNMENT for the benefit of creditors of SMITH METAL BED CO.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Wednesday, the 24th day of February, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 609 W. 43rd St., Gate No. 1, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of iron lined tubing and brass tubing of different diameter, brass bed trimmings of various kinds, machinery for the manufacture of brass beds, desks, chairs, fixtures, etc.

CLIFFORD G. LUDVIGH, Assignee.

MARCUS HELFAND, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SARAH FERTIG, trading as S. FALK Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, Feb. 4th, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 469 7th Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a large stock of furs, fur sets, cloaks and suits, dresses, skirts, kimonos, and other ladies' wearing apparel, fixtures, safe, etc.

MARCUS HELFAND, Receiver.

MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Receiver, 350 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SYSTEM WAIST CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, Feb. 4th, 1915, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 6-8 West 18th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of waists, silks, laces, trimmings, machinery, safe, typewriter, fixtures, etc.

ELLWOOD M. RABENOLD, Receiver.

BLAU, ZALKIN & COHEN, Attorneys for Receiver, 141 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NICHOLAS N. JOELSON, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Feb. 16th, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 445 Audubon Ave., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of drugs, chemicals, perfumes, tooth brushes, soaps, etc.

HARRY I. STEIN, Attorney for Petitioning Creditors, 170 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT Southern District of New York. No. 21161 In Bankruptcy JACOB EINSTOSS, Bankrupt.

Jacob Einstoss was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 1st, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York on February 17th 1915 at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, February 2nd, 1915.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ADOLPH S. MILLER, Bankrupt.—No. 20496.

Notice is hereby given that Adolph S. Miller, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 22nd, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 8th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated February 3, 1915.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The storm that was over the Middle Atlantic States Tuesday night has passed off the coast. It has caused strong northeast gales on the New England Coast, and snow in the Middle Atlantic States and New England and at scattered points in the Ohio Valley and the lake region.

The Western disturbance has crossed the Rocky Mountains, and Wednesday night its centre was over Kansas. This disturbance has caused general rains in the Pacific States and rain and snow in the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions.

Temperatures have risen generally over the Plains States and the Mississippi Valley, while comparatively low temperatures continue throughout the East.

The western storm will advance to the Mississippi Valley in the next twenty-four hours and be attended by rains Thursday in the middle and snow in the upper portions. It is probable that this storm will produce rains on Friday in the East Gulf, South and Middle Atlantic States and the Ohio Valley, and snow in the lake region.

In the North Atlantic States fair weather Thursday will be followed by unsettled on Friday. In the Southwest States and generally west of the Rockies the weather will be fair Thursday and Friday. Temperatures will rise generally Thursday in the Central Valleys, the East Gulf States, and the lake region, and Friday in the Atlantic States. It will fall over the Plains States Thursday and Friday.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be fresh north; South Atlantic Coast, moderate west and northwest, becoming variable.

FORECASTS TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Thursday, Friday cloudy, warmer.

Western New York—Cloudy, warmer Thursday. Friday snow or rain.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	34	24	4 P. M.	48	24
6 A. M.	36	24	6 P. M.	48	23
9 A. M.	40	24	9 P. M.	48	23
12 M.	46	24	11 P. M.	48	22

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 24; for the corresponding date last year it was 41; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 23; at 8 P. M. it was 24. Maximum temperature, 26 degrees at 2:20 P. M.; minimum, 22 degrees at 7:10 A. M. Humidity 86 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 76 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.88 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.95 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

P. M.—Tuesday. Loss.
11:25—350 E. 118 St.; Mrs. Walsh......None
A. M.
12:30—59 E. 13 St.; Michael Eronass...Slight
12:35—357 W. 34 St.; Letina Walters.... Not given
1:00—101 E. 20 St.; not given..........Slight
3:15—208 5 St.; James Kyle..........Slight
6:45—442 E. 104 St.; Morris Abraham..Slight
9:55—7 E. 14 St.; Terminal Exp. Co...Slight
10:30—438 E. 72 St.; Louisa Fink...Not given
10:35—2,002 7 Av.; Kate Weiss..........Slight
11:55—2,063 Madison Av.; E. English..Slight
P. M.
1:10—759 Jennings St.; M. Drashller..Slight
2:30—935 E. 214 St.; Samuel Ezery..Slight
4:30—[illegible] W. 93 St.; Adam Grimm.....Slight
5:40—39 Essex St.; Max Kaplan.......Slight
5:50—1,288 Washington Av.; Abraham Margaline..........Slight
6:30—445 W. 47 St.; auto No. 35540, New York..........Slight
6:45—276 E. Houston St.; Mr. Bamaszek..........Slight
7:10—1,500 Washington Av.; David Harowitz..........Slight
7:35—44 Gouverneur St.; Abraham Yosko. Slight
8:02—42 E. 10 St.; Kalish & Miller....$500
8:15—883 E. 165 St.; Joseph Goldsmith.Slight
8:28—835 So. Boulevard; James J. Muhan.. Slight
11:10—523-527 Water St.; J. Campfield and others..........$6,000

EDUCATION NOTES.

The matter of a by-law providing that a Principal of a vocational or trade school assigned to take charge of another vocational or trade school shall receive additional compensation at the rate of $500 a year has been referred to the Committee on By-Laws and Legislation.

The permission granted for disposing of bundles of clothing in the public schools of Manhattan and the Bronx today ("Bundle Day") has been extended to the Borough of Brooklyn.

Loretta M. Glynn has been nominated for temporary employment as a second-grade clerk.

John Milford, Jr., and Philip Epstein, clerks in the Bureau of Attendance, have been nominated for promotion.

The Board of Superintendents has recommended the transfer of Principal Frank B. Spaulding from Public School 86, Old Flushing Road near Grand Street, Maspeth, L. I., to new Public School 48, Brooklyn, as soon as it is opened.

The Classical Club of Hunter College will hold a meeting in the college gymnasium at 4 P. M. tomorrow.

The Alumni Association of P. S. 62, Manhattan, will hold its semi-annual meeting in the auditorium of that school at 7:30 P. M. on Saturday. Principal Leon W. Goldrich and District Supts. John S. Roberts and I. Edwin Goldwasser are expected to make short addresses. All graduates of P. S. 62 are invited to attend.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for psychologist will be received until 4 P. M. on Feb. 14. The annual salary is $1,000. Twenty-one years is the minimum age.

The issuing of applications for male supervisor of recreation will be closed at 4 P. M. on Feb. 11. A physical qualifying examination will be held. The minimum age is 21 years. The annual salary is $1,500.

United States.

The commission announces for Feb. 17 at the New York Custom House a competitive examination for shop apprentice, for men only, to fill vacancies in the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, at salaries ranging from $480 to $540 a year. The Bureau of Standards furnishes excellent opportunities for young men having elementary training who wish to fit themselves for the advanced work of mechanics. Competitors will be examined in arithmetic, letter writing, practical questions, and education and training. Applicants must have reached their sixteenth but not their twentieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of Albany.—THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, Plaintiffs, vs. THE METROPOLITAN SURETY COMPANY, Defendant.

Sirs: Please take notice that pursuant to Sec. 158 of the General Corporation Law, JOHN F. YAWGER, as Receiver of THE METROPOLITAN SURETY COMPANY, filed his account as such Receiver covering the period from May 1, 1914, to December 15, 1914, in the office of the Clerk of the County of Albany, and a duplicate thereof, together with the vouchers, with HON. EGBURT E. WOODBURY, the Attorney General of the State of New York, on the 13th day of January, 1915, and that said Receiver will make application to the Supreme Court, County of Albany, at a Special Term thereof appointed to be held in and for said County, at the City Hall, in the City of Albany, on the 13th day of February, 1915, at the opening of Court on that day or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard:

1. For an order of this Court directing said Receiver to pay all the creditors whose claims have been allowed herein such dividends as, with the dividends heretofore paid on such claims, will constitute a payment in full of the allowances heretofore made to such creditors respectively.

2. That the said account of the said JOHN F. YAWGER, as Receiver of THE METROPOLITAN SURETY COMPANY, be judicially settled, and the amount of the said JOHN F. YAWGER'S commissions and additional allowance, as Receiver of THE METROPOLITAN SURETY COMPANY, be determined.

3. For such other and further relief as may be just and proper.

Dated: New York, January 13, 1915.

Yours, etc.,
EDWARD R. FINCH,
Attorney for JOHN F. YAWGER, as Receiver of THE METROPOLITAN SURETY COMPANY. Office & Post Office Address: 32 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

TO:
HON. EGBURT E. WOODBURY, Attorney General of the State of New York, the Capitol, Albany, New York.
HON. FRANK HASBROUCK, Superintendent of Insurance of the State of New York, Albany, New York.
AMERICAN SURETY COMPANY, Surety on the Official Bond of JOHN F. YAWGER, as Receiver, 100 Broadway, New York City.
ARTHUR J. McCLURE, Esq., Attorney for John H. McClement, as Chairman of the Stockholders' Protective Committee, 61 Broadway, New York City.
All stockholders and creditors and parties claiming to be creditors of THE METROPOLITAN SURETY COMPANY, and all owners or holders of bonds, policies of insurance or agreements of indemnity or guaranty issued or entered into by THE METROPOLITAN SURETY COMPANY, and every person holding an open or subsisting contract of said THE METROPOLITAN SURETY COMPANY.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers: Feb. 4, Patrol. F. T. Kunkel and J. J. Galvin, 37, to 2; (mutual,) Jas. Brodsky, 29, to 5; V. C. Lavender, 5, to 29.

Temporary Assignments: Sergt. R. V. McCauley, 21, to Com'r's office, for 30 days, Feb. 4; Patrol. W. J. Cummings, 7, to 23, as stat. house attendant, for 15 days, Feb. 3; George Prigge, 63, and George Downey, 68, to Com'r's office, for 30 days, Feb. 4; Michael Molloy, 148, as stat. house attendant, for 10 days, Feb. 2; Warren Charles, 153, to C. O., duty in Chief Inspector's office, for 10 days, Feb. 3.

To D. B.: D. J. McNicoll, 5th, for 5 days, Feb. 4; J. R. Buckley, 15th, for 5 days, Feb. 6; C. Wuestenhoefer and G. L. Roeder, 43d, for 15 days, Feb. 5; H. Somers, 63d, and A. Snydecker, 156th, for 10 days, Feb. 5. For 10 days, from 8 A. M., Feb. 6, prects indicated: T. Mills, 5; W. L. Ihnken, 80; D. J. A. Mahoney, 85; A. F. Ackerman, 81.

Leaves of Absence, Without Pay—Patrol.: T. H. Kennelly, 4th, for 1 day, Feb. 12; C. Sellmann, 18th, for 1 day, Feb. 12; H. G. Ford, 37th, for 1 day, Feb. 6.

Restored to Duty—Patrol.: J. Connelly, 35th, to 3:33 P. M., Feb. 1; C. W. Miers, 146th, noon, Feb. 2.

Suspended, Without Pay—Patrol.: J. Connelly, 35th, 3:37 P. M., Feb. 1; A. S. Doolan, 144th, 11:14 P. M., Feb. 2.

Fire Department.

First Grade Clerk P. A. Cassidy, Bur. of Repairs and Supplies, Div. of Apparatus, assigned as second grade clerk in said bureau at the rate of $600 a year, Jan. 20, pending result of promotion examination.

Assistant Chemist D. E. Roelkey, Bur. of Fire Prev., transferred to Board of Est. and Apport. in same capacity.

Death: Inspector James J. Bird, Bur. of Fire Prev., Div. of Insp., at 1:10 A. M. Jan. 27.

Leave of absence, without pay, for three months, 8 A. M. Jan. 1, granted to Painter J. Toomey, Bur. of Repairs and Supplies, Div. of Build'gs, (illness;) Carpenter H. A. Walsh, Bur. of Repairs and Supplies, Div. of Build'gs, Feb. 1 to 15, inclusive; Eng. Insp. S. T. McNally, Bur. of Fire Prev., for six days, Jan. 18 to 23.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—2d Lt. R. S. Kimball, 27th Inf., to Ft. Houston, Tex., to be examined for fitness for aviation section of S. C., then to his station.

2d Lt. R. S. Harms, 9th Cav., aviation student, is announced as on duty that requires him to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights from Jan. 26.

Capt. A. A. Parker, 21st Inf., to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., military prison.

Capt. F. W. Van Duyn, M. Q. C., from temp. as asst. to depot Q. M., Galveston, Tex., report to comdg. Gen. Southern Dept. for duty as asst. to Q. M. of that dept. He will also continue on his present temporary duty as asst. to depot Q. M. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Capt. C. H. Miller, 11th Inf., detailed in Q. M. C., Feb. 14, and will proceed to Galveston, Tex., for duty as asst. to depot Q. M.

Col. W. W. Harts, in charge of public buildings and grounds, Washington, D. C., in addition to his other duties is detailed to act as Superintendent of the State, War, and Navy Department buildings and will report for duty Mar. 1, relieving Capt. T. H. Emerson, C. of E.

Capt. T. H. Emerson, C. of E., to 1st Bat. of Engrs., Mar. 2, then to Washington Barracks, D. C., for duty.

Leaves: Maj. W. C. Rivers, 2 Cav., 3 months further extension; and Capt. G. W. Cook, M. C., 1 month's extn.

Navy Orders.

Lts.—G. P. Brown, the McCall to the Nashville; L. M. Stewart, the Nashville to command the McCall.

J. G. Lt. V. J. Dixon, the St. Louis to the Ozark.

Ens. R. T. Young, the St. Louis to the South Carolina; and J. Y. Dreisonstok to fitting the O'Brien and on board when commissioned.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Montana at Port Au Prince; Saturn at Mare Island; Mayrant at New York Yard; Supply at Guam.

Sailed—Abarenda, Hong Kong for Shanghai.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BRACKMAN, HENRY, (Jan. 24;) realty, $2,500; personalty, $500; all to widow, Pauline Brackman.

DREYFUS, EMMA, (Jan. 23;) personalty, about $35,000; Elsa D. Loucheim and Walter Dreyfus, children, $15,000 each; also jewelry; Yetta Hellendag, $1,000.

GREENE, EMILIA J. B., (Jan. 20;) realty, unknown; personalty, over $10,000; all to sister, Merced D. M. Greene, 526 West End Avenue.

HUNTER, ELIZABETH S., (Aug. 29;) $200; all to daughter, Elizabeth L. Hunter.

PARKER, JAMES H., (Jan. 27;) realty, $10,000; personalty, $10,000; all to widow, Julia A., 18 East Sixty-ninth Street.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Larchmont.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Fine house, even rooms, improvements; steam plant, electric light; two lots; 35 minutes out; terms and price reasonable. C. Hollberg, Floral Park, L. I.

A charming and cozy house of 6 rooms and tiled bathroom; everything complete; $30 monthly; February rent free for immediate occupancy. Dale, Room 911, 101 Park Av., N.Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

BIG SACRIFICE TO QUICK BUYER. Modern 9-room house, at East Orange, N. J., on corner plot, 50x100, in select residential section; only couple minutes' walk from Lackawanna Station; institution mortgage, $5,000, at 5%; urgent need of cash in business compels sale regardless of actual value; write for particulars and inspection appointment. Owner, Room 206, 25 Dey St., New York.

A PRETTY HOME at bargain price, $5,500, including garage; $500 cash required; owing to financial conditions, must sell; new house, 7 large rooms; cozy inglenook, open fireplace, large closets, sanitary gas kitchen, up-to-date bathroom; located 30 minutes from Manhattan; good transportation. Full particulars, House, Room 516, 47 West 34th St., City.

REAL ESTATE for safe investment for sale by Banking Dept., State of New York—Building lots, modern houses and bungalows at bargain prices; 1,000 properties at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, Leonia, and Hudson Heights, New Jersey. Titles guaranteed. Liberal terms. Write for full details to BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Superintendent of Bank, 61 Times Building, New York City.

BUILDING SITE FOR SALE. In New Jersey's most select home town; price very reasonable; owner will furnish reasonable mortgage to build. Edward S. Mercer Co., New Jersey Real Estate, care of G. A. Hurd, Haworth, N. J.

Has the country place you have pictured, but can't find, about two acres of ground, a new house located in town for conveniences, and to cost under $6,000? Write Smith-Singer Co., Glen Rock, New Jersey.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Near-by Connecticut, inland and shore front acreage. John Crawford, 7 E. 42d St., N. Y.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

CORNER BUILDING, 46,000 SQ. FT. Splendid light, complies with factory laws; sprinkler system, two large electric elevators, store street level, two driveways, steam heat; long lease; near Canal and Hudson Sts. RENT LESS THAN 30c. A SQ. FT. Write for particulars, D-313 Times Downtown.

OFFICES TO SUBLET for unexpired terms of a few months to several years; ANYWHERE, uptown or downtown; saving in rent, 20% to 40%; furnished or unfurnished; single offices and suites. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5786.

Sub-lease, medium-sized loft with power for machinist at 210-212 Canal St.; reasonable. Apply Coleman, 1,017 Faile St., Bronx.

Desk room in up-to-date office, with telephone and office boy; rent, $30 per month. The Inlaid Co., 200 5th Av., Room 450.

HALLENBECK-HUNGERFORD BUILDING, LAFAYETTE, FRANKLIN & WHITE STS. Lofts, offices, showrooms. Rothschild Realty Co., 98 5th Av. Phone 4990 Chelsea.

50th, 44 West.—Ground floor, 18x50; private house. Plaza 2121.

Bronx.

Will alter to suit tenant tenement building, 37x140, into garage or storage warehouse; McKinley Square section, on Boston Road, near 169th. Loewenthal, 1,347 Boston Road.

Mortgage Loans.

Forty-five cents a line.

MONEY FOR MORTGAGES. Trust Funds to loan at 4½% and 5%. FRED D. MENKE, 922 Madison Ave.

Mortgage Money.—Manhattan, Bronx, or Brooklyn. Hickey, 818 East 169th St.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Spuyten Duyvil villa sites; auction prices; choice locations. Baker, 7 East 42d.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Lady very much in need of $125 cash at once and leaving city will sell her pretty home, with perfect title, far below value; can arrange balance on $18 a month; 30 minutes out; act quick for a big bargain. Address Mrs. K. M., Box 137 Times Downtown.

SEE THE NEW HOMES AT KEW GARDENS. 15 minutes from Penn Terminal.

Building Material.

American Roofing and Paint Co.—Roofs repaired; boiler and pipe coverings; factories and warehouses our specialty. 79 Maiden Lane.

Real Estate for Exchange.

First class tenement. Rent $2,600—small mortgage $11,000. What's offered? Room 43, 156 Broadway.

Furnished Houses Wanted.

Furnished house wanted, Park to 6th Av., 37th to 58th. F. A. L., Room 60, 542 5th Av.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.— THE WILSONIA. 225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway. 1 room, bath, $30; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $45 up; 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $55 up. Exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable tenants. Phone and elevator service; maid service if desired; near Subway, "L," and surface cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL. Superintendent on premises, Phone 9920 Columbus.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St., Col. Av. SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE 3 ROOMS, with private bath and kitchenette, nicely furnished, $55 up monthly. Complete outfit—Dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Special concessions on lease and unfurnished to October 1st. Near Subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3970.

To Sublease.—Furnished six room corner apartment, ground floor, all rooms large and light; especially suitable for doctor; possession by May 15. Superintendent, 130 East 67th St. Phone Plaza 3867.

Sublet, sacrifice, artistically furnished or unfurnished corner apartment, 7 large outside rooms, 2 baths. Hildreth, 495 West End Av.

Five rooms and two baths in West 55th St.; housekeeping or hotel service; handsomely furnished in fine taste. Wright Barclay, Inc., 320 5th Av.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS, three rooms and bath, 59th St.; two rooms overlooking Cen. Pk.; one southern exposure; elevator entrance to same. W 60 Times.

52 WEST 39TH ST. 2 rms. and bath, charmingly furnished; southerly exposure; 8 windows; phone, electricity.

Three rooms and bath, below 59th St.; housekeeping or hotel service; well furnished. Apply Wright Barclay, Inc., 320 5th Av.

Furnished apartments, short or long term leases. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

COMPLETELY furnished, beautiful elevator apartment, 4 rooms. 3 and 5 West 104th St.

Furnished apartments 2 to 10 rooms. Fred'k Zittel & Sons, B'way and 79th St.

113th, 507 West.—Sublet four-room apartment, completely furnished, inquire.

East Side.

HOTEL ST. LORENZ, 125 EAST 72D ST. Select family and transient hotel; excellent location; in quiet, residential neighborhood; apartments of 2-6 rooms, bath; rate $7 up per week, including service; home-like restaurant.

Brooklyn.

Quiet and artistic non-housekeeping apartment on Brooklyn Heights, to sublet to Oct. 1; 3 rooms and bath; grand piano; suitable bachelor or married couple; rent, unfurnished for $45; phone Main 4134. D 305 Times Downtown.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty cents a line.

Wanted.—An up-to-date furnished apartment of 7 to 8 rooms; immediate possession desired; wanted for about 5 months; references exchanged. N 85 Times.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

Unfurnished apartment, four rooms and 2 baths, could be divided into two apartments, two rooms each, southwestern exposure. Hotel Walton, 104 West 70th. Telephone 2931 Columbus.

BIG CONCESSIONS. HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS. 4 ROOMS, $40; 3 & 5 WEST 104TH ST. 6 ROOMS, $50; 40 & 42 WEST 127TH ST.

Sublet 4 rooms, all front; exceptional arrangements; elevator, all improvements. Superintendent, 400 Convent Av., northwest corner 147th.

Sublet, four-room apartment, outside, front, unfurnished. Apply H. F. Brown, Apartment 21, 601 West 127th St.

127th, 601 West, (cor. Broadway.)—Front 5-room apartment, $47.50. Apt. 38.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

156th, 601 West corner Broadway.—4-7-8 rooms, elevator. $42.50-$100.

Forrest Chambers, Broadway at 113th St., an 8-room apartment, 3 baths.

East Side.

105 East 15th St.—High-class elevator apartment, 3 and 5 rooms, $35 to $75 per month. Agent on premises.

105 East 15th St.—High-class elevator apartment, 3 and 5 rooms, $35 to $75 per month. Agent on premises.

LEXINGTON AV., 581, near 51st.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; steam heat. Plaza 2121.

Madison Square apartments to lease. 40 East 26th St.

121 MADISON AV. Duplex Housekeeping Apartment.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents a line.

East Side.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large, sunny rooms; steam heat; excellent table.

23D, 23-30 EAST.—Single and double room; excellent table; reasonable.

102D, 58 EAST.—Business women's hotel; light, airy, steam-heated rooms, with good board, $4 weekly; laundry; telephone; bath.

LEXINGTON AV., 965, (70th.)—Desirable large and small rooms; electricity, heat, phone, table guests.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

West Side.

53D ST., 64 WEST. Rooms, private baths, electricity; table guests.

57TH, 349 WEST.—Sunny front hall rooms; running water; excellent table; references; 'phone.

57TH, 411 WEST, (La Grange.)—Accommodations, cuisine unsurpassed; two, $16; single, $8; Southerners.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room; excellent board; electricity, telephone; references.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations, homelike house; table guests accommodated; references exchanged.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private bath; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated; families.

70TH, WEST.—Exceptional openings in private homes. Claremont Morris, 30 East 42d.

71ST, 135 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; DOUBLE, SINGLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS, STEAM, ELECTRICITY.

72D, (between Broadway and West End.)—High-class private residence; will accommodate refined couple. Phone 8350 Columbus.

72D, 250 WEST.—Delightful, sunny suite; private bath; newly decorated; single room.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Large front room; also single room; with board; reference.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select third floor; en suite, single; exquisitely furnished; unsurpassed cuisine; electricity.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions, with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones. Booklet on request.

79TH, (64 Riverside Drive.)—Large room, overlooking Hudson; home environments; Southern table.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; high grade.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Southern exposure, rooms, plenty heat; continuous hot water; reasonable.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents a line.

West Side.

81ST, 151 WEST.—New, high-class; electricity; phone; table guests; parlor dining.

82D, 68 WEST.—Two large; small room; single, en suite; southern exposure.

82D, 52 WEST.—Small rooms for business people; electric lights; bath; reasonable.

83D, 17 WEST.—High-class Jewish house; home surroundings; excellent table; table guests.

86TH, WEST.—Exceptional openings in private homes. Claremont Morris, 30 East 42d.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Very attractive room, private bath, southern exposure; every convenience; excellent home cooking; reference; table guests entertained.

89TH, 276 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms; steam, electricity; unusually fine table.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home will accommodate few people; excellent home cooking.

91ST, 153 WEST.—Attractive, double rooms; excellent board; homelike; telephone; Subway, moderate.

91ST, 51 WEST.—Beautiful, large, small rooms, with or without bath; references.

93D ST., 139 WEST.—Double rooms; southern exposure; thoroughly heated; excellent cooking; reasonable.

93D, 21 WEST.—Very comfortable, sunny rooms and French cuisine; table board.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Large, small rooms; second, third floor; southern aspect; references.

104TH, 61 WEST.—Private bath, suite, second floor, $22, for couple; other rooms; house 20 years established; exceptional cuisine; references exchanged; table board.

111TH, 504 WEST.—Large front room, suitable couple, adjoining bath; home of private young couple; excellent table. Apt. 45.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Delightfully situated large and small rooms; exceptional table.

140TH, 465 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity; large closets; unexcelled cuisine; reference.

164TH, 601 WEST.—Elderly Jewish lady will share four room front elevator apartment; moderate; board optional. Y 369 Times Annex.

PRIVATE HOME, RIVERSIDE DRIVE, DESIRES ONE MAN, PAYING GUEST; LARGE, ATTRACTIVE ROOM, BATH; MEALS. MORN. 9411.

THE EVELYN LODGE. Charming family hotel of highest order; healthful location, 20 min B'way, 5c. fare; lovely furnished rooms, suites, all comforts; most excellent cuisine; separate tables; rare, homelike atmosphere; worth investigation; weekly, $8-$12 per adult, with meals. 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I. Take Sub., "L," or Trolley to South Ferry.

Country Board

Thirty Cents a Line.

Westchester County.

Winter engagements now made; large, well-heated house; large dining room; beautiful river view; unexcelled home cooking. High Cliff Hall, Park Hill, Yonkers. Telephone 2161 Yonkers.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents a line.

East Side.

21ST, (43 Gramercy Park.)—Single, en suite; private baths; breakfast served rooms.

30TH, 119 EAST.—Large, newly furnished room; modern conveniences; private house; gentleman preferred.

55TH, 83 EAST.—Large, bright room, all conveniences; phone and bath.

33D, 31 EAST.—Attractive, large and hall rooms; cultured family; private house; gentleman.

135TH, 417 EAST.—Nicely furnished large, small rooms, baths; heat; private; $1.50 up.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spg. beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

West Side.

13TH, 217 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, large, light; steam heat, hot water, day and night; adjoining bath; no other roomers.

37TH, 11 WEST.—Elegant, large, front room, furnished magnificently; bathroom connecting. For particulars inquire Mme. Rose, 49 West 37th, (store.)

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, sunny room, adjoining bath; exclusive, private house; references; bachelors.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with or without private bath; gentlemen.

50's, 70's, 80's West.—Very attractive, in exclusive private homes. Claremont Morris, 30 East 42d, Murray Hill 358.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Single room; private bath. Plaza 2121.

51ST, 72 WEST.—One or two rooms; bath, kitchenette; $3.50 to $9.

53D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor; doctor or light business; attractive rooms; private bath.

55TH, 101 WEST, apartment 2.—Most attractive, southern exposure, running water, steam heat; scrupulously clean; refined surroundings; reasonable.

65TH ST., 5 WEST.—Clean, warm room; hot, cold water, telephone; $3.50. Beeson.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Beautiful large, sunny rooms; $5-$7; single, $3; perfectly kept house.

69TH, 1 WEST.—Desirable room, select section, facing Central Park. Moore, 5885 Columbus.

70TH, 136 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; suitable two; running water; references exchanged.

72D, 248 WEST.—Large room with bath; elegant appointments; electricity. Telephone Columbus 1894. References.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Large, small rooms; new management; American lady. 5858 Columbus.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Private house; large, medium, small rooms; private baths; telephone; breakfast.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single and double; running water; private home.

75TH, 116 WEST.—Single room; electric light, steam heat, running water; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny front rooms; handsome back parlor with private bath.

77TH, 181 WEST.—Elegant rooms, single, en suite; private bath; doctor's office; references; telephone.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Attractive rooms, newly renovated and furnished; parlor floor; doctor, dentist.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful large room; private bath; also small room; opposite Subway.

81ST, 265 WEST, (West End.)—Sunny suite; separate; team, bath, telephone. Inquire elevator.

83D, 5 WEST.—Second floor; en suite, singly; steam, electricity, hot water; reference.

85TH, 256 WEST.—Connecting rooms; piano, kitchen; single rooms; ladies, man, wife. O'Brien.

86TH, WEST END, 549.—Large, small room; adjoining bath. Schuyler 6620.

86TH ST., 337 WEST.—Room, with private bath; exclusive; near Riverside, Subway.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; parlor, business; private house; phone; references.

89TH, 322 WEST.—Large, sunny room, adjoining bath; exclusive private house; references.

93D, 263 WEST.—Room adjoining bath, private house; every modern convenience. Riverside 8091.

95TH, 319 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished front room; private apartment, near Riverside; $6. Noble.

96TH, 62 WEST.—Private family offers 2d floor suite, or will divide; board optional; (96th Subway express.) Riverside 6833.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Two large rooms, newly furnished; moderate terms. Telephone 3249 Riverside.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Beautiful suites; telephone, electricity; $7; attractive rooms, $4; housekeeping. McNamara.

112TH, 605 WEST.—Subway, "bus"; attractively furnished room; board optional. Apt. 52.

113TH, 622 WEST.—Large room, elevator apartment; American private family; references. Apt. 53.

113TH, 622 WEST.—Desirable room; private family; references. Apt. 43.

114TH, 610 WEST.—KITCHENETTE APARTMENTS; OTHER ROOMS; REASONABLE.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Desirable room; private family; southern exposure; reference; meals. Apt. 7.

116TH, 606 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bath; business woman's home. Apt. 121.

117TH ST., 101 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; running water; all conveniences; private family. Ziemer.

118TH, 405 WEST.—Attractive rooms, all conveniences; private; Board optional. Apartment 32.

118TH, 417 WEST.—Attractively furnished, decorated large and small rooms; splendid restaurant. Dameron.

118TH, 425 WEST.—Artistically furnished room; view of campus; kitchen privilege. Apt. 61.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Outside rooms, beautifully furnished and cared for; reduced rates.

118TH, 400 WEST, (Heights.)—Sunny room, overlooking Park, $5; pure food restaurant.

124TH, 541 WEST.—Large, light room, $3; larger, (piano,) $5; all conveniences. Penfield.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents a line.

West Side.

126TH, 169 WEST.—Large, small rooms; hot, cold running water; private house; telephone.

135TH, 601 WEST, (Broadway.)—Newly furnished; $3, $5; conveniences; Subway. Apt. 2D.

136TH, 622 WEST.—Large front room, nicely furnished; telephone, electricity; homelike; reasonable; one block from Subway. Schetter.

137TH, 611 WEST, (Corner Drive.)—Attractive single, double; shower; $5-$7. Apt 51.

158TH, 646 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room; first-class; private home; Subway; references.

380 Riverside, 110th Subway corner.—Room, comfortably furnished; private family; references. Fitzgerald.

ALLERTON HOUSE, 300 WEST 22D ST. (For Bachelors Only.) Hotel and club conveniences; new fireproof building; elevator; hot and cold water in every room; tub and shower baths; all outside rooms; single rooms, $4 to $7 weekly; rooms for two, $3 to $3.50 weekly each.

ONE AND TWO ROOMS, each with bath, at 420 West 116th St., furnished; rentals at $25 per month and upward, including service. Phone 5800 Morning.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583.—Large room, board optional; near Subway. Apartment 46.

Southern lady having high-class apartment, Riverside Drive, near 116th Subway, will rent room; breakfast; gentleman; references. W 151 Times.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 746.—With private family, in high-class elevator apartment house, desirable outside room, with running water, hot and cold; accessible to elevator and Broadway Subway; references. Apartment 67.

Bronx.

175TH, 486 EAST.—Front hall room; use bath, 'phone; suitable one, couple; L.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents a line.

122d, 213 West.—One or two rooms, kitchenette, phone, all improvements; references.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents a line.

Furnished.

BY MIDDLE-AGED COUPLE, 2 furnished rooms, bath and kitchenette; below 50th St.; permanent; must be reasonable. N 74 Times.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents a line.

FOR SALE.—Will sell my six-cylinder BERLIN LIMOUSINE CAR; leading make; only run 300 miles; equipped in very fastidious taste with every imaginable accessory; cannot be distinguished from new; actual cost $6,250; will accept reasonable offer; with satisfactory party can arrange deferred payments; no dealers. E. F. TWYMAN, Hotel Empire, N. Y.

Packard 4-48 touring car, painted Packard blue, yellow wheels. Overhauled and guaranteed. Equipment includes top, windshield, Warner speedometer, clock, Klaxon horn and two extra rims. (No. 740.) Packard Motor Car Co. of N. Y., 1,861 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Packard 4-48 runabout, painted Packard blue, yellow striping, in guaranteed condition. Equipment includes top, windshield, Warner speedometer, Klaxon horn and 2 extra rims. (No. 835.) Packard Motor Car Co. of N. Y., 1,861 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Packard 1248 touring car, painted Packard blue, in very good condition. Equipment includes top, windshield, Klaxon horn, Warner speedometer, clock, 2 extra rims and trunk rack. (No. 773.) Packard Motor Car Co. of N. Y., 1,861 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Hupmobile, 1914 model, 6-passenger touring car, with electric starting and lighting systems, and guaranteed the same as new; has every equipment and many extras; $750. Hupmobile Agency, 1,190 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Lozier 1913 six cylinder car, painted battleship gray. Equipment includes top, windshield, 2 extra shoes and tubes and 2 extra rims. (No. 857.) Packard Motor Car Co. of N. Y., 1,861 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Packard 3-38 limousine body, painted Packard blue. Interior upholstery, gray mixture; good condition. (No. 205.) Packard Motor Car Co. of N. Y., 1,861 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Beautiful collapsible landaulet body; must sell immediately. Mrs. Lloyd, 160 West 56th.

Motor Trucks.

TRUCKS TRUCKS TRUCKS TRUCKS — USED TRUCK DEP'T. ABSOLUTELY GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED IN RELIABLE, SERVICEABLE TRUCKS FROM ONE TO FIVE TON CAPACITY; CHOICE OF BODIES; OUR PRICES CUT IN HALF; WE ACCEPT EASY TERMS; SAVE BIG MONEY AND SEE ME AT ONCE WHILE THEY LAST. 1,880 BROADWAY. SEE E. F. TWYMAN, 7800 COLUMBUS.

EXCEPTIONAL BARGAINS. ¾-ton Willys Utility Truck, 3-ton and 5-ton Garford Trucks, almost new; will make very liberal contract to immediate buyer. N. J. O'Brien, 102 West 89th St., New York. Phone 7800—Columbus.

Delivery wagon; exceptional opportunity offered in WILLYS UTILITY demonstrator; practically new; any style body suitable for express, meat market, grocers, &c.; low price; easy terms. D. E. WEBB, 2,335 Broadway, N. Y.

Automobiles for Rent.

For Rent—Packard 7-passenger limousine; day, week; monthly rates; reasonable. 7046 Columbus.

Packard limousine, hourly, monthly; owner drives. Verlangieri, 4832-4421 Harlem, 156 East 120th St.

Elegant seven-passenger Renault landaulet Address Garnier, 211 W. 82d. 4360—Schuyler.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL. Chartered by N. Y. State Board of Regents. FULL COURSE, $55. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. 225 West 57th Street, (at Broadway.)

Owners' and Chauffeurs' Courses, Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL. Largest and Best in Brooklyn. BOOKLET AND VISITOR'S PASS FREE. Bedford Br. Y. M. C. A., Bedford Av., Bklyn.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted.—High-grade used cars; we have cash buyers waiting; state lowest price, or bring car to Thomas H. Grace, 1,692 Broadway, 53d. Telephone Circle 421.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents a line.

ACCOUNTS SOLICITED. PERSONAL SERVICE. N. Y. STATE. CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, S 224 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Jewelry.

Diamonds at Wholesale.—Bought, sold, and appraised. M. J. Averbeck, 10 Maiden Lane.

Pianos and Organs.

RENT A PIANO. Great variety of Small and Full-size Pianos for rent. Mahogany, walnut, mission. BIG BARGAINS in Player-Pianos and Small Grands. EASY TERMS. JAMES & HOLMSTROM, M'f'rs., 23 East 14th St.

Business Loans.

Forty-five cents a line.

Manufacturers' and wholesalers' outstanding accounts financed, notes purchased. Nassau Finance, 119 Nassau.

Make loans outstanding accounts, notes, bank books. Security Finance Co., 149 Broadway.

Printing and Multigraphing

Forty-five cents a line.

MULTIGRAPH letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Beekman 5330. G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau. Room 1,005.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

Thirty-five cents a line.

FURNITURE FOR SALE CHEAP. 419 West 114th, Apt. 5C.

Office Furniture.

OFFICE FURNITURE. Desks, chairs, tables, filing cabinets, sectional bookcases, &c., in great variety; many second-hand pieces nearly new at very moderate prices. Phone Franklin 3870. THE OFFICE FURNITURE TRADING CO., 275 Canal St., near Broadway.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED. 4 months for $5 and up. Initial payment applies if purchased. AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC. 345 Broadway, at Leonard St. TEL. 5408 FRANKLIN; 956 Broadway, at 23d St. Telephone 266 Bryant; 50 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane; 101 West 42d St., nr. 6th Av.; 10 Barclay St. Telephone 6668 Cortlandt.

Situations Wanted Female

Fifteen cents a line.

ATTRACTIVE young French lady speaking English, Italian, wishes situation; saleslady, millinery model, or similar position; $15. N 75 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Over ten years' experience; excellent education; can operate typewriter; good correspondent, office manager; best references. N 49 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry; typist; knowledge stenography; 7 years' experience; highly educated; good reference; $12. D 274 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; knowledge stenography; rapid typist; legible penman; five years' experience $12. Alma, 330 West 141st St.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, well-educated, desires position. Esther Dossick, 876 So. Boulevard.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST.—Expert; trial balance; controlling accounts; modern methods; $12. N 69 Times.

FRENCH CONVERSATION, reading, to ladies, children, by visiting companion. C. M., Times Harlem.

HOUSEKEEPER.—German woman wishes position in small family; 10 years last employer. Mrs. Schroeder, 252 Schenectady Av., Brooklyn.

LAUNDRESS desires work, home or out. Cleary, 228 East 40th.

MANAGER-HOUSEKEEPER.—American woman, unusual ability; experience; private and institutional, highest references. Address B., 2,252 7th Av.

MR. BUSINESS MAN.—Do you want an A1 experienced stenographer-secretary who will take an interest in your work? Address E. K., 70 Columbus Av.

REFINED WOMAN, cultured, thrown upon her own resources, must have HONORABLE position; speaks German, French, English. N 57 Times.

SECRETARY.—Assistant to executive, stenographer, desires responsible position; experienced, competent; possesses initiative and tact; college education; good personality. A 201 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—10 years' with one firm; thoroughly capable; dependable; conscientious; possessing desirable and essential qualifications; nice appearance; excellent references; salary $15. "Valuable," Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER, neat and accurate, possessing unquestionable references as to ability, character, and honesty, seeks position; have had several years' experience. Address Y 360 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Knowledge bookkeeping, good confidential assistant, five years' technical experience, capable assuming responsibilities, quick comprehension, possess initiative; references; 24; $12. Lakewood, 134 Edgecombe Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young woman, experienced stenographer, desires to make change; capable managing office during employer's absence; best of references; salary, $20. D 276 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, BOOKKEEPER.—High school graduate, four years' engineering, manufacturing experience; competent; good reference; $12. D 242 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Punctual, neat, reliable; 18; academic education; 1 year's experience; rapid transcriptions; trial appreciated; $6. D 256 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; can furnish A1 references; would be willing to start at a moderate salary. L. C., 719 West 180th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Knowledge of bookkeeping; experienced; high school graduate; A1 references; $10. Miss C. R., 229 Stockton St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Exceptionally neat, good penman; 2 years' experience; quick figurer, unquestionable references; $8. D 246 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; six years' experience cotton converters, paper; age 24; highly educated; efficient; $12. D 264 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Brainy; good grammarian; charge correspondence; office references; $8. D 314 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST.—Three years' experience; best references; salary $10. S. L., 1,007 Southern Boulevard, Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' general office experience; dictaphone operator; $10. Lauer, 31 West 112th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Quick, bright, educated beginner; accurate; no clock-watcher; $6-8. N 79 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced law and mercantile work; moderate salary. L. G., 1,681 East 15th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER.—Executive, constructive ability; miscellaneous charge correspondence office; $12-$15. N 41 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; thoroughly competent; high school graduate; $8. D 310 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD.—Young lady; eight years' experience; neat appearance. Bruton, 462 Prospect Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER.—Brainy; quick apprehension, common sense; good grammarian speller; $8-$10. N 65 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; 3 years' experience; willing worker; salary; $9. D 307 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER.—Educated beginner; hard, obliging, accurate worker; $6-8. N 72 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' practical experience; familiar office detail; $10. D 292 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; high school graduate. J. Rosen, 547 10th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Beginner; high school education; salary $6. D 255 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents a line.

ATTENTION.—For excellent colored servants telephone Riverside 4375. Domestic Agency, 203 West 98th.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,413 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COLORED HELP, well recommended, obtainable. Modern Agency, 101 West 138th. Audubon 7259.

Half-time day's work, permanent; white, colored. Noel's Agency, (5062 Riverside.) 101 W. 95th.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Irish-Scotch, $25; recent arrivals, $15; cooks, Americans, Scotch, $30; waitresses, English, Irish; city, country. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 3136.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

TYPIST, Underwood biller, quick figurer, proficient card indexing, filing; neat; 5 years one concern; $9; references. D 241 Times Downtown.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents a line.

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced young lady for light work; salary $8, write, giving references. W 174 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted to take care of small house, family three, Orange, N. J.; wages, $25 per month; must have best references. W 170 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted, a refined working housekeeper. Call at 327 West 78th St.

MODEL WANTED; BUST 37, WAIST 27, HIPS 41, SKIRT LENGTH 41. STANDARD MAIL ORDER CO., 425 WEST 55TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.

NURSE.—Wanted, a competent nurse, who understands massage, to attend convalescent; state terms per week and per month, and give references. Address T. P., N 78 Times.

SALESLADIES wanted by wholesale house; experience unnecessary; must be stout and have pleasing and attractive appearance; large hips essential. Apply I. Heller & Co., 120 West 32d St., before 10 A. M.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, with some knowledge of bookkeeping; assist in office; $7.50 to start with chance for advancement. Capital, 208 E. 27th St.

STENOGRAPHER and general office assistant wanted in insurance broker's office; applicants reply in own handwriting. S 250 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents a line.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 Church St.
BOOKKEEPER, uptown position, real estate business, $12.
STENOGRAPHER and telephone operator, $18.

Public Notices

Forty-five cents a line.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD for the arrest and conviction of the persons who held up and robbed the loan office of A. Stern, 1,708 2d Av., Saturday, Jan. 30. PAWNBROKERS' ASSOCIATION. J. Goldsmith, Secy. Benjamin Fox, Pres.

Purchase and Exchange

Thirty-five cents a line.

Pearls, Diamonds, Silver Antiques Provident tickets purchased. Robert Ensko, 598 Madison Av.

Situations Wanted Male

Fifteen cents a line.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, RESULTS CERTIFIED.—Books opened, closed, written up, audited, systematized, $5 monthly upward; trial balance; financial statements. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone 2351 John.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, systematized; tax reports; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers. Accountant, 35 Nassau, Room 501. Telephone 7958 Cort. Home telephone 9010 Melrose.

ACCOUNTANT—CERTIFIED. Audits; systems installed; superior service. Kenneth Fairbanks, 55 Liberty St. Cortlandt 6970.

A GENTLEMAN about to sail for Europe would be glad to act as correspondent for a newspaper or other publication; a journal or magazine which wishes to obtain reports of events in the present war would secure excellent service at moderate cost; the advertiser has capacity, experience, and plenty of energy and courage, and would appreciate an immediate response. Address, Alert, Y 371 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent stenographer; 10 years' experience; keep general ledger, controlling accounts, trial balances; prospects more important than salary. K 43 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man (19) high school graduate, desires to connect with large firm with chance for advancement; knowledge of stenography and typewriting. D 300 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, thorough office man; 28; ten years' manufacturing and railroad experience; moderate salary; A1 references. D 304 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 26; thoroughly experienced; competent to take full charge; forceful correspondent; college man; excellent references; start moderate salary. W 172 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, experienced in patent law, hotel, commercial lines; trial balances, reports; references. Bond, D 268 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, graduate of business school, quick, accurate, willing, ambitious, desires position. Max Schnaps, 693 Madison Av.; phone Plaza 2994.

BOOKKEEPER, (20) trial balance, financial statements, seeks position. A. S. 407 B'lvard, Hammels, L. I.

BOOKKEEPER, 25, experienced correspondent, desires responsible position. N 63 Times.

BUSINESS MAN, conducted ladies' cloak stores 10 years, desires position. W 154 Times.

BUTLER OR HOUSEMAN.—Japanese wishes position as useful butler or houseman in good family; excellent reference. Arai, 624 Lexington Av.

BUTLER, VALET.—Thoroughly competent; Japanese; works morning, evening. Oiso, 330 East 57th St.

CARPENTER.—Experienced, reliable; jobs business house or private. Carpenter, 152 East 50th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, foreign, domestic cars, overhauling and heavy touring; a good, careful driver of good habits; eleven years' experience; three with last employer. E. L. Marshall, 512 West 47th St.

CHAUFFEUR, 36, married, with family, bonded; thoroughly competent driver; first-class mechanic; best personal city references; now disengaged. Address K 46 Times Annex.

COOK OR FIRST BUTLER.—Japanese; will take general work; good man. M 84 Times.

COLORED MAN wishes position elevator, office building; reference. Randolph, 52 West 139th.

ENGINEER.—Graduate mechanical and electrical engineer, 37 years old, now mechanical superintendent and assistant manager large manufacturing plant, desires position requiring high-grade executive. Y 363 Times Annex.

GARDENER—Superintendent, English and American experience, age 35, married, two children; landscape, laying out new, renovating old estate; exhibition grower, fruits, flowers, plants, vegetables; successful poultry raiser; 20 years' references of ability, sobriety, honesty. T. Hambleton, 216 West 135th St., city.

GARDENER.—Married; thoroughly experienced in all branches; first-class references. N 39 Times.

HOUSEMAN, &c.—Young man, Scandinavian, wishes position as houseman or handyman in private house; references. Hansen, 223 East 36th.

HOUSEMAN-VALET, private family; anywhere; long experience; best references. N 76 Times.

INSURANCE.—Wanted, an opening with reliable insurance office, where a fair knowledge of the aforesaid, coupled with ability to write a good letter, would be appreciated; references of the best. Correspondent, 3,516 Broadway.

JAPANESE; first-class cook; good butler, valet; housework; willing; reference N 64 Times.

MR. BUSINESS MAN. Were an efficiency expert to show you where your business is lacking, then install new methods that would save and bring you thousands of dollars, you would gladly pay him a good per cent. of that money; now, wouldn't you? I want a job as office manager or assistant to general manager that will tax my extraordinary experience and exceptional ability. Let me introduce you to my references. N 40 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER, bookkeeper, credit man, systematizer; 22 years' office experience; married, aged 38; salary $1,800. D 263 Times Downtown.

PLUMBER.—First-class jobbing, overhauling; 15 years' experience. Room 13, 3,476 3d Av.

PUBLICITY EXPERT. AN ACTIVE, ENERGETIC GENTLEMAN, INTERNATIONALLY KNOWN AS A PUBLICITY EXPERT AND AD WRITER WOULD ACCEPT A POSITION. ADDRESS D 309 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN.—Resident Pittsburgher, college graduate, 24, diversified business experience, desires to cover Middle Western territory for firm needing man possessing good technical training and ability; opportunity prime consideration. Y 358 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, 28, clean cut, well educated, experienced, desires permanent connection with responsible concern for city and vicinity; salary or commission; unquestionable credentials. N 66 Times.

SALESMEN well acquainted with office and city trade wanted for strong line of popular price dresses; commission basis. Excel Manufacturing Co., 145 West 30th.

SALESMAN seeks high-class traveling position; has represented manufacturers of automobiles, tires, &c. P., 159 West 64th St.

SALESMAN, covering large territory, wants live side line in sporting goods, drugs, or hardware. N 62 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, (28;) first-class work; good address, education; small salary to start until ability is demonstrated. K 44, Times Annex.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, 28, thoroughly experienced; good personality, executive, commercial, and technical education; active capable; anywhere; $125. N 83 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER (38) office sales manager; first-class references; $25. D 303 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Do you need a competent stenographer, typist, general office assistant, with 6 years' business experience, ambition, and excellent references? Secretarial experience; $18. D 308 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; graduate; takes dictation rapidly; transcribes accurately; moderate salary. Anthony Duane, 805 Madison Av.; phone Plaza 2094.

WORK WANTED

for office help (male and female) of all kinds; best references; no fees.

WALL STREET EMPLOYEES RELIEF COMMITTEE, 20 Broad Street. Room 109. Tel. 3099 Rector.

YOUNG MAN, 21, Columbia University graduate, desires position. Benkoff, 350 East 15th.

YOUNG MAN, 25, executive and managing experience, wants position; references. N 48 Times.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents a line.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, or one experienced in accounting; salary, $20 per week; must have best of reference. Bookkeeper, Box 108, Times Downtown.

CANVASSERS.—If any good subscription canvassers, male or female, are unable to get work, I may be able to help them; give your entire canvassing experience in detail; salary. Address C, Box 383 Madison Square Post Office.

CIVIL ENGINEER to take charge of drafting department of a long established company engaged in the fabrication and erection of structural steel; must be competent to design; must be able to direct men. State previous experience, age, nationality, residence, and salary desired. Address Box D 296 Times Downtown.

DELICATESSEN MANAGER for delicatessen department in large market at Washington, D. C.; must understand making and selling of all kinds of specialties. W 176 Times.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Young man to clean tracings and put in borders; temporary position; $12 per week. Call Thursday, Friday, 2-4, 47 Broad St.

Lost and Found

Forty-five cents a line. Count six words to a line. Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST—On South Ferry express, which passed 42d St. station, 2:20 P. M., on Tuesday, Feb. 2, a box containing a dress. Box marked "Louise Larimore, 2,207 Thompson St., Philadelphia, Penn." A reward will be paid on return of package intact to 1 West 46th St., drug store.

LOST—Bar pin, sapphires and diamonds; Murray's cafe, Lord & Taylor's, Biltmore; liberal reward. Hancock, 157 West 80th St.

LOST—Gentleman's two knitted scarfs on 3d Av. "L"; liberal reward. Address 249 East 153d St., or telephone Melrose 1751.

LOST—Open-faced lady's Tiffany watch, between 11 West 103d St. and 6th Av. "L"; reward. Room 1,600, 347 5th Av.

LOST.—Saturday night, gold watch and chain, West 42d St.; liberal reward. N 34 Times.

LOST—Gold heart with diamonds, rubies; liberal reward. Romany, 267 West 38th.

LOST—Lady's silk bag, containing spectacles and money, reward. Arnold, 251 West 92d.

$100 REWARD.—No questions, for the return of oval brooch about 1½ inches ling, rim of small diamonds; large cabochon sapphire in centre, surrounded by filigree work of small diamonds in platinum; lost Jan. 25, 1915, between 56th St. and 59th St. and Park Av. and 5th Av. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

$50 REWARD for lady's small open-face Tiffany & Co. watch, gray enamel back, set with diamonds, lost on 5th Av. Feb. 2. TIFFANY & CO., Fifth Avenue, 37th Street.

$20 REWARD and no questions asked for the return of diamond bowknot brooch, lost Feb. 2, in neighborhood of Waldorf-Astoria. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents a line.

GOODS OF LARGE DEMAND.—A corporation open to investigation and past experimental stage now advertising and placing their goods with own patents and trade marks both domestic and foreign trade, good accounts, that in few months have succeeded in opening 12 foreign offices and several agencies equipped with sample lines. Having contracts for exclusive export rights with more than 30 manufacturers of shoes corsets, underwear, whisky, and other substantial lines, with sufficient advertising material, stock in hand, desiring to enlarge and give proper attention to increasing business now coming in offers best opportunity to ambitious men with $15,000 and some education. References exchanged before doing business. Address Y 374 Times Annex.

High-class specialist shop; large trade; A1 location; previously carrying suits and blouses, have discontinued these departments; will rent space together or separately; will also rent space to milliner; wonderful opportunity to connect with well established business; reference required. K 49 Times Annex.

Two experienced hotel men, commanding large trade by joint managership, made a big success of a hotel in New York; the record is open for investigation; their services will be available about March 15; would prefer New York hotel. Success, N 47 Times.

I will buy your insurance business or handle it for you on a satisfactory basis. Interview confidential. Phone 5400 John W. A. M., 76 William St.

Successful advertiser, who has office, complete multigraph equipment, and large staff of typists and clerks, wants agency of a good commodity that can be sold by letter. H. A. Calahan, Room 104, 203 Broadway.

For Sale—A small, well-established, profitable business for $2,500; unusual opportunity for anyone wishing to start in business for himself; business can be built up to bring in $4,000 a year; good reason for owner's selling. S 251 Times Downtown.

Twelve hundred dollars cash down gets day and night restaurant, uptown; receipts $1,200 month; rent $115 month; lease six years; capable; considerable increase by industrious man; no agents. D 301 Times Downtown.

A popular-priced puncture self-healer is offered to those having limited capital for safe investment; rigid investigation invited of this proposition that promises full returns. K 45 Times Annex.

MOTION PICTURE or theatrical producer to control production of scientifically applied drama. Proposition stands rigid investigation. Box 149 Times.

Manufacturing business, profitable, sound, wishes active partner; references; investment required. Y 335 Times Annex.

Moving-picture theatre; money getter; 1,200 seats, including open air; no agents. Louis Harris, 952 S. Boulevard, Bronx.

Good opportunity for partner, $5,000 to $10,000 capital, in jobbing ladies' coats and suits; excellent possibilities. N 71 Times.

Sacrifice.—High-class millinery business; long established; best location; retiring. W 3[illegible] Times Annex.

Moving picture house for sale; beautiful; 600 seats; strictest investigation. D 315 Times Downtown.

Will manufacture small patented metal specialties; suitable terms. 3,635 Smedley St., Philadelphia.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents a line.

ENGRAVER.—First-class finisher. Apply by letter The Gill Engraving Co., 140 5th Av., New York.

FOREMAN general manager; thoroughly experienced in cornices, skylight, general roofing, and waterproofing with long established firm. D 287 Times Downtown.

GROCERY BUYER AND DEPARTMENT MANAGER FOR CHAIN STORE SYSTEM, SOUTH OF PHILADELPHIA; WE WANT A LIVE WIRE, WHO KNOWS HOW TO BUY AND SELL ON THE CHAIN STORE SYSTEM. ADDRESS Y 366 TIMES ANNEX.

MANAGER.—For high-class, 10, 15, and 25 cent vaudeville house; must be a live wire and a business getter; do not waste your time and ours unless you are thoroughly qualified; no applications noticed unless with previous employer at least one year. Address, with references and salary expected, S 3 Times.

MAN WANTED WHO KNOWS CATALOGUE WORK BUT MUST HAVE knowledge of the stationery or toy business. State qualifications and salary expected. Y 364 Times Annex.

NATIONAL GUARD.—Company F, 71st Infantry, one of Manhattan's crack regiments, desires recruits of good character and sound health, at least 18; WITH PAY; no interference with daily occupation, three evenings drills each week; overcoat, two uniforms, rifle, and all equipment furnished absolutely free by the State; members have use of bowling alleys, pool and billiards, rifle range, gymnasium, library, shower baths, athletic trainer; only few vacancies left. For full particulars call any afternoon or evening, or address Commanding Officer, Company F, 71st Regiment Armory, 33d St. and Park Av., Manhattan.

NOTION STOCKMAN, experienced, by large and rapidly growing mercantile house; state age, entire experience, salary; no other applications considered. Y 370 Times Annex.

PRESSMAN. First-class hand pressman. Apply by letter The Gill Engraving Co., 140 5th Av., New York.

SALESMAN, cloaks and suits, city and office trade; a good man with A1 references only considered; commission basis and drawing account. Y 362 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Young man who is acquainted among the cloak and suit trade to handle a line of leather belts; commission basis. W 173 Times.

SALESMAN wanted for cloaks and suits; good reference; commission basis. D 311 Times Downtown.

SOLICITORS.—Advertising solicitors wanted on the most responsive advertising proposition New York has ever seen; compensation on commission basis only; men must have personality and come well recommended; an opportunity for a few big men to make big money. Address N 81 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good opportunity for efficient, rapid operator in office of established manufacturer. State age, experience, nationality, references, salary expected. D 316 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Hours, 8 to 6; experienced in office work; $15 week; permanent position. Address with full particulars, S. S. Box 124, Times Downtown.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents a line.

LEARN MECHANICAL DENTISTRY. Grand Possibilities. Write or call. THE DENTAL SCHOOL OF AMERICA, 25 W. 45th St. Largest, Most Complete.

Learn photography, photo-engraving, motion picture photography; earn $20 to $100 weekly. N. Y. Institute of Photography, 1,269 Broadway.

MEN—EARN $20 TO $50 WEEKLY. Great Demand for Mechanical Dentists. BODEE'S DENTAL TRADE SCHOOL. Est. 1892. 469 5th Av., bet. 41st and 42d.

SALESMAN WANTED.—Experience unnecessary; easy work, big pay. Write (or call) for particulars and large list of openings offering opportunities to earn $100 to $500 a month while you learn. Address National Salesmen's Training Association, Dept. 1,001 C, Candler Building, Times Square, New York.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents a line.

SALESMEN.—Neat appearance, well-educated, Americans; steady positions open; $25 weekly and expenses. Call Employers' Reference Service Agency, 150 West 23d St.

DANIELS URGES PLAN OF NAVY PROMOTION

Favors Elimination of Plucking Board, but He Wants a Substitute.

TO PLEAD FOR RESERVES

Officer Here Says 95 Per Cent. of His Fellows Oppose Repeal, Which Incompetents Urge.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Secretary Daniels of the Navy Department today in discussing the passage by the House of legislation providing for the abolition of the so-called Plucking Board, asserted that he favored the action, but hoped Congress would, at this session, provide by law some substitute to take the place of that body. Secretary Daniels said that he was strongly in favor of the creation of an active reserve list of officers, as provided in the Personnel bill, drafted by the Navy Department, now pending before Congress.

Secretary Daniels's attention was called to the fact that the House had stricken out of the Naval Appropriation bill a number of proposals favored by the Department, and he was asked what he thought about it. He said that when the Naval Appropriation bill reached the Senate he would urge the plan for the creation of an active reserve list of officers and also an appropriation of $10,000,000 for aeroplanes. Mr. Daniels said he realized that it would be impossible to obtain all the things he desired for the navy.

"As long ago as last July," said the Secretary, "I advocated the abolition of the Plucking Board. At that time I took steps such as were necessary to remedy not only the conditions the Plucking Board was intended to overcome, but also all other questions concerning personnel which had developed in recent years.

"A board, composed of Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, Rear Admiral Blue, Chief Constructor Taylor, and Lieut. Austin, was appointed last Summer to investigate the whole question and recommend a measure which would cause a reasonable flow of promotion, by competitive methods.

"The competitive test proposed will involve three factors: professional knowledge, the service record of past performance, and service opinions obtained from the recommendations of officers senior in the service.

"Under the system we propose a midshipman on entering the Naval Academy becomes a member of a class varying in number from 250 to 300. After four years' work, with the consequent elimination of the least fit, about 150 should be taken into the service as ensigns at an average age of about 22. After three years' service as ensign a competitive examination will be held, establishing the order of merit. Of the original 150, then reduced by natural causes to about 135, 100 will be continued in the line of the navy and approximately 25 others in the Pay, Construction, Civil Engineer, and Marine Corps. The remaining ensigns, approximately ten yearly—those at the bottom—will be honorably discharged with one year's pay, as was the case for many years in the past with surplus midshipmen.

"The 100 ensigns remaining in the line will be commissioned lieutenants (junior grade). At the end of six years those remaining will be promoted to the grade of Lieutenant, subject to the usual examination. They will remain in the grade of a Lieutenant for a similar period of six years. Those remaining will become candidates for promotion. At this point will begin the process of promotion by selection and the transfer to the active reserve list of those not promoted.

"Normally two out of every three Lieutenants will be promoted to the grade of Lieutenant Commander, and the length of service in this grade is also six years. At the end of that period those remaining will become candidates for promotion to the grade of Commander. About one-half will be promoted and the other half transferred to the active reserve list. Those promoted will serve as Commanders for six years.

"About one-half will then be promoted in the same manner to the grade of Captain. Seven years is the period of service prescribed for Captain, and the class originally composed of 150 Ensigns will, on arriving at the top of the list of Captains at the end of 34 years' service, be reduced to approximately 10 on the active list. Of this number, five will go up to the grade of Rear Admiral and the remainder will be placed on the active reserve list.

"The foregoing outline applies to the normal course after the proposed system is in full operation. Existing 'humps' in the personnel of the service will take a number of years to smooth out, but it is believed that the process laid down will be carried on with the greatest possible fairness to the officers affected. For a number of years to come the transfers to the active reserve list will be less than when the bill is in full operation, especially transfers from the lower grades. The same general principles applied to the line of the navy will be applied to the various staff corps."

CHAMPIONS PLUCKING BOARD.

Officer Says Its Victims Have Pushed Repeal Campaign.

An officer of one of the United States battleships now in New York waters stated last night that an overwhelming majority of the active officers of the navy were opposed to the abolition of the Plucking Board. He asked that his name be withheld if possible for fear of attracting unfavorable attention to himself among persons interested in the repeal bill.

"For the inefficient officer of the navy," this officer said, "the abolition of the Plucking Board would be a godsend. More than one officer has told me that it was the Plucking Board alone that 'kept him jumping,' for it did not confine itself to removing men from the navy who were too old for their jobs, but removed men who were found to be unfitted for commanding other men, or who relaxed and became inefficient after having reached high posts in the service.

"With the Plucking Board abolished and no adequate provision made for its work to be carried on by some other agency, officers will graduate slowly upward until they reach the age limit and are retired automatically. The only way in which an officer will be put out of the navy except for age, whether he is competent or incompetent, or whether he has a natural tendency for the work or not, will be by court-martial for some tangible offense.

"The result of abolishing the board would be an increasing inefficiency in our navy's personnel. It would develop the martinet type of naval commander, and the burden would fall heaviest on the younger officers and the common seamen. The best the young officers could hope for would be advancement upon the death or age retirement of a higher officer, and that would come whether special effort were made by them or not.

"The fight against the Plucking Board has been waged by certain officers of large influence who were selected out by the board and who, with their influential friends, immediately began a political and publicity campaign for the abolition of the board. Newspaper and other articles have been appearing all over the country setting forth supposed reasons why the board should be abolished, principal among the arguments being that there is no longer any need of the board, that it has served its purpose and all of the incompetent men have been got out of the navy. Officers do not like to call each other incompetent, but the statement that all of the men unfitted for command have been retired is not true.

"The members of Congress who voted for the repeal of the plucking board law, I am convinced, were unaware of the real sentiment prevailing among the officers in the navy who were actively engaged, and who were sufficiently confident of their own ability to stand comparison with younger officers to be unafraid of a plucking board. These officers, who constitue fully 95 per cent. of all the officers in the service, have not been in a position to present any arguments or opinions. None of us had the slightest idea that Congress would repeal the law, all believing that the source of the arguments against the board would make it obvious that the objections were coming from interested sources. In addition, the active officers are muzzled, to a certain extent, as far as making public utterances are concerned. This rule did not affect the former officers who had been 'plucked' and retired on three-fourths pay.

"Another consideration was that a great many of the active officers have been at sea with their ships during the fight against the board, and, therefore, unable to take any part in it. The result was that only one side was heard.

"I have asked every officer, from the commander down, on my ship what they thought of the effort to have the board abolished, and the unanimous verdict was, 'The board should not only be retained, but should be given more power.' Safe to say that there was no officer among these who had any reason to fear a board that passed judgment on the fitness of officers—each of them knew that he could stand up in competition with other officers.

"A committee consisting of Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, Chief Naval Constructor Taylor, and Rear Admiral Blue, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, was appointed by Secretary Daniels to prepare a 'personnel bill' which, it was hoped, would either supplement or replace the plucking board. I understand that this bill has been completed now, but that one of its provisions is for promotion by selection instead of by seniority, the present method. That would result in many minor officers fawning on their superiors in the hope of being selected for promotion, and would create favoritism of a dangerous sort. It will be very hard for Congress to find a substitute which will really take the place of the board."

Ocean Rates on Cotton Fall.

GALVESTON, Tex., Feb. 3.—Ocean freight rates for cotton are declining. The rate to Bremen has eased off from $3.50 a hundred pounds to $2.50, and Barcelona from $1.35 to 85 cents. Rotterdam is $2 to $2.10, as against $2.50. The rate to Liverpool remains at $1.15 to $1.25.

HOSPITAL TYPHOID CHECKED

Outbreak at Maternity Institution Ascribed to Food Eaten at New Year's.

Dr. Edwin B. Cragin, chief physician of the Sloane Maternity Hospital at Amsterdam Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, said last night that notwithstanding the fact that twenty cases of typhoid fever had developed there since Jan. 1, the authorities of the institution were not worried, as it was felt that no new cases would occur, and an investigation had shown that the sanitary conditions in the hospital were perfect. According to Dr. Cragin, the maternity hospital is one of the safest places in the city in which to live.

The Croton water used at the hospital is sterilized and has been examined by the Board of Health officials and found to be free from typhoid bacterii. The milk is pasteurized and has been found to be sterile. Even the ice is free from germs. Miss Martha Russell, Superintendent of nurses at the hospital, is watching the temperature of the employes and patients closely so as to detect the first symptoms of fever, but no new cases have been detected in the last five days.

Eighteen nurses and employes and two physicians of the staff are now down with the malady, which was detected first on Jan. 12, when one of the nurses was sent to St. Luke's Hospital suffering from typhoid fever. The other cases developed rapidly and have been sent to St. Luke's and other hospitals for treatment. None of the 125 mothers and their babies and prospective mothers in the hospital has been attacked by the disease.

The doctor explained that perhaps the lettuce or celery eaten at the New Year's dinner given to the members of the staff containd the germs of typhoid. He said that a woman cook had been quarantined for two weeks because it was thought the malady might have spread from her. But the Board of Health officials have declared that she is not carrying the germs of the disease.

Experts at the pathological laboratory at the School of Physicians and Surgeons, and the Board of Health authorities have concluded that the cases were not due to conditions within the hospital.

TO TEACH SCOUT CRAFT.

Columbia Will Add New Course in Teachers College.

Because of the extraordinary interest in out-door life, and particularly because of the growth of the Boy Scout movement, Columbia University has arranged a special course of instruction in scout craft, which will hereafter be a feature of the graduate work included in the curriculum of Teachers College.

It will be in charge of Prof. J. C. Elsom, for some years a member of the University of Wisconsin Faculty, who has finished the preparatory work in association with Prof. Jeremiah Jenks of Columbia. In order to obtain immediate practical results the course will be offered as a special feature of the Summer sessions at Columbia, instead of being held off until the regular university year opens next September.

The course will be divided into two parts; one designed for the teachers in boys' schools and for social workers. This will give the students thorough instruction in various problems bearing upon youths between the ages of 12 and 20, the object being to enable the students to grasp intelligently problems connected with play, entertainment, employment of leisure hours, games, sports, hygiene, diet, sleep, &c.

The second part of the course is designed especially for the training of men who desire to become volunteer scout masters, and who do not possess practical knowledge of life in the woods, and who have had insufficient training in matters of life-saving, first-aid, fire control, or other of the many activities included in the Boy Scout programme. The plan includes the maintenance of a model camp at Fieldstone, opposite Van Cortlandt Park, or at some other convenient location, where the very latest, most efficient, and simplest of camps will be shown.

RIDICULES TALK OF STANDING ARMY

Assistant Secretary Breckinridge Tells How Garrison Would Improve Our Troops.

STIMSON FOR BUDGET PLAN

President Hibben of Princeton Favors Student Camps at Civic Forum Meeting.

"War is not a thing to prepare for, but to prepare against," said Assistant Secretary of War Henry S. Breckinridge, speaking last night in Carnegie Hall at a meeting under the auspices of the Civic Forum. "There is no more reason to get excited over the question of our national defenses now than at any time in the last ten years—and no less. The money spent for our army and navy bears much the same ratio to our national wealth as the premium on a fire insurance policy does to the property it protects. People ask with what particular nation we expect war, that we are discussing the question of preparedness. But when you take out a fire insurance policy on your house people don't ask you what particular fire you are insuring against; or if you take out an accident insurance policy they do not inquire what particular wreck you expect to get hurt in."

Mr. Breckinridge was speaking in place of Secretary of War Garrison, who was presenting the question of national defense to a Congressional committee. He defended the President against the charge of lack of interest in the question, and pointed out that any American military policy must be consonant with our political ideals. "You might as well propose to establish a monarchy here," he said, "as to talk of a great standing army based on conscription. The American people will depend on citizen soldiers unless, and until, some unexpected disaster forces them to change their opinion. But the fact of American citizenship doesn't in itself imply military efficiency today any more than it did in 1814, when 6,000 perfectly good American citizens let half their number of British professional soldiers burn their national capital. Fine intuition and nobility of character will not enable you to hit a mark at 1,000 yards with a military rifle."

Plans for Improving Army.

Mr. Breckinridge explained the various measures asked by the Secretary of War for the improvement of the army—the addition of 1,000 officers and 22,000 men to the mobile army, not to make it adequate either for offense or defense, but to fill out existing organizations to statutory strength; the change of the term of enlistment to build up an adequate reserve; the increase of the Coast Artillery, which is now far from being strong enough to man even half of the guns already in place and is inadequately supported by National Guard Artillery, and the building up of an officers' reserve and a motor transport reserve corps. He praised the spirit of the National Guard, which he said should be taken more seriously than it is, and with regard to the regular army, he quoted the remark of Daniel Webster about Dartmouth College—"It is small, but there are those who love it."

He praised the "high ideals of sacrifice and service current in the army," and in closing said: "The great accomplishments of the immortal Goethals and Gorgas and their associates are not exceptional; they are only the outpouring of the spirit of efficiency and service of the United States Army."

Ex-Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, who presided, pointed out that the United States Government is in the position of a trustee responsible for the lives, property, and welfare of the people; it cannot speculate on the future, but must be guided by the experience of the past.

"So long as the Secretaries of War and the Navy," he said, "have no voice on the floors of Congress, and so long as there is no budget system, we may be sure that in normal times the interests of the army and navy will be sacrificed to the interests of the pork barrel. When the people are asleep on any question Congress is asleep. When the people are awake and interested, as they are now on the question of national defense, Congress will be awake. Senator Root, when he was Secretary of War, used to say that the best way to conceal a thing effectually from the whole American people was to put it in a War Department report and send it to Congress."

Favors Camps for Students.

President John Grier Hibben of Princeton University, who is Chairman of the Committee of College Presidents, which is assisting the army officers in promoting the Summer manoeuvre camps of college students, pointed out that college men will surely enlist in great numbers when war breaks out, and that they should be given a fair chance in the fighting by adequate preparation. He quoted Gen. Wood as saying that able men, after two Summers' work in these camps, could serve as volunteer Lieutenants in time of war. Dr. Hibben praised the Swiss military system and national spirit and said that militarism is due to perverted vision and a false idea of patriotism. "But preparedness," he added, "does not mean militarism, or a large standing army."

Questions were invited from members of the audience at the close of the speeches, and a man in the third gallery wanted to know if the "sinister motive back of this demand for war" were not the fear of a great industrial revolution. Chairman Stimson assured him that it was not. A question signed by members of the Columbia University Anti-Militarist Club inquired how preparation prevented war, and Mr. Stimson observed that it did not so much prevent it as eliminate the dreadful results of unpreparedness of which the past wars of our country were full.

FOR BETTER COAST DEFENSE

Representative Gardner Urges More Complete Preparation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Coast defenses of the United States were discussed before the Fortifications Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee today by Secretary Garrison, Brig. Gen. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery, and Representative Gardner of Massachusetts.

Mr. Garrison and Gen. Weaver explained the War Department's estimates for the coming year. Representative Gardner urged the committee to make more complete preparation for defending the coast lines of the country.

TAFT SEES EVIL IN FEDERAL CONTROL

Calls Restrictive Measures on Railroads and Industries "Nagging."

LABOR HASN'T MET TEST

Excessive Hostility to Capital Has Depressed Business and Hurt Wage Earners.

Ex-President William H. Taft, speaking last night at the City Athletic Club, 50 West Fifty-fourth Street, on "The Signs of the Times," said that one of the striking signs of the times was the approach of the comforts and power of the poor to the comforts and power of the rich. Then Mr. Taft compared the politics and society of the past and present with optimistic approval of the latter.

"In 1910," the speaker said, "politics was corrupt and the danger of a plutocracy in the Government was imminent. The railroads, for example, believing themselves omnipotent, laughed at the people. But the people became aroused when they discovered such things as favoritism and rebates and they dragged the railroads into the courts, where the people won. Now you do not hear of the railroads defying the people any more.

"The same thing was true of the great industrial corporations. They fought the anti-trust law and wanted to dominate industry. But the people successfully opposed them. Both they and the railroads were put under control.

"Now, however, we are suffering from overcontrol. The momentum of reform has carried the people over the line of safety and restrictive measures have assumed a nagging character. The men who are dependent upon capital for their wages are the ones who suffer from this. They can't afford to mistreat the railroads and the industrial corporations without injuries reacting upon themselves. Excessive hostility to capital has depressed our business, and the wage earners are the chief sufferers from the depression.

"This leads us to a consideration of another power than that of capital—the combination of labor. In politics, labor is united and well led, and it holds a balance of power that cannot be disregarded. Through this power, labor has been able to obtain valuable legislation, health conducing laws, provisions for safety devices, workmen's compensation acts, and restrictions of hours of work; but labor has not been able to rise to the test of power. It has weakened its purpose by trying to get too much. It wants the boycott legalized, for instance, and in doing so should be checked.

"The fact of the matter is that both labor and capital are here, both are powerful, and both can use their power for good ends, but both should be restrained from using their power for evil ends."

Mr. Taft then discussed politics in general, saying:

"We can't trust the men we elect to make laws for us unless we have purity, simplicity, and honesty among them and among ourselves. We have had a pleasing theory that we can devise a form of government that is efficient and foolproof, but there is no such machine. Some thought the recall and referendum would accomplish the desired end, but that measure won't work because the people don't understand how to use it.

"What we should do is treat politics as we treat business. We have the representative system and should elect representatives who know the business of Government. I don't hesitate to say that some people are not fitted to decide some questions of legislation and they should not attempt to do so. I am not fitted to decide some questions and should not be allowed to do so."

The speaker added that one of the good signs of the times was that muckraking was wearing out, and he concluded by saying—with a smile—that the best results in government were obtained when there were only two national parties.

TASTE GERMAN 'WAR BREAD.'

Graduates of Fatherland Universities Try It at Luchow's.

Two hundred German university graduates, members of the German University League, tasted "war bread" last night at Lüchow's, on Fourteenth Street, and agreed with Dr. Hugo Schweitzer, former President of the Chemists' Club of New York, who said that with the present Government supervision over the food supply Germany cannot be starved out. The bread was baked under the direction of Dr. Schweitzer from recipes obtained from Berlin. Its ingredients include a meal made from potatoes.

"Elaborate investigations have shown that bread baked in this manner is just as palatable as bread made of finest wheat flour and much more nutritious," Dr. Schweitzer said. "There is no doubt that the 'K' bread will retain its popularity even after peace has been declared. After having provided for the breadstuff supply the Government fixed maximum prices on cereals in the most scientific manner, keeping in mind the conditions of transportation by rail and water, the places of production, the local markets of rural or urban communities. In this way speculation with these necessities of life is avoided.

"Germany is unable to feed her farm animals excepting by importing about $250,000,000 worth of fodder, but Germany can make up any deficiency in fodder by means of potatoes and sugar beets."

SUN ALUMNI TO DINE.

Annual Reunion at Hotel Martinique Next Wednesday.

The eleventh annual reunion and dinner of The Sun Alumni Association will take place at the Hotel Martinique next Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. It will be a speechless dinner in that there will be no formal post-prandial programme. If the members want any oratory they will have to supply it themselves, either voluntary or under compulsion from their fellows.

Dr. Talcott Williams, Dean of the Pulitzer School of Journalism of Columbia University, is President of the association, and the other officers are: Brainard G. Smith and George B. Mallon, Vice Presidents; Collin Armstrong, Chairman Executive Committee; John P. Kenny, Secretary, and Richard S. Lord, 60 Broadway, Treasurer. There are nearly 200 former Sun men enrolled in the association, and it is expected that considerably more than half of them will attend this reunion.

Save $7 to $27

Suit ends which we are now selling at $18, sold all season for $25 to $50. They are all good value, but many are exceptional. The wisdom of economy suggests that you call and look.

Suit to Measure, $18

Special Overcoatings, satin lined, to measure, $25.

Broadway @ 9th St. Arnheim

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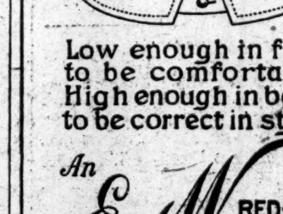

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Can you recall the date of that important article you intended to clip from the paper? The New York Times INDEX will give the date and brief synopsis. Issued quarterly. Times Square, New York.

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44TH ST. THEATRE, West of Broadway. TO-NIGHT AT 8. ROBERT B. MANTELL in a sumptuous production of HAMLET

Manhattan Op. Ho., 34th & 8th Av. Evs. 8. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Feb. 12. LIFE WORLD'S BIGGEST PLAY.

PRINCESS 39th, near Broadway | Last 3 Nights 8:30. Last Matinee Sat. 2:30. You'll Shriek with Laughter. THE CRITIC

39th St. Theatre near Broadway. Evgs. 8:30. Next Matinee Saturday. MARIE DRESSLER "A MIX-UP." **Owing to the illness of Miss Dressler, theatre will be closed Tonight, but Miss Dressler will positively appear Tomorrow night. Gallery 50c. Balcony, Fine Dollar Seats.

PLAYHOUSE 48th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Feb. 12. SINNERS The Biggest Success in New York.

LYRIC 42d. West of B'way. | Evenings 8:15. Matinees Wed., Sat. & Feb. 12. THE ONLY GIRL By Henry Blossom and Victor Herbert.

Winthrop Ames' LITTLE Theatre, W. 44th St. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Feb. 12. Cyril Harcourt's Comedy, A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS All Seats $2.00.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 46. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Feb. 12. The Play That Has Everything. UNDER COVER

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EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. & Feb. 12. "Absorbing play marking highest achievement of Ethel Barrymore."—Sun. ETHEL BARRYMORE THE SHADOW A New Play in 3 Acts.

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. & Feb. 12. ELSIE FERGUSON IN OUTCAST MATINEE TODAY

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Extra Mats. Lincoln's and Washington's Days. WATCH YOUR STEP Mr. & Mrs. Vernon Castle, Frank Tinney.

DANSE DE FOLLIES, Atop New Amsterdam. ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC Special Mat. Next Saturday at 5 P. M. Price $1.

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. & Feb. 12. RUTH CHATTERTON in Jean Webster's Charming Comedy. DADDY LONG-LEGS

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. & Feb. 12. OTIS SKINNER In the New 4 Act Play. THE SILENT VOICE

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way & 43d St. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Feb. 12. "IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE" A LAUGHING RIOT.

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway and 38th Street. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. & Feb. 12. MARIE CAHILL RICHARD CARLE in the New Musical Comedy, "90 IN THE SHADE"—Best Cast Ever.

HUDSON West 44th Street. Eve. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. & Feb. 12. THE SHOW SHOP with DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

FULTON 46th Street, W. of B'way. Eves. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. Also Feb. 12. TWIN BEDS

Wallack's Lillah McCarthy Granville Barker. THIS WEEK—Eve., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. BERNARD SHAW'S ANDROCLES & THE LION. Next Week—Mon., Wed. & Fri. Evs. 8:15 and Matinees Wed. & Fri., 2:15. BERNARD SHAW'S ANDROCLES AND THE LION. Tues., Thurs. & Sat. Night at 8 and Matinee Saturday at 2. SHAKESPEARE'S "A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM."

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. & Feb. 12, 2:15. ILLINGTON IN THE LIE by HENRY ARTHUR JONES

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:20. MATINEE TODAY 2:20. "Miss Starr Wonderful."—Sun. FRANCES STARR in MARIE-ODILE.

ELTINGE 42d St., nr. Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. & Feb. 12. The Song of Songs

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Eves. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. & Feb. 12. THE SENSATION OF NEW YORK, "KICK IN"

Grand O. H. 23d St. & 8th Av. Ev. 25c to 75c. MATINEE DAILY, 25c & 50c. "THE GIRLS FROM DIXIE." Next Week—THE CABARET GIRLS.

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Eves. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. & Feb. 12. MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

BURTON HOLMES CARNEGIE HALL SUNDAY At 8:30. MON. MAT. At 3. GERMANY AND AUSTRIA SEATS 50c to $1.50. NOW ON SALE.

BELGIAN FUND BENEFIT PRINCESS 39th, nr. B'way. Seats $2 and $2.50. FRIDAY, FEB. 5TH, 2:30. Three One-Act Plays (in MS.) By Amelia Josephine Burr and Ruth Sawyer. With an EXCELLENT CAST OF ARTISTS. Songs by Kathleen Howard and Henri Scott. Program under direction of Mrs. Oscar Saenger.

NATIONAL MOTOR BOAT SHOW MADISON SQUARE GARDEN Jan. 30 to Feb. 6, Inc. 10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M. Admission 50c.

THEATRE FRANCAIS (CENTURY LYCEUM) 62d St., Central Park West. LUCIEN L. BONHEUR, Mgr. 2ND SERIES FRENCH PLAYS. Beg. Mon. 8:30, Le Maitre de Forges. Orch. Seats, 50c to $2.50, on Sale at Box Office. Beg. Sun. Night, Feb. 7th, inaugural —PARISIAN CAFE CHANTANT—

PUNCH & JUDY Tel. Circle 238. THEATRE, 49th St., E. of B'way. THE CLEVER ONES Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Fri. & Sat. 2:30.

VITAGRAPH 44th St. & Broadway. 2:30 & 8:30. Edith Storey, Antonio Moreno, & others in "Island of Regeneration" & 3 Special Pictures. Beg'g Sun., Anniversary Week. Special Program.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway and 50th. Evenings at 8. LAST 2 WEEKS. Mat. To-day. Best Orch. Seats, $1 & $1.50. Dancing Around with AL JOLSON Sunday Night Concert—Bill of All Stars.

COMEDY THEATRE 41ST STREET, East of Broadway. OPENING Postponed to Tomorrow Night (Thursday tickets good Friday, and Friday tickets good Saturday night.) William A. Brady, Ltd., Presents THE WHITE FEATHER

Maxine Elliott's. Twice Daily, 2:30 & 8:30. Mats. 25c. 50c. | CAPT. BESLEY'S SOUTH AMERICAN PICTURES. | Evs. 25c to $1.00

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE.....SPECIAL NEXT MONDAY NIGHT William A. Brady, Ltd., Presents THE RENTED EARL By SALISBURY FIELD. Played by Lawrence D'Orsay, Albert Brown, Douglas J. Wood, Teresa Maxwell-Conover, Alice Lindahl, Evelyn Carter Carrington, Oliver Templeton, etc. SEAT SALE NOW ON.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Feb. 12. LONDON GAIETY CO. in To-night's the Night. Geo. Grossmith, James Blakeley, Lauri de Freece, Emmy Wehlen, Maurice Farkoa, Fay Compton. ALL GALLERY SEATS 50c.

BOOTH. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Feb. 12. CHILDREN OF EARTH By ALICE BROWN THE AMERICAN PRIZE PLAY.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Feb. 12th. EXPERIENCE Most Wonderful Play in New York. Best Seats in First Balcony 75c and $1.

48TH ST. THEA., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. To-day, Sat. & Feb. 12. THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN

STANDARD B'y & 90th St. Evs. Pop. Prices. Matinee To-day 25c & 50c. Marie Tempest & HER LONDON CO. IN "The Marriage of Kitty." Next Week—"SO MUCH FOR SO MUCH."

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE Today Mat. 1:30. Walkuere. Kurt, Gadski, Matzenauer; Berger, Braun, Ruysdael. Cond., Hertz. Tonight at 8. Double Bill. (1st time) L'Oracolo. Bori, Braslau; Botta, Scotti, Didur, foll'd by Pagliacci. Destinn; Caruso, Didur. Cond., Polacco. Fri. at 8. Mme. Sans-Gene. Farrar; Martinelli, Amato, Althouse, Segurola. Cond., Toscanini. Sat. at 1:45. Lohengrin. Gadski, Ober; Urlus, Weil, Witherspoon, Middleton. Cond., Hertz. Sat. at 8. (75c. to $3.) Haensel u. Gretel. Schumann, Mattfeld; Reiss, Goritz. Cond., Hageman. Cav. Rusticana. Destinn; Botta, Tegani. Cond., Polacco. Sun. at 8:30, Concert (50c to $1.50.) Paolo Martucci, Pianist; Schumann, Braslau; Urlus. Orch. Cond., Hageman. Next Mon. at 8. Huguenots. Destinn, Hempel, Garrison; Caruso, Scotti, Braun, Rothier. Cond., Polacco. Wed. at 8. Mme. Sans-Gene. Farrar; Martinelli, Amato, Althouse, Segurola. Cond. Toscanini. Thurs. at 8:15. Amore dei Tre Re. Bori; Ferrari-Fontana, Amato, Didur. Cond., Toscanini. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. JOSEF STRANSKY, Conductor. To-morrow (Fri.) Aft. at 2:30, Carnegie Hall. Soloist, F. DE ANGELIS Oboe. Gluck, Haendel, Strauss, Stojowski, Rimsky-Korsakoff. Next Sunday Afternoon at 3. Soloist, MME. JULIA CULP. Carnegie Hall. Tickets at Box Office.

Next Sat. Aft. at 2:30. AEOLIAN HALL. A CONCERT FOR YOUNG PEOPLE with MISS KITTY CHEATHAM In SONGS and DESCRIPTIVE RECITATIONS. Tickets 50c to $1.50 now at Aeolian Hall Box Office.

SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF NEW YORK WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor. First Master Composer Concert CARNEGIE HALL, This Afternoon at 3. Soloist HAROLD BAUER Brahms, Symphony No. 1 & Piano Concerto. Seats 35 cts. to $1.50, Box Office, Carnegie Hall.

To-morrow (Fri.) Aft., 3. Next Sun. Aft., 3. Soloist FRITZ KREISLER ALL BRAHMS PROGRAM. Seats 50c to $2, at Box Office, Aeolian Hall.

SECOND BILTMORE MORNING MUSICALE BALLROOM, HOTEL BILTMORE, THURS., FEB. 11, AT 11:30. (instead of Feb. 12, on account of holiday) THE MOST Celebrated Artists OF THE Metropolitan Opera House will appear. Reserved seats at R. E. Johnston's Office, 1451 Broadway. Knabe Piano.

CENTURY BALLET RUSSE | EVENINGS AT 8:15. Matinee Saturday Only. Prices 25c to $3.00. PAVLOWA THE INCOMPARABLE IN NEW REPERTOIRE—WITH COMPLETE BALLET AND ORCHESTRA. NEXT SUNDAY EVENING CONCERT RUSSIAN SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF 80. BORIS GODOUNOF in concert form. DIDUR will sing Arias in Russian. Seats now—Sun. Eve. Prices 25c to $1.50.

The Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. DAVID Bispham Thursday 8:15 P. M. Feb. 4 America's Greatest Baritone in Song Recital, Academy of Music

SYMPHONY CONCERTS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE Saturday Aft., Feb. 6, at 2:30 N. Y. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. WALTER DAMROSCH......Conductor Schumann, Rubinstein, Dvorak, Grieg. Soloist, MISS ETHEL LEGINSKA Tickets at Office, 1 W. 34 St. & Carnegie Hall.

Carnegie Hall, Sun. Aft., Feb. 14th, at 3. SONG RECITAL JOHN McCormack Tickets 75c. to $2.00. Now at Box Office.

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Feb. 13th, at 2:30. SONG RECITAL—ELENA GERHARDT Tickets at Box Office. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau. STEINWAY PIANO USED.

Aeolian Hall, Next Sat. Eve. at 8:15. Bauer and Casals Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

CARNEGIE HALL, TONIGHT at 8:15. PIANO RECITAL KATHARINE GOODSON (KNABE PIANO.) Seats at Box Office or at Mgt. ANTONIA SAWYER, 1425 Broadway.

AEOLIAN HALL, Tomorrow Evg. at 8:15. PIANO RECITAL WILLIAM ENDERLIN Mgt. WOLFSOHN BUREAU. (STEINWAY PIANO.)

BAND BOX THEATRE, 205 East 57th St. Sunday Evening, Feb. 7th. LEO ORNSTEIN 2nd Futurist Piano Recital.

Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Aft., Feb. 11, at 3. Pianoforte Recital, PERCY GRAINGER SEATS AT BOX OFFICE Mgt. Antonia Sawyer. (Steinway Piano.)

Strand B'way, 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. 10-50c. | MARY PICKFORD in "MISTRESS NELL." Strand Orch. & Soloists. Next W'k, Gaby Deslys in "Her Triumph."

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COLUMBIA B'way & 47th | BURLESQUE. Mat. Today. FOLLIES of the DAY.

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CANDLER W. 42d St. Eves. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. & Feb. 12, 2:20. ON TRIAL 500 Good Seats in 1st Balcony, 50c., 75c., $1.00.

PARK COLUMBUS CIRCLE, 59TH ST. Wed. & Sat. Mats. 2:20. Evs. 8:20. POLYGAMY ELLA WHEELER WILCOX Says: "One of the Biggest, Most Important, and Most Entertaining Plays I Have Seen in Years."

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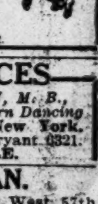

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